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EXECUTIVE

AND

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS

LAID BEFORE THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SESSION 1887.

RALEIGH:
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P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, January 1st, 1887.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The last two years have not been years of plenty and profit to our people, but we have, notwithstanding, been greatly blessed. The products of the earth have been equal to our necessities, and while anarchy, bloodshed, earthquakes and floods, resulting largely in the loss of life and property, have visited other portions of our land, we have been comparatively unharmed. These facts call loudly for the profoundest gratitude. You are the chosen Representatives of the people, and to you is committed the high trust of legislating for their welfare; yet, after all has been done that man can do, we must acknowledge our dependence upon God, and recognize his hand, in shaping and controlling the destinies of States and Nations.

REPORTS.

The reports and accompanying documents, from all the officers in control of the different departments of the government, as well as those from the charitable and penal institutions of the State, are herewith submitted for your information. These officers have entered into detailed statements, respectively, of the work committed to their charge, and I commend these to your earnest consideration.

PUBLIC FUND—RECEIPTS.

This fund is charged and credited with all receipts and disbursements not connected with the educational fund.

The receipts of this fund for the two fiscal years ending November 30th, 1885, and November 30th, 1886, are as follows:

Fiscal year ending November 30th, 1885, . . .	$378,957 62
" " " " " 1886, . . .	835,421 03

These receipts are subject to a deduction of certain special funds, not constituting a part of the ordinary revenue. They are stated as follows:

	Fiscal year, 1885.	*Fiscal year*, 1886.
Tax on fertilizers, ...	$41,500	$41,000
Sale of useless arms appropriated to the benefit of the State Guard, ...	2,000	
Sale of lot in city of Raleigh, . .	50	
Dividends from State stock in North Carolina R. R. Company, received under amended decree in Swasey suit,	125,490	143,820
	$169,040	$184,820

Deducting these special amounts, the ordinary revenues for the fiscal years are stated as follows:

For fiscal year ending November 30th, 1885, . .	$209,917 62
" " " " " " 1886, . .	650,601.03

The large increase of revenue for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1886, over the amount for the fiscal year of 1885, is owing to the suspension of the collection of the State tax on property in the year 1884. The collections made by the Sheriffs for the year 1884, under schedules B and C of the Act to raise revenue, were paid into the treasury during the fiscal year 1885.

The suspension of the State tax for the year 1884 was in consideration of the payment of $600,000 on May 1st, 1884, by the authorities of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

PUBLIC FUND—DISBURSEMENTS.

The expenditures from this fund for the fiscal years ending November 30th, 1885, and November 30th, 1886, amounted as follows:

Fiscal year 1885, $795,486.26.

Fiscal year 1886, $1,172,652.31.

These expenditures are subject to a deduction of special funds, not provided for by the ordinary revenues of the State, but payable out of moneys specially collected. They are stated as follows:

	Fiscal year, 1885.	*Fiscal year*, 1886.
Agr'l Department—Tax on Fertilizers,	$41,500 00	$ 41,000 00
Interest on six per cent. renewal bonds,	78,240 00	201,195 00
Executive Mansion,		2,068 36
Investment in 4 per cent. State bonds,		247,815 98
	$119,740 00	$492,079 34

Deducting these amounts, the expenditures for the two fiscal years, payable out of the ordinary revenues of the State, for general purposes, were as follows:

Fiscal year ending November 30th, 1885, $675,746.26.

Fiscal year ending November 30th, 1886, $680,572.97.

The balance in the hands of the State Treasurer on 30th of November, 1886, is stated as follows:

Educational Fund,	$ 23,223 38
Public Fund,	172,327 06
	$195,550 44

It gives me pleasure to announce that our efficient State Treasurer, after due consideration, sees his way clear to recommend a reduction of tax to 23 cents on the $100 worth of property; this is based upon the fact that his estimates, as he believes, without dwarfing any interest, will be sufficient to meet all the demands of the State, and that they will not be

exceeded by the Legislature in the appropriations. Subject to these conditions, as made by him, I cordially concur in the recommendation.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The principal of the bonded debt, recognized in the act of March 4, 1879, to compromise, commute and settle the State debt, as extended and amended by acts of January 16th, 1883, and March 3d, 1885, and authorized to be redeemed, is as follows:

Bonds issued before May 20th, 1861, forty per cent. class,	$ 5,477,400 00
Bonds issued since the late war, by authority of acts passed before the war, and registered certificates held by the State Board of Education, twenty-five per cent. class,	3,261,045 00
Bonds issued under the funding acts of March 10th, 1866, and August 20th, 1868, fifteen per cent. class,	3,888,600 00
	$12,627,045 00

Bonds have been redeemed, as follows:

First class, at forty per cent.,	$ 4,865,900 00
Second class, at twenty-five per cent.,	2,525,045 00
Third class, at fifteen per cent.,	3,116,100 00
	$10,507,045 00

New four per cent. bonds have been issued, as follows:

For bonds at forty per cent.,	$ 1,946,360 00
For bonds at twenty-five per cent.,	631,261 25
For bonds at fifteen per cent.,	467,415 00
Bonds issued to Michael Clements, under act March 9th, 1885,	20,000 00
	$ 3,045,036 25

Amount exchanged since January 1st, 1885, $870,600.00

The old bonds not presented for exchange, and recognized in the act, are as follows:

Redeemable at forty per cent.,	$ 611,500 00
Redeemable at twenty-five per cent.,	736,000 00
Redeemable at fifteen per cent.,	772,500 00
	$2,120,000 00

Should the General Assembly extend the compromise act of March 4th, 1879, the actual and prospective debt will be as follows:

Actual debt bearing four per cent. interest,	$ 3,045,036 25
Prospective debt bearing four per cent. interest,	564,475 00
	$ 3,609,511 25
Actual debt bearing six per cent. interest,	$ 2,577,000 00
Prospective debt bearing six per cent. interest,	218,000 00
	$ 2,795,000 00
Amount exchanged since January 1st, 1885,	$ 547,000 00
Amount of debts if all the bonds are exchanged,	6,404,511 25

At the close of the fiscal year, ending November 30th, 1884, there was a balance in the Treasury to the credit of the four per cent. interest fund, amounting to $310,014.52. This sum was made up of an accumulation of taxes, collected from the former levy, of six cents on the one hundred dollars of property, in the revenue act, tax on incomes, merchants, and three-fourths of taxes on purchases of liquors, and the drummers' taxes, construed as merchants' tax, all of which had been set apart for the payment of the interest on the consolidated debts of the State, by section 6, chap. 98, of Laws 1879, entitled "An Act to compromise, commute and settle the State debt." The last Legislature, believing that this fund should be sacredly applied to the purposes of the law under which it was created, by an amendatory act, chap. 402, sec. 1, of Laws of 1885, author-

ized the Treasurer, under the sanction of the Governor and Auditor, to invest such surplus in such of the consolidated bonds as he can buy at the lowest price, and that as many of these bonds, so purchased, may be sold as may be necessary to enable the Treasurer to pay promptly the interest on the consolidated debt of the State.

In pursuance of this amended act, four per cent. bonds to the amount of $272,250.00 were purchased from time to time by the Treasurer for the sum of $247,815.98, which was about equivalent to 91.02 cents in the dollar, and a saving to the State of $24,434\frac{02}{100}$. Add to this the saving in interest, $7,000, and we have $31,434\frac{02}{100}$. It gives me great pleasure here to testify to the good judgment and tact displayed by the Treasurer in the performance of this duty.

These bonds should be set aside as a sinking fund, pledged in accordance with the act to pay the interest if necessary, and the principal, as far as may be, when due.

CONSTRUCTION BONDS.

The construction bonds are those issued by the State to aid in the construction of the North Carolina Railroad from Charlotte to Goldsboro. They bear interest at the rate of six per cent., payable semi-annually in January and July and April and October and are secured not only by the good faith of the State, but also by a lien upon the stock of the State in said railroad. The Commissioners appointed by the State to compromise the debt with the bondholders made at the time a most satisfactory arrangement, by which the creditors agreed to exchange their old bonds for new; they surrendering to the State the sum of $240.00 in coupons, on each bond. By statement above rendered it will be seen that there remains to be exchanged of these bonds the sum of $218,000.00; of them the sum of $147,000.00 is in the hands of the general government, and up to this time, though repeated efforts have been made to effect an exchange as to them, nothing has been done. The government is paid her interest

regularly on these old bonds when demanded by the decree in the Swasey suit, and of course, is indifferent to any exchange. The remainder of the bonds, 71,000, are scattered, and as there is no limit in time to the exchange, all of these that are not destroyed or lost will probably soon be taken up. These bonds have been quoted in the market at $130.00, and at $140.00 are more than equal to four per cents. at par, as an investment. I therefore concur in the recommendation of the Treasurer, that the Legislature suspend the further exchange of these bonds, and that the Treasurer be authorized to issue and sell four per cent. bonds, as many as may be necessary, at not less than par value, and that he apply the proceeds to the payment of these outstanding six per cent. construction bonds, wherever found. They are now over due and there will be no difficulty in taking them up, if the means are provided. When taken up, new bonds can be issued for them, and then set apart by the State, charged with the payment of the four per cent. interest on the bonds sold, leaving in the hands of the Treasurer a balance of interest of two per cent. as a sinking fund to be applied to the matured debt, thereby saving the government in interest by A. D. 1910, the sum of $100,002.80. But if the Legislature should deem it best to sell these construction bonds at a premium of 30 cents on the dollar, to be used in the same way, then the State would realize on each bond the sum of $300.00, which would be $60.00 in excess of the amount gained by the exchange, and this excess in the whole number of bonds outstanding would amount to $13,080.00.

TAX COMMISSION.

One of the wisest acts of the last Legislature was that which provided for the appointment of a Commission to thoroughly investigate the subject of taxation and report a bill for listing, assessing, equalizing and collecting taxes, and for the sale of real and personal property for taxes and such other subjects, in regard to taxation, as they might deem for the interest of the State.

In pursuance of the foregoing act, I appointed on that Commission, Maj. John W. Graham, of Hillsboro; Hon. George How-

ard, of Tarboro, and Thomas M. Patton, Esq., of Asheville. The questions presented were difficult of solution, and for many years have baffled the legislative skill of this and other States, yet justice demanded that they should be solved, and the burden of the tax-payer equalized. They have given their best efforts and much time to the work. They have met every question frankly and without evasion. Their report, together with the bills which accompany it, entitled "Revenue and Machinery Act," indicate much ability and learning, and are eminently worthy of your consideration. It is not to be expected that this bill will accomplish all that is desired; time and experience will doubtless suggest many amendments, but in my view it is, in the main, wise and economical, and presents up to this time best practicable solutions of the difficulties to be remedied.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." This is the language of Article 14, Section 3, of the Constitution of North Carolina. It is the same in substance, and almost identical in language, with Article 1, Section 9, chapter 7, of the Constitution of the United States. Under a rule which has obtained in this State for many years, any law which authorized the expenditure of public money was construed to be within the meaning of the Constitution, and justified the payment without further appropriation. This I apprehend is not the true interpretation. The object of this clause was to throw around the Treasury every possible safeguard, and hold the representatives of the people to a responsibility which could not well be evaded. To illustrate: It is not sufficient that the law should provide what salaries shall be received by the Judges and other public officers, but to make them available it is necessary, by a specific appropriation, to set apart the money for this purpose. This view not only accords with the letter and spirit of the State Constitution, but is confirmed by the laws of Congress and the action of the House of

Representatives, under a similar clause in the Constitution of the United States, already alluded to.

Congress has provided a Committee on Appropriations, whose duty it is to invite estimates from all the departments of the Government, and to frame a bill embracing all such items of expenditure, and only such as have been authorized by law, and appropriating so much money as may be necessary to meet them. Each Representative is thus brought face to face with every appropriation bill, and can easily post himself as to its amount and purpose. This idea of economy and responsibility has been further emphasized and enforced by the adoption in the National House of Representatives of a rule requiring a yea and nay vote on the final passage of all appropriation bills. The Auditor of the Treasury, ever on the alert to serve the State in the line of his duty, has heretofore called the attention of the Legislature to this subject, and I heartily concur with him in recommending it to your favorable consideration. It has worked admirably in the United States House of Representatives, according to the testimony of the oldest and ablest members of that body, and I have no doubt of its value here.

SUPREME COURT ROOM AND STATE LIBRARY.

By an act of the Legislature of 1885, chap. 121, it was made the duty of the Governor and his Council to cause the west end of the Agricultural Building to be so altered and added to, as to make it available for a Supreme Court Room and office for the Clerk and Attorney General and for the Librarian of the Supreme Court and State Library. Upon a thorough examination of the Agricultural Building and the grounds adjoining, it was determined that such addition was impracticable. The Architect of the Penitentiary was then invited to draw up plans and specifications for a separate building, not to exceed the appropriation. He submitted a draft of the present building, which is so vastly superior in every respect, and so much better adapted to the purposes in view than the one originally proposed,

that we had no difficulty in adopting it, and the contract was committed to the Architect of the Penitentiary and accepted by him at the sum of $10,000.

In the progress of the work it was ascertained that much valuable basement room, so much needed by the State for storage, could be easily secured at a very small additional cost, and this was added. The work, as far as it has progressed, as can be seen from inspection, is well executed, but, I regret to say, cannot be completed without an additional appropriation. The Architect was disappointed in utilizing as much convict labor as he hoped, and his estimates for certain parts of the work he now finds too low, and a deficiency is the result. Other estimates for completing the building will be submitted for your consideration and action.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

This building, commenced four years ago, is not yet completed. The Penitentiary Board contracted with the Governor and his Council, as far as they could contract, to complete the job for $25,000 in cash, the Penitentiary doing what work they could, and furnishing in addition thereto all the brick and other material, as far as practicable within themselves, free of charge. The work and material up to this time have been of superior quality, and the building, when completed, will be a very large and very handsome one, but the appropriation has been exhausted, and much remains to be done, the cost of which will depend upon the style of finish. The Penitentiary Board, if allowed to use their own earnings, it is believed can and will complete the work according to contract, but as there was no authority of law for this application of any of these funds, it was determined to refer the matter to the Legislature, for such action as they deem best. The duty of providing a residence for the Governor of the State is imposed by law upon the Legislature, and if that is to be done, in my judgment, it is the part of wisdom and economy to complete the present building, and I so recommend. I have collected together all the furniture that came out of the old Mansion, and pur-

chased some new out of the funds set apart for this purpose, all of which is now in my possession, and in use, to be transferred to the Mansion, whenever completed. Owing to the amount already expended on the building, the sum set apart for furniture will be so reduced that an additional appropriation will be required for this purpose.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Constitution of this State makes it the duty of the Legislature to provide for a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics. This is mandatory, and in obedience thereto the Legislature ten years ago established this Department, making all the necessary provisions and regulations for its government and success. They provided a Board, selected by themselves, and prescribed its duties. They provided for all the necessary officers and how they should be chosen. The Department, under the power given them, very soon established an Agricultural Experiment Station, and appointed a distinguished and skillful Chemist, and provided for him one of the best equipped laboratories in the entire South. The great object in view was to promote the farming interest in the State, upon which all her material prospects must depend. Our lands, much exhausted, as the result of slave labor, demanded strong and stimulating fertilizers. It was made the duty of the Chemist to analyze all commercial fertilizers in the State, so that frauds might be suppressed and that nothing but a genuine article might be placed upon the market. This has been thoroughly done, and the result is that the time necessary for growing and maturing the tobacco and cotton crops has been greatly shortened; the area and quantity of cotton greatly enlarged in the State and the quality of tobacco much improved. Work has also been directed to discover and bring into use every *home* fertilizer and composting material. The Station here has analyzed about 250 marls from the eastern section, and it is safe to say that 200 marl pits are being used which were not used five

years ago. We did not know we had any phosphates four years ago. The following results of the phosphate survey, conducted by the Station, show where we now stand. Phosphate beds lie in a belt 15 to 20 miles wide from South Carolina line, through Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, part of Pender, through Duplin, parts of Jones and Lenoir, to the Neuse River, also in Onslow.

Total number of acres explored, 124.98.

Total pounds of phosphate rock excavated, 75,495.

Total calculated number tons phosphate rock in the 124.98 acres, 50,864.48.

Average tons per acre, 406.98.

Samples analyzed, 210.

This particular 124.98 *acres will yield enough phosphate rock to make all of the superphosphates sold in North Carolina in one year.* By numerous publications, formulas, &c., the farmers have been taught to compost and mix fertilizers more and more *at home.* Formulas are supplied *free*, to make the best fertilizer possible from all kinds of farm manure or refuse. These have been printed and circulated by tens of thousands. Soil, drinking water, articles of food and all the manures, composts, mucks, marls, &c., of the farmers have been analyzed by the hundreds, all free of any cost to them. The Station has prepared, and the State has published, fifty-three separate pamphlets, reports, tables of analyses of fertilizers, &c., on all of the subjects mentioned above, and many others. One hundred and seventy-five thousand copies of these reports, pamphlets and circulars, besides the monthly *Bulletin*, have been circulated all over North Carolina. They are sent free to all who send their addresses. Our mineral wealth has been explored, and together with the varied products of the State, have been fully advertised, at considerable expense, by the Expositions at Boston, New Orleans and Raleigh, and to-day North Carolina is better, if not more favorably known than any other Southern State. This greatly stimulated immigration, and brought to the State much capital and a substantial, sturdy and industrious population, which is growing day by day, and will add greatly to the growth and prosperity of the State.

To all this an Experiment Farm has been added, with good improvements and well equipped in every respect, to teach the people as to the different plants, the nutrition and growth of same; the different soils and the adaptation of these soils to the different plants; the best plant-food, the degree of temperature and moisture required, as well as the best mode of culture. This Board has also organized a State Weather Service in conjunction with the United States Signal Service, by means of which signals are sent throughout the State, giving notice to the farmers and all others interested, of a cold wave, snow, frost, rain or fair weather, from twelve to twenty-four hours in advance of its arrival, so that they may make the necessary preparations for the change. It is estimated that 87¼ per cent. of these weather reports are reliable, and are most valuable to the farming interest of the country. For a more complete statement, in detail, of the work of this Department, I respectfully refer you to the report of the able and accomplished Commissioner of Agriculture, which, with the accompanying documents and reports, are herewith submitted. It will be seen that this Department has contributed very largely to the population and material wealth of the State, and lies at the foundation of that gratifying prominence which she has assumed among the States of the Union. The Board is composed of men of intelligence and character, and have given to the work their best efforts. A majority of them are farmers, and from actual experience know what farmers need, and they all feel assured that when the history of the Department is known in detail, that their work will be fully vindicated, and the Department will stand a proud monument, erected by a struggling people, to their highest and noblest industry.

The General Assembly of 1885, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed, required the State Chemist to make analyses of *viscera*, whenever, in the opinion of the Superintendent of Health, or other expert, death had been caused by a poison, in their opinion susceptible of an analysis.

During the last two years the Chemist has devoted six months, one-fourth of his time, to supposed poison cases, thus seriously

interfering with the regular work of the Department, and, as the result shows, accomplishing but little for the State or county in detecting the guilty. The skill, in the one case, is very different from the skill of the other, and the two occupations are utterly inconsistent, both in a business and professional point of view. For these reasons, and others, and especially for the reason that he has not the time to devote to both, the Board of Agriculture determined to ask the Legislature to relieve the Chemist of this extra duty, and I join with them in the request.

The energetic and efficient agent of the Immigration Department, at my request, presented to me as the result, in part, of what had been accomplished through his department, in recent cash investments, which passed into the hands of the agricultural classes, the following statement:

Farming lands, by Northern settlers,	$189,600 00
Manufacturing property, by Northern settlers,	182,500 00
Mining property, by Northern settlers,	110,000 00
Town property, by Northern settlers,	20,000 00
Total,	$502,100 00
Add to this the sum received by our people annually, spent by Northern visitors, prospecting, and home seeking,	$217,600 00
Interest on $502,100.00, invested as above,	40,168 00
Tax paid on same,	3,012 60
Total,	$260,780 60

OYSTER SURVEY.

In accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly, ratified March 11th, 1885, a survey of the natural and artificial oyster beds, together with a general examination of the waters of the State, has been prosecuted by the Department of Agriculture. An application having been made to the Federal Government for aid in the work, Lieutenant Francis Winslow, U. S. Navy, a most accomplished officer and highly distinguished for his knowledge of oyster culture, was detailed by the Secretary of the Navy to assist the authorities of the State in making the

necessary investigations and surveys. Subsequently, moved by the importance of the investigation, not only to the State but to the whole country, the Superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey detailed a vessel and hydrographic party of that survey to co-operate with the State, and Lt. Winslow was charged with the supervision of the operations in addition to his other duties. The aid thus afforded by the general government has proved invaluable. The services of a properly fitted vessel and skillful officers and men have been obtained at a minimum of expenditure, the entire cost of the survey having been on December 1st, $1,914.84.

The results of the joint investigations have, through the courtesy of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, been herein embodied in a report of Lieut. Winslow, which will be transmitted, together with the recommendations of the Board of Agriculture.

An area of 1,307,000 acres has been examined, of which 445,000 acres have been carefully surveyed, and 852,000 generally studied. A large portion of this remaining area will not require exact or instrumental determinations, the ascertainment of certain facts with regard to the character of the bottom and waters being all that is necessary in addition to the knowledge already acquired.

Of the entire area of 1,307,000 acres, 790,000 acres are reported as possessing, to greater or less extent, the conditions favorable to the growth and cultivation of the oyster, and only needing actual experiment to fully demonstrate the degree of fitness.

Of this area about 10,400 acres are occupied by natural beds, and 2,300 by artificial beds, established by Section 3390 of The Code; or only one and three quarters per cent. of the available area has been rendered productive. Section 3390 of The Code has been in operation for four years. Under its provisions only a very small area has been utilized, and some measures which will induce larger and more comprehensive action are demanded. At present there is considerable complaint regarding the indefi-

nite description of those areas excepted from entry; of the restriction to limited tracts, which prevents many who wish to develop bottom in the larger bodies of water, from doing so, of the practical inability of the owner of oyster ground to treat the same as property, and of the general disadvantages resulting from the requirements as to location and definition of oyster lots. These defects should be remedied, by the substitution of specific designations of the areas excepted from entry, by removing the restriction as to the amount of bottom that may be cultivated, by putting the private oyster bottoms under the operation, so far as possible, of the same laws that guard and govern other property, by requiring more exact surveys and locations of private areas than are now necessary, and by modifying the requirements as to the definition of the beds, so that no obstacle may be offered to fishing or navigation, nor to too great an expense and hardship entailed upon the oyster cultivation. It appears that through excessive fishing of the natural beds and neglect to foster the establishment of private planting grounds, it is more than probable that the great bulk of the business, will, at no distant date, be transferred from the Chesapeake Bay to localities affording greater facilities, and an earnest effort has been made in Connecticut and Rhode Island, during the last five years, to direct this transfer to their own shores. In 1881, the Legislature of Connecticut passed an act, by authority of which that portion of Long Island Sound, under the jurisdiction of the State, was opened to individuals who desired to cultivate oysters. The act was both comprehensive and liberal. The natural beds, the common property were protected, but all other bottom could be obtained at a fixed price per acre, and the title to the fishing was vested in the purchaser and his assigns. A responsible commission was charged with the execution of the law. Under the stimulus thus given, there has been an extraordinary advance in oyster culture in Connecticut waters. To secure equal, if not greater results in North Carolina, it is only necessary, so far as can be judged, to offer the same inducements to individuals and

capital that have proved so efficacious in Long Island Sound; and, judging by the frequent inquiries made of late, as to the possibilities of cultivating oysters in our waters, there is little reason to doubt, that with proper encouragement, the efforts of the citizens of this State may be largely supplemented by the capital now employed in the Chesapeake and other Northern fisheries. It is therefore recommended that the essential principles of the Connecticut law be adopted; that, without infringing upon the present area of natural beds, the common right of fishing for migratory fish, or the already vested rights of individuals, the large area in North Carolina waters be opened to those who will make an actual attempt to raise oysters or other shell fish. The history of all oyster fisheries, foreign and domestic, proves conclusively that unless stringent and restrictive measures are adopted, the natural oyster beds of any locality will eventually be destroyed; and though insignificant, as is at present the volume of the oyster business in this State, the indications are that it has already created a demand too great to be supplied by unassisted nature. Therefore, some action which will preserve the fecundity of the natural beds of the State, a source of livelihood for a number of people, is also desirable. It is the opinion of all who are acquainted with the resources of the State in this particular, that only wise and liberal legislation is needed, to develop a great industry, employing many thousands of people and many millions of capital. The benefits which such a development would confer upon the State in general, and the Eastern section in particular, are so great that the matter should receive immediate and serious consideration.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

At the last session of the Legislature a law was enacted directing the Board of Agriculture to seek proposals for the establishment of an Industrial School, and when any city or town shall donate in lands, buildings, machinery, or other materials, or money, an amount adequate, in the judgment of said Board, for the establishment of said Industrial School, it shall

be their duty to locate the same at said place. It is further provided that the Board of Agriculture shall apply to the establishment and maintenance of said school such part of their funds as is not required to conduct the regular work of the Department, provided that not more than five thousand dollars of their funds shall be applied to the establishment of the School in one year. The Attorney General, to whom the question was referred, decided that the Board was limited in its subscription to five thousand dollars annually. The city of Raleigh, to her credit be it said, manifested the deepest interest in the question, outstripped all competition, and offered eight thousand dollars in cash and the Exposition building, which was equivalent to two thousand dollars, making in the aggregate $10,000.00. The Board was a unit as to the desirability of such a school, but divided upon the power under the act. A large minority believed the amount offered, with the amount given by the Board, was wholly inadequate for the establishment of such a school for the whole State, as was contemplated by the act. I shared in this view. The majority, equally conscientious, equally well-informed and equally patriotic, and, it may be, more progressive, reached a different conclusion, and it was decided to have the school. The city of Raleigh paid into the Board the sum of $2,500.00. Of this amount $2,100.00 was paid out by the Board to Dr. Eugene Grissom for 3½ acres of land as a site for the said school. Deeds were executed and delivered, passing title to this, as well as the Exposition building. Shortly after, Mr. R. Stanhope Pullen, a public-spirited citizen of Raleigh, generously presented to the Board, to be used as an Industrial School, a lot of land, west of the city, containing ten acres, more or less, which, as a site, is in every respect much to be preferred to the Grissom lot. This leaves in the hands of the Board for buildings, furnishing and operating the school, the Exposition building, the Grissom lot, $5,900.00, yet to be paid by the city of Raleigh, and $5000.00 annually to be paid by the Agricultural Department, aggregating, if we estimate the land at what it cost us, the sum of $15,000.00. This amount

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is, in my judgment, inadequate, and as the school has been established by authority of the Legislature, and the above sum is pledged to it, and part of it paid in, it becomes my duty to bring it to the attention of the Legislature, and ask for such additional appropriations as will place the school not only on a sure foundation, but make it worthy of the State, and as far as practicable, accessible to all the laboring white people of the State. To this end, tuition should be free, and such arrangements made for board and lodging that all the pupils who were not able to pay board might still attend the school and be fed from home. The benefits of such a school would reach all classes, give great satisfaction to our people and be a fitting capstone to common school education in the State. All the other States, so far as I am informed, without exception, have entered upon this work, and while it is not yet beyond the dominion of experiment, the progress everywhere is satisfactory and encouraging. It needs the fostering care of the Legislature; it must have more money and such other aid as may be practicable. I would especially ask, that as many convicts, adapted to this work, as may be necessary, together with all the brick and other material that can be furnished by the Penitentiary, be turned over, free of cost, to those in charge of the work, to aid in erecting the necessary buildings.

PENITENTIARY.

This institution for the last two years has been under a board of nine Directors, selected from different parts of the State, and is, in my judgment, well managed. Heretofore it has been customary to supplement the annual appropriation, made to the Penitentiary, by the earnings of the convicts, which is necessarily an indefinite sum until made and collected. I would recommend that hereafter the Legislature shall appropriate a sum fully sufficient to cover all the expenses of the institution, and that all the earnings be covered in the Treasury. This gives a certain and definite sum for expenses, which must not be exceeded, and places this on a footing with all other institutions of the State. I herewith submit for your consideration the following tables,

showing the appropriations, the expenditures and earnings of the institution; the days employed, sickness, ages and mortality of the convicts:

TABLE NO. 1.

The greatest number prisoners in Penitentiary at one time during 1885 and 1886 was 1,315, the smallest number 1,064, and the average for the two years, 1,198⅛.

TABLE NO. 2.

AGE WHEN RECEIVED.

	RECEIVED IN 1885.	RECEIVED IN 1886.	PRESENT POPULATION.
From 8 to 15 years.....	18	15	41
" 15 " 20 "	151	173	352
" 20 " 30 "	241	236	557
" 30 " 40 "	76	94	198
" 40 " 50 "	41	39	89
" 50 " 60 "	27	26	55
" 60 " 70 "	9	10	23
" 70 " 80 "	2	.....	.....
Total.....	565	593	1,315

TABLE NO. 4.

SICKNESS AND DEATHS.

NAMES OF WORKS.	YEARS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.	TAKEN SICK.	DIED FROM DISEASE.	DIED FROM INJURIES.
Penitentiary..... ... .1885		340	576	25	...
	1886	386	511	22	3
Western N. C. R. R., ...1885		367	784	17	6
	1886	307	449	19	7
C. F. & Y. V. R. R., ...1885		206	562	25	...
	1886	317	492	29	1
Angola Bay..... 1885		55	29	1	...

Henderson quarry	1885	46	.....	...	...
	1886	68	.....	...	...
Clinton & W. R. R	1886	79	7	....	...
Louisburg R. R	1885	119	16	1	...
Factory Branch R. R	1886	125	39	...	...
Hyde county	1886	60	23	1	...
Pittsboro R. R	1886	108	.....	1	1
Plymouth Turnpike	1886	.....	.....	1	...
				142	18

TABLE NO. 5.

EXPENSES, APPROPRIATION AND EARNINGS.

The cost for supporting and caring for the entire convict population of the State has been	$386,816 18
Appropriation	256,232 59
Earnings	339,680 49

A very large part of the earnings was for work done on Railroads and other work, for which we receive no cash.

TABLE NO. 6.

BRICK-YARD FARM.

Value of crop raised, and clay	$2,526 28
Expenses	520 55
Gain	$2,005 73

POWELL FARM.

Expenses for 1885 and 1886	$18,906 27
Value of crop raised	18,340 30
Loss	$ 565 97

TABLE NO. 11.

CONVICT LABOR FOR 1885 AND 1886,

At Penitentiary at Raleigh, and at farms thereto, divided as follows:

New building	5,423¼	days.
Machine shop	2,872½	"
Blacksmith shop	4,616	"
Shoe shop	23,094	"
Tailor shop	7,437¼	"
Carpenter shop	3,104½	"
Kitchen and Laundry	13,895	"
Brick work	13,542¾	"
Working road	34	"
General prison time	40,446½	"
Governor's Mansion	5,012½	"
Hospital	3,740	"
Supreme Court Building	4,822¾	"
Cutting and piling wood	979	"
Cutting and dressing stone	2,938½	"
Raising clay	4,415½	"
Capitol	238½	"
Farm hands—garden	925½	"
State Experimental Farm	1,275½	"
Fair grounds	855	"
Jones & Powell's mill	11½	"
Ditching canal	785	"
Brickyard farm	225½	"
Powell farm	48,596	"
Cooke farm	10,470½	"
Cutting wood at Auburn	4,108	"
Total number of days	203,865	

Your obedient servant,

W. J. HICKS,

Architect and Warden.

It will be seen that the mortality is far in excess of what it should be, and demands a remedy. I would respectfully recommend, that all dual government on railroads be abolished, and that all sanitary management and control of the convicts, as to when, how and how much they shall work, shall be committed exclusively to the attendant physicians, and that these should be selected with special reference to their skill, humanity and decision of character; that the physician in charge of the Penitentiary be required to give his whole attention to the convict force; that he visit and make personal inspection of all the convicts and their quarters, and all other sanitary arrangements, and that in this all other physicians and all other officers shall be subject to his orders and he subject to the Board of Directors; that he shall examine and keep on record the condition of all prisoners sent to the Penitentiary at the time of their arrival; and that when they are sent direct from the counties to the railroads, then they shall be examined by the County Superintendent of the Board of Health, for a prescribed fee, to be paid by the County Commissioners.

I would also call your special attention to the large number of boys in this table between 8 and 15 years of age, and between 15 and 20. These should not be mixed up with the older and more hardened criminals, but some provision should be made by which these boys should be kept separate and apart from them in the Penitentiary until other legislation, under the Constitution, shall provide for houses of correction. The religious instruction of the convicts, while it is reported to be beneficial, is yet not what it should be, and I earnestly recommend that the appropriation for this purpose be increased to $1,000.

The appropriations for the several institutions of the State in the year 1885 amounted to $280,400. Next year it will probably reach, by reason of the enlargement of the Western Insane Asylum, $320,000.

This is more than half of the annual ordinary expenditures of the State. The Boards, to whose care and management is

committed these several institutions, are made up of as good men as can be found in the State; and yet, except in case of the Penitentiary, the State does not pay them one dollar of compensation; and even in case of the Penitentiary the compensation scarcely exceeds, except when they reside in the city, actual expenses. A large amount of money is involved. Few men are able to give their time to the State, neither is there any occasion for it; you need good work, and for such work they should have good pay. This will be more satisfactory to both parties. It is simple justice to the citizen and will be wise economy for the State. The large sums above stated are almost entirely absorbed in supplies, and it is the occasion of much dissatisfaction that these come through the hands of a few merchants, while a large majority are ignored and left without even a chance to compete. I would suggest for your consideration the propriety of letting out these contracts for supplies through sealed bids to the lowest bidder, with good security for the performance of the contract. This brings all into honest and fair competition, puts at rest all discontent, and secures to the State the lowest market. The Government of the United States has adopted this plan, and I submit that it is worthy of your earnest consideration.

ASYLUMS.

The noblest work the State has done is the generous provision she has made for her insane, and her deaf and dumb and blind, of both races. Every North Carolinian points with pride to these institutions, and feels that he has a personal interest in their prosperity and success. Much has been done, yet much remains to be done; more especially in the way of providing plain, but ample accommodations for all our helpless insane in the State. According to the census of 1880, there were 1,691 white insane in the State, and 437 colored, aggregating 2,128; deducting from this 750 provided for at Raleigh and at Morganton, and 200 at Goldsboro, leaves 1,178, and deducting, if you will, all such as are incurable, there remains unprovided for in our State, without estimating the increase since 1880, not less

than 700 helpless insane (in the eloquent language of another), "newly stricken with their malady, but daily passing by steady stages downward to the level of hopeless alienation, that humanity sickens at the conception, both at what they endure now, and what life has in store for them and for all who hold them dear." These are now scattered throughout the State, in jails and solitary places of confinement, to protect them and families from the violence of their own hands. For them there is no hospital, with its skilled nurses; no proper diet to suit the malady; no skillful physician, with his healing power, to diagnose and direct the treatment; no bright diversions to kindle hope, and no life, save that of the blackness of darkness, which surrounds them. Why have these been neglected, while others have been so well cared for? We have done nobly, but all could not be done at once; up to this point, there is no blame; after this, neglect will be a crime. In the name of humanity, and the noble work already done, I appeal to you, to begin at once to complete it. It is believed that additions can be made to the Asylums in Raleigh and Goldsboro, by which ample, but plain and substantial accommodations can be made for them, at the rate of $300.00 per capita, provided the Legislature will authorize the brick and all common labor to be furnished by the Penitentiary. I recommend that it shall be done gradually and by annual appropriations, so that the burden may not fall all at one time upon the people.

The Morganton Asylum is completed, and as her rooms were not occupied as early as was expected, the sum of $14,500 of her appropriation has never been drawn from the Treasury. The road between this Asylum and the depot is deep, miry, and almost impassable during the winter months, and they ask, and I join in the request, that a sufficient number of convicts be furnished them, free of charge, to get out the stone, and put this road in proper condition. On the 5th August last, a conference of committees from the two Boards of the North Carolina and Western North Carolina Insane Asylums, was held at Morganton and agreed upon the following

boundary line, between them, to-wit: To commence at the Virginia line, between Person and Granville, and to run with the eastern boundary lines of the counties of Person, Durham, Chatham, Moore and Richmond to the South Carolina line. The conference committee also passed a resolution, and in this I concur, requesting the Legislature to pass an act giving to the boards of directors of the two asylums discretionary powers in receiving individual cases of insane persons from either district.

DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM.

This institution, I am glad to say, as a rule, keeps within its appropriation. They ask for additional appropriations for furniture and repairs of the walks and buildings. An inspection will show the necessity of these and commend themselves to your favorable consideration. I have personally inspected all these asylums, except the one at Goldsboro, and this was no fault of theirs, and it affords me great pleasure to say, that all these, including Goldsboro, from personal and other information, are in good condition and well conducted. The authorities invite rigid scrutiny and liberal treatment, not so much for themselves, but for the helpless creatures who, in God's providence, have been placed under their charge.

EDUCATION.

The able report of the Superintendent of common schools leaves but little to be said on that subject, and to this report I invite your earnest consideration. I concur with him in the statement, that one of the needs, perhaps the greatest need to public education, is a longer term. This, of course, involves more money, and was provided under an act of the Legislature, 1881, but this act has been declared by the Court to be unconstitutional, in so far as it comes in contact with the clause limiting taxation. Accepting this as the law, still the Constitution declares that our common schools shall be maintained at least four months in each school district in every county, and to give special emphasis to this duty, it is provided, that if the commis-

sioners of any county shall fail to comply with this requirement, they shall be liable to indictment. The framers of the Constitution may have failed in their purpose, by reason of this conflict, but that they intended to give each district four months schooling in each year, there can be no doubt. I heartily join in the hope, that your honorable body, by reduction of the revenues, or otherwise, will find some way to give effect to this purpose. The suggestion as to normal schools for the different races is a good one, and I concur in the recommendation, to the end that these schools may be more efficient, that an additional appropriation be granted.

UNIVERSITY.

The University is now well manned and equipped in every respect for its work. The Trustees have enlarged the Faculty from nine to fifteen. The work has been greatly extended, and the fullest instruction in all branches of Literature, Philosophy and Science is offered to all; a post graduate course has been established, and is open to students of any college without tuition charges. A college of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts offers special inducements to students, and she stands to-day in every respect in the front rank of the most distinguished colleges in our land. This venerable institution had her origin in the Constitution of 1776, and is the foundation of all education in the State. She has a proud history, one well worthy in the past, as it promises to be in the future, of the State, the Constitution and of the grand old men who created her. All of the other colleges of the State have had a most prosperous year. They have strengthened their Faculties, increased their number of students, extended their usefulness and added much to the general cause of education in the State. In this connection, I call special attention to the fact that J. A. Bostwick, Esq., of New York, has recently presented to Wake Forest College, towards its endowment, the handsome sum of $50,000. I congratulate you upon such an accession to the cause of education

in the State, and desire in this public way to give expression of my high appreciation of the generous act.

STATE GUARD.

The report of the Adjutant General, herewith submitted, will present to you, in detail, the condition of the State Guard. The necessity for such a force is no longer an open question; outside of this, there is no organized militia in the State; no officers, no companies, no regiments, not even an enrollment, and in case of emergency, no way of calling them out. Abolish the State Guard or refuse to give it the necessary encouragement, and the Executive, who is made Commander-in-Chief of all the militia, is an officer without a single man subject to his order. The troubles which have recently taken place in other States demonstrate more forcibly than any language I can command the necessity of some well drilled, well disciplined and well officered troops, to be used only in aid of the civil power, in enforcing laws and suppressing riots, when mob law and passion rule the hour. These troubles have come to others; they will sooner or later come to us; indeed, during my own administration, I have seen the great utility of this Guard tested and proved. When the emergency is presented and the civil authority powerless, we must have a military force; shall it come from the State or General Government? It is totally at variance with our ideas of States rights and States sovereignty to depend upon the regular army. It will be a sad, sad day for North Carolina, when, as a sovereign State, she is reduced to such extremity. No, no; let the State call out her own sons, subject to her own officers and her own laws. The State Guard is composed of four regiments of infantry and one colored company, and located on lines of railroad, at convenient points throughout the State, are thoroughly armed and equipped, well supplied with camp outfit and equipage, and can be put in the field ready for service at any time, on a few hours' notice. The men are all volunteers, serving alone from motives of patriotism and State pride, without money and without price, providing themselves the very uniform they wear. These men deserve much at the hands of your

body, and I trust you will give them some evidence of your appreciation. They should be brought together in an encampment at least once in two years for drill. We cannot hold this encampment even every two years without aid from the Legislature. I would also ask that the salary of the Adjutant General be increased, so as to enable him to devote his whole time to the Guard. In addition to this, a small sum should be provided, subject to the order of the Governor, to pay per diem and expenses of officers ordered out to discharge the regular and ordinary duties appertaining to their office. Add this to the amount already given, and then the cost to you of the State Guard is absolutely trivial, compared with what is given in other States. In 1885 an encampment of the State troops was held in Asheville. A finer body of men I never saw, and the conduct and bearing of the men and officers were admirable, and added much to the popularity of the Guard in the State. With such a body of men, armed and equipped, as they are, anarchy, riots, unlawful assemblies, and even foreign invasion, may come; our State has nothing to fear.

SUPREME COURT.

This Court is overworked. The Judges are able, learned and industrious, and yet the work is more than any three men can do. They sit as a Court of last resort, upon the lives, liberty and property of the citizens, and hence their work must be done, not only thoroughly and carefully, but without unnecessary delay. All this can be effected, by increasing the number of Judges to five, and I recommend that steps be taken at once to consummate it.

SALARIES.

I cordially repeat the recommendation of my distinguished predecessor, that the salaries of the Governor, the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Court Bench, the Secretary of State, the Auditor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Attorney General be increased, and his remarks in full are well worthy of being re-read and reconsidered. It is necessary it

should be done now, so as to give the successors of the present State officers the benefit of it. The present officers can get no increase during their present term, and if the matter is postponed for two years, their successors will get nothing. The Judges of the Superior Court, since the new arrangements for holding the Courts, are subjected to much additional labor and expense, and it tells materially upon a salary already reduced by the comparative disuse of special terms, and the danger is, that some of our best men may be driven from the Bench by an inadequate compensation.

COLORED INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

This Association was formed by the colored people in 1879, for the improvement and edueation of their people, and a fair has been held each fall, without intermission, since that time. I have attended their two last exhibitions and found them most creditable to their Association, and they desire that you will give them some aid and encouragement. They recognize the fact, that they cannot, at present, enter into a contest upon equal terms with the whites, and hence they naturally shrink from such competition; but they do hope, by their talent, industry and energy, to get up an exhibition which will be creditable to them, and add to the material wealth of the State. This coming fall they desire to have an exposition, which shall be open not only to the colored people of our State, but to those of other States, and for this purpose they desire the Legislature to give them an appropriation of $1,000. I hope this will be done.

THE STREETS AROUND THE CAPITOL.

The State is interested in the streets immediately around the Capitol. In the winter months, they are deep, miry and almost impassable, and it is due the good citizens of the State who visit the capital that they should be properly repaired. I would recommend that the Warden of the Penitentiary be authorized, at such times as they can best be spared, to use as many of the convicts as may be necessary to get out the rock, and put these

streets in good order. I would make the same suggestions as to the improvement of the Capitol and Mansion grounds.

COMMUTATIONS, PARDONS, ETC.

The lists of pardons, reprieves and commutations are herewith submitted, with the reasons for my action in each case.

Number of pardons granted to white convicts	10
Number of pardons granted to colored convicts	7
Total	17
Number of commutations granted to white convicts	5
Number of commutations granted to colored convicts	10
Total	15
Number of reprieves granted to white convicts	2
Number of reprieves granted to colored convicts	8
Total	10
Total number of applications	186

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The capital stock of this road is $1,800,000. Of this sum the State owns over two-thirds—$1,266,500. Private stockholders own the remaining one-third—$533,500. The whole amount of indebtedness on this road is $227,024; of this sum the amount secured by mortgage on road, at 8 per cent., is $196,000. The remainder, reduced to a judgment bearing interest at 6 per cent., $31,024. At the last meeting of the stockholders a resolution was passed, with my approval, authorizing the company to borrow the sum of $325,000, to be secured by mortgage upon the road. Of this sum, $100,000 will be used in the purchase of new steel rails for the road and property, and the remainder will be applied to the discharge of judgment and bonded debt, as above set forth, the latter of which falls due in 1888. This loan, I am safe in saying, will be negotiated at a greatly reduced rate of interest. This road is 96 miles in length, passes through a fine country, and is in a fair condition and well managed. The stock is appreciating, and with proper

connections, which it is hoped may be early secured, there is every reason why it should pay a dividend. It is justly regarded as valuable property, with a comparatively small debt, and I earnestly recommend that the State shall not part with her ownership in the property. Fifteen years ago the stock of the North Carolina Railroad was worth about 30 cents in the dollar; now it is worth 106, and is paying a dividend on the State stock of $180,000 annually. This enables her to pay the interest on all her construction bonds without further burdening the people.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad was originally intended as an extension of the North Carolina Road. The State owns over two-thirds of the former and three-fourths of the latter, together making a line 319 miles in length, and running from Charlotte to Morehead City. There are now in the State four large and wealthy railroad corporations; the policy of these, as of all roads, is to build branches running out on each side of the main track, that they may occupy additional territory, increase their feeders and add greatly to their general wealth. While this work is going on vigorously and our territory is being occupied by others, what are these two roads doing? Almost nothing. Steps should be taken at once to occupy our own territory and build up these feeders, as a part of our own property.

Feeling the importance of this work, I would earnestly urge upon you the necessity, so far as it may be consistent with your existing obligations, to grant each of these roads the necessary charters, and in proportion to their length, sufficient convicts to build branches from the main stems, at such points and in such directions as may be deemed advisable, by the respective directors of these roads. It is believed that the people along the line of these branches will gladly clothe and feed the convicts to do the grading, and after the grading is done, the directors must, by degrees, provide ways and means for laying down the rails and procuring the rolling stock.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILROAD.

The following work has been done on this road from the 1st of March, 1883, to December 1, 1886: number of miles of steel rails laid and completed, $122\frac{2}{10}$ miles; number of miles graded in same time, $81\frac{5}{10}$ miles; number of miles yet to grade, including sidings, to Mt. Airy, $17\frac{8}{10}$ miles.

In addition to this, there has been graded and put into operation in North Carolina with free labor $13\frac{3}{10}$ miles; have graded and ironed the factory branch in Randolph county, 6 miles.

They have put in new steel rails on the old part of the road, between Fayetteville and the Gulf in Chatham County, $16\frac{5}{10}$ miles.

The average number of convicts actually employed, for the whole time, on the works is 166. This showing, when we consider the number of convicts employed, is most creditable to the Company, and I doubt not will prove satisfactory to the State. This road will, I have no doubt, be pushed to completion. It is now looking to Wilmington as its eastern terminus, and I hope that during my administration the varied and rich products of the section through which it runs will find a market in this, the chief export city of the State.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Within the last two years the Asheville and Spartanburg Road has been completed, and 12 miles have been built and five graded on the Western North Carolina Railroad. The work is prosecuted with energy, and the time cannot be distant when this road, which has done so much to build up Western North Carolina, will be completed to Murphy.

A. M. SCALES.

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APPENDIX.

LIST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND RESPITES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	DATE OF CONVICTION	SENTENCE.	Pardoned, Commuted or Respited.	REMARKS.
Squire Thomas.....	Mecklenburg.	Burglary.	Fall Term, 1884.	To be hanged Nov. 14th, 1884. Respited by Gov. Thos. J. Jarvis till Feb. 27th, 1885.	Commuted January, 1885, by Gov. Scales, to imprisonment for life in the N. C. penitentiary.	Reasons--The presiding Judge recommends it; the Solicitor concurs in the recommendation; prominent citizens wish it, and all upon the grounds that the offence was technically burglary, but in reality no more aggravated than petit larceny, or the act of a sneak thief. Six of the jurors doubted his guilt, and compromised the matter by recommending on their verdict the prisoner to mercy.
John Pool.....	Wake.....	Manslaughter.	February Term, 1885.	Four months in county jail.	Pardoned February 26th, 1885.	Reasons—A pardon is recommended by the Judge and many members of the Bar. The opinion of the Attorney General is that the prisoner has an equitable right to a pardon. This is confirmed by the *State* v. *Lyon*, 81 N. C., 600. The prisoner was used by the State as a witness to convict an accomplice, and then prosecuted. All experience declares that the policy of the law is to give him the benefit of his equity.
Sam. Massey.....	Mecklenburg.	Burglary.	Spring Term, 1885.	To be hanged April 30th, 1885.	Commuted to ten years' imprisonment in penitentiary March 27th, 1885.	Reasons—The prisoner, up to the time of the offence, had borne a good character. The jury, in their verdict, recommended commutation to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The Judge, Solicitor, and the prosecutor, and a large number of other good citizens, ask the same.

Lewis Ruffin.....	Orange.....	Larceny.	Spring Term, 1884.	Three years.	Pardoned May 12th, 1885.	Reasons—This pardon is granted at the urgent solicitation of the prosecutor, Judge Ruffin, and upon the ground that after the verdict of the jury, the judgment was suspended upon the payment of the costs, and prisoner was hired out to pay costs. Some difference occurring between the prisoner and the person hiring, he was delivered up and placed in jail twelve months after his trial and conviction—all of which time had been spent at work and in jail. He was then sentenced by the Court to three years in the penitentiary, and has served over one year of his said sentence—making in all about two years he has served for his crime.
Alexander Black (c.)	Jones.....	Murder.	Spring Term, 1885.	To be hanged June 26th, 1885.	Commuted to imprisonment for life, May 26, 1885.	Reasons—The Judge, jury and the Solicitor earnestly recommend a commutation of sentence. The facts in the case were referred to Dr. Eugene Grissom as an expert, and he gave as his decided opinion that the murder was committed under religious insanity. (Prisoner is now confined in the Goldsboro Insane Asylum.)
Lewis Williams and Wesley Wall.....	Wayne.....	Burglary.	July Term, 1885.	To be hanged Sept. 13th, 1885.	Commuted. Williams to ten years in the penitentiary, and Wall to fifteen years, Sept. 3d, 1885.	Reasons—The burglary was in an out-house not connected with the dwelling, and the offence, while burglary in law, was, in fact, in the nature of larceny. The jury, the Solicitor and many good citizens recommend a commutation of sentence. A difference in favor of Williams is made in regard to the length of his sentence, on account of his former good character, and because it is believed he was led into it by Wall. Wall is a man of bad character, and it is believed was mainly responsible for the crime.

LIST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND RESPITES.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	DATE OF CONVICTION	SENTENCE.	Pardoned, Commuted, or Respited.	REMARKS.
Joel Barefoot.....	Harnett.....	Fornication and adultery.	Fall Term, 1885,	Twelve months in jail.	Pardoned September 15th, 1885.	Reasons—Three reputable physicians, after a careful examination, declare that a further confinement of the prisoner would permanently injure his health. The prisoner's character, up to the time of the offence, was good. In consideration of his health the remainder of the term of imprisonment is remitted.
Abram Hensley.....	Madison	Murder.	Fall Term, 1885.	To be hanged October 2d, 1885.	Commuted to imprisonment for life in penitentiary, September 22d, 1885.	Reasons—It is represented to me by the Judge and Solicitor that the verdict was proper, but such was the state of the defendant's mind that the jury were in great doubt as to his reponsibility, and these doubts were so fully shared by the officers of the law that they earnestly recommend a commutation. The Attorney General heard the trial and in a letter joined in the recommendation for commutation; so did many of the lawyers and citizens. The evidence in the case confirms the recommendation.
Haley Blackwell....	Granville.....	Assault and battery.	Fall Term, 1885.	Six months in jail.	Pardoned October 12th, 1885.	Reasons—The prisoner, while undergoing sentence in jail, was taken seriously ill. An eminent physician of Oxford, N. C., and the health officer of the county, makes affidavit that prisoner's chances for life depend upon his release from jail. The Sheriff, the Acting Solicitor, several prominent lawyers and other gentlemen, ask his pardon to save his life.

James A. Graves...	Yadkin.....	Man-slaughter.	Spring Term, 1883.	Four years in penitentiary	Pardoned December 8th, 1885.	Reasons—The facts show that the prisoner had exerted himself, on the day of the homicide, to settle a difficulty with the deceased and a rowdy crowd. All, except prisoner, were drinking. A fight ensued, but the prisoner took no part except to preserve the peace. The deceased was in the affray, and while it was going on, some one cried out to the prisoner, that deceased had killed his (the prisoner's) brother. And under this impression prisoner rushed upon deceased, and in the heat of the moment struck the fatal blow. The Solicitor and the Judge both say that, in their opinion, the prisoner has suffered enough, and that the law has been vindicated, and recommended his pardon on account of facts which came to their knowledge since the trial. That there were others who had instigated the crime and who had escaped from the country because of their participation in this matter. The prisoner has served nearly three years of his sentence, had a good character at home and behaved himself well as a prisoner.
Geo. Dunn.....	Wake.....	Robbery.	January Term, 1883.	Twenty years in the penitentiary	Pardoned Dec. 8th, 1885.	Reasons—I pardon the prisoner because I am satisfied from facts discovered since the trial and conviction of prisoner, and which have been established by undoubted evidence, that prisoner was not guilty, but that another party committed this crime.
Alex. Harrington...	Rockingham..	Larceny.	Spring Term, 1884.	Three years in penitentiary.	Pardoned Nov. 20th, 1885.	The judgment in this case was at first suspended upon the payment of the costs, but prisoner, being unable either to pay or give security for same, was sentenced to three years in penitentiary. He has nearly completed the term for which he was sentenced.

LIST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND RESPITES.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	DATE OF CONVICTION	SENTENCE.	Pardoned, Commuted or Respited.	REMARKS.
						He has paid the costs of the prosecution against him.
Joe Richardson.....	Alleghany....	Larceny.	Spring Term, 1885.	Two years in penitentiary	Pardoned Dec. 24th, 1885.	Reasons—Prisoner was weak minded and hardly responsible for crime, and up to the time of this offence had borne a good character. The Judge offered to suspend judgment upon the payment of the costs, and upon failure of prisoner to pay the same, he was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The costs have now been paid and prisoner is pardoned after confinement of nine months in the penitentiary.
Daniel E. Glissen...	Wayne.....	Perjury.	July Term, 1885.	Six months in jail.	Pardoned Jan. 12th, 1886.	The perjury charged was in regard to a contract for building. The opinion of the Judge presiding was, that the contract in question was uncertain. The fact at issue in a civil case had been tried before a justice of the peace and appealed to the Superior Court. The justice of the peace and the jury in the Superior Court had found the facts as claimed by defendant. A pardon is recommended by the Judge who tried the case and prominent citizens of Wayne, Lenoir and Duplin counties, many of whom heard the trial.
John Neal.....	Duplin.....	Horse stealing.	Fall Term, 1883.	Ten years.	Pardoned February 3d, 1886.	The facts in this case conclusively show that the prisoner did not intend more than the larceny of temporary use of the mule.

						The Solicitor and many good citizens ask his pardon.
Amy Boyett.....	Sampson.....	Infanticide.	October Term, 1885.	To be hanged 15th March, 1886.	Commuted 20th February, 1886, to twenty years in the penitentiary.	Notwithstanding the verdict of the jury, there is much doubt of the guilt of prisoner. The doubt is shared by the Solicitor, who recommends commutation; by the Judge, now deceased, who at the trial expressed himself in favor of the commutation, and by many of the jury, who signed the petition asking commutation. The evidence, on file, shows that the jury might have found for prisoner.
Jackson Edwards...	Wayne.....	Fornication and adultery.	September Term, 1885.	Twelve months in jail.	Pardoned 24th February, 1886.	The prisoner is declared by a competent physician, who has examined him, to be in a very low state of health, and that further confinement would probably cause his death. Prisoner's character was good up to this conviction. The Judge and Solicitor both recommend a pardon. He has served out about half his sentence.
Joshua Halliway...	Alleghany....	Manslaughter.	October Term, 1881.	Twenty years in the penitentiary	Pardoned March 3d, 1886.	The crime was manslaughter. The deceased was a disagreeable and quarrelsome man. After some quarreling, deceased assaulted prisoner, and prisoner killed him with his knife. The prisoner was only 22 years of age when convicted, was intoxicated for the first time in his life when the homicide occurred, and had borne a good character. The presiding Judge, Solicitor, the jury who tried him, the officers of the Court, and many prominent citizens unite in asking a pardon. He has served nearly seven years in prison for his crime.
Henry Scott.....	New Hanover	Rape.	January Term, 1886.	To be hanged Feb.	Reprieved and commuted to	The crime was rape upon a child under 10 years of age. The Judge says the prisoner

LIST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND RESPITES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	DATE OF CONVICTION	ENTENCE.	Pardoned, Commuted, or Respited.	REMARKS.
				24th, 1886.	imprisonment for life in the penitentiary, March 3d, 1886.	was technically guilty, but on account of the weakness of his intellect, and the fact that the prisoner had been mixed by the father of the child with his white family, presided over by a colored woman—prisoner's mother—he strongly urged commutation of sentence. The child was not disabled or damaged and made no complaint. Ministers of different churches, nearly all the members of the bar, all the jury residing in the city, and a large number of prominent citizens recommend the course taken.
Matthew A. Nobles	Pitt	Burglary.	January Term, 1886.	To be hanged 29th April, 1886.	Reprieved and then on 25th of March, 1886, commuted to imprisonment for ten years in the penitentiary.	This commutation is urged by the Judge, Solicitor and a large number of prominent citizens. The accomplice of prisoner was allowed to submit for larceny, at the same term of the Court and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and a white man, for the same offence, was allowed to take the same course, and also received a sentence of five years. This prisoner is sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, because it is believed that he instigated the crime, and because also he is a man of bad character.
John McLarty, col..	Union..... ..	Larceny.	Fall Term, 1884.	Two years in penitentiary	Pardoned March 21st, 1886.	The crime was larceny of a chicken. Prisoner has served one and a half years of his time: his conduct as a prisoner has been excellent. He is young and the physician in

						charge, says he has consumption and cannot live but for a short time.
John P. Moxley.....	Alleghany....	Manslaughter.	Spring Term, 1886.	4 mos. in jail and to pay ½ the costs of the prosecution.	Pardoned June 16th, 1886.	The Judge, the jury and many prominent citizens recommend pardon. The Judge says that it was a case of purely technical guilt.
Lee Summers.....	Swain.....	Murder.	Spring Term, 1886.	To be hanged Aug 6th, 1886.	Commuted to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary, July 8th, 1886.	The Judge, the jury and the Solicitor say that the prisoner was only technically guilty of murder and recommend commutation. The facts show that the killing was done in a sudden passion engendered by a sudden quarrel and that there was no malice.
Thomas Jennings...	Montgomery .	Larceny.	Spring Term, 1880.	Five years in penitentiary	Pardoned July 23d, 1886.	Soon after prisoner was sent to the penitentiary he escaped and remained at large for several years. He was recaptured in the year 1885. This pardon is granted upon the recommendation of the Judge and Solicitor.
John Symons.....	Davidson.....	Larceny.	Spring Term, 1885.	Three years in the penitentiary.	Pardoned July 23d, 1886.	The prisoner was drunk at the time offence was committed. This was his first offence and this was regarded as very doubtful, as shown by witnesses and by the actions of prisoner. The Judge offered to suspend judgment upon the payment of the costs, but the court adjourned before he could effect the arrangements. He has paid the costs.
William Gooch and James A. Smith....	Wake.....	Murder.	September Term, 1885.	To be hanged Sept. 11th, 1886.	Commuted to imprisonment for twenty years each in the penitentiary, Sept. 1st, 1886.	Commutation is asked for by 800 citizens. The Judge and Solicitor who tried the case recommend it. The Judges of the Supreme Court, before whom the case came up on appeal, thought that the evidence of murder was not satisfactory, and one of them asked earnestly for commutation. The acting Attorney General in person recommends it. The evidence justifies the course.

LIST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND RESPITES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	DATE OF CONVICTION	SENTENCE.	Pardoned, Commuted or Respited.	REMARKS.
B. G. Cole	Moore	Murder.	Fall Term, 1885.	To be hanged Sept. 24th, 1886.	Commuted to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary, Sept. 21st, 1886.	The Judge who tried this case recommends commutation on the ground that prisoner's mind is so near the line of idiocy that he is not a proper subject for the death penalty. The prosecuting attorneys, Messrs. Black & Murchison, recommend the same. Mr. McIver, the Solicitor, recommends commutation on the same grounds. A number of intelligent physicians have examined prisoner since the trial, and unite in asking a commutation on the ground of prisoner's insanity and great imbecility of mind. Quite a number of prominent citizens recommend the same course for the same reason.
Andrew Faircloth ..	Harnett.....	Larceny.	August Term, 1885.	Three years in the penitentiary.	Pardoned Nov. 15th, 1886.	Prisoner was but a youth. The Judge and Solicitor, since the trial, have investigated the case, and find that the prisoner was of weak intellect, and the tool of a strong wicked man, who escaped punishment by fleeing the country, and they recommend his pardon.
Jos. K. Powell (col.)	Edgecombe ..	Burglary.	Fall Term, 1886.	To be hanged December 3d, 1886.	Commuted to imprisonment for life, November 27th, 1886.	Recommended by the Judge who tried the case, the prosecuting attorneys and many of the best citizens. No crime was committed after the prisoner entered the house, and some doubt as to the criminal intent.

Cyrus Haynes (col.).	Gaston.....	Forcible trespass.	Spring Term, 1886.	Two years in jail.	Pardoned December 3d, 1886.	Recommended by the Judge and Solicitor, the jury and many of the best citizens, for the reason that prisoner's guilt was technical.
Geo. W. Peele.....	Gates	Larceny.	Spring Term, 1885.	Two years in penitentiary	Pardoned December 18th, 1886.	Recommended by the Judge and Solicitor. His term expires in January, 1887.
Sylvester Pope	New Hanover.	Bigamy.	Spring Term, 1886, Criminal Court.	Ten years in penitentiary	Pardoned December 18th, 1886.	Prisoner is a man of good character. His last wife knew of his former marriage, and both believed that seven years' separation gave the right to marry again. The Judge and Solicitor recommend the pardon, together with many good citizens of North and South Carolina.
REPRIEVES.						
Eaton Mills.....	Halifax	Murder.	Spring Term, 1884.	To be hanged on 26th June, 1886.	Reprieved till the 17th of July, 1886. Hanged the 17th of July, 1886.	In all these cases, reprieves have been granted solely for the purpose of allowing time to the prisoners and their friends to properly present their claims for commutation of sentence.
Thos. McNeill.....	Cumberland..	Murder.	Spring Term, 1885.	To be hanged July 25, 1885.	Reprieved till Aug. 7th, 1885. Hanged Aug. 7th, 1885.	
Joseph Howard.....	Cumberland..	Murder.	Spring Term, 1885.	To be hanged July 25, 1885.	Reprieved till Aug. 7th, 1885. Hanged Aug. 7th, 1885.	
Isaiah Richardson John Swanner Ed. Benders	Gates	Burglary.	Fall Term, 1885.	To be hanged Nov. 23, 1885.	Reprieved till December 7th, 1885. Hanged December 7th, 1885.	

LIST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND RESPITES.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	DATE OF CONVICTION	SENTENCE.	Pardoned, Commuted, or Respited.	REMARKS.
Nelson Stewart Anderson Davis	Mecklenburg.	Burglary.	Fall Term, 1885.	To be hanged Nov. 26th, 1885.	Reprieved till December 9th, 1885. Hanged December 9th, 1885.	
Henry Scott.....	New Hanover	Rape.	January Term, 1886.	To be hanged Feb. 24th, 1886.	Reprieved till March 13, 1886. Commuted to life imprisonment.	
John Cardwell.....	Wilkes.....	Rape.	Spring Term, 1886.	To be hanged July 17th, 1886.	Reprieved till July 30th, 1886. Prisoner escaped, but has been recaptured and is now in jail.	

DOCUMENT NO. 2.] [SESSION 1887.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER OF NORTH CAROLINA

FOR THE

Two Fiscal Years Ending November 30th, 1886.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, January 1st, 1887.

His Excellency, ALFRED M. SCALES,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: I have the honor to submit this report for the two fiscal years ending on the 30th day of November, 1885, and the 30th day of November, 1886.

The following summary statement shows the amount of receipts and disbursements of both years and the balance to the credit of the Educational and Public Funds at the close of each year:

Balance of Educational Fund November 30th, 1884,			$ 20,981	58
Balance of Public Fund November 30th, 1884,			926,086	98
			$ 947,068	56
Receipts of Educational Fund for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1885,	$ 7,176	54		
Receipts of Public Fund for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1885,	378,957	62		
Total receipts for the fiscal year,			386,134	16
Amount of resources for the fiscal year,			$ 1,333,202	72
Disbursements of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1885,	$ 5,195	14		
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1885,	795,486	26		
Total disbursements for the year,			800,681	40
Balance November 30th, 1885,			$ 532,521	32
This balance is as follows:				
Educational Fund,	$ 22,962	98		
Public Fund,	509,558	34		
			$ 532,521	32
Receipts of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1886,	$ 7,626	25		
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1886,	835,421	03		
Total receipts for the year,			843,047	28
Amount of resources for the fiscal year,			$ 1,375,568	60

Brought forward—Amount of resources for the fiscal year,			$ 1,375,568	60
Disbursements of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1886,	$ 7,365	85		
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1886,	1,172,652	31		
Total disbursements for the year,			1,180,018	16
Balance November 30th, 1886,			$ 195,550	44
This balance is made up as follows:				
Educational Fund,	$ 23,223	38		
Public Fund,	106,402	84		
Four per cent. interest fund,	65,924	22		
	$ 195,550	44		

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Statements A and B contain the receipts of this Fund for the two fiscal years, of which the following is a summary:

	FISCAL YEAR 1885.	FISCAL YEAR 1886.
Entries of Vacant Lands,	$ 2,656 54	$ 3,465 04
Corporation Tax on Railroad Companies,	550 00	100 00
Interest on four per cent. State Bonds,	3,970 00	3,970 00
Expense Account (amount refunded),		91 21
Total Receipts,	$ 7,176 54	$ 7.626 25

Statements C and D contain the disbursements of this Fund for the two fiscal years, of which the following is a summary:

	FISCAL YEAR 1885.	FISCAL YEAR 1886.
Public Schools,	$ 801 60	
Survey of Swamp Lands,	4,322 54	$ 4,990 70
Expense Account,	46 00	375 15
Railroad Corporation Tax refunded,	25 00	
Fees of Attorney and allowance by Court in case of State Board of Education *vs.* D. P. Bible and S. T. Carrow,		2,000 00
	$5,195 14	$ 7,365 85

The available assets of the Educational Fund are $99,250 of four per cent. State coupon bonds, proceeds of the funding of bonds and certificates, under the act of March 4th, 1879, to compromise, commute and settle the State debt. These bonds sustain a par value in the markets.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

This Fund is charged and credited with all receipts and disbursements, whether of a general or special nature, not connected with the Educational Fund.

The receipts of this Fund for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1885, and November 30th, 1886, are as follows:

	FISCAL YEAR 1885.	FISCAL YEAR 1886.
Public Taxes, applicable to general purposes,	$ 53,221 26	$ 501,274 21
Special Taxes, applicable to interest on four per cent. bonds,	32,650 00	27,612 82
Sales of useless arms,	2,000 00	
License tax on Banks,	425 00	550 00
Tax on Bank stock,	5,433 92	5,655 53
Tax on Corporations,	1,050 00	
Tax on Itinerant Practitioners, Dentists, &c.,	480 00	450 00
Dividends from N. C. R. R. Co.,	125,490 00	143,820 00
Dividends on Special Stock in North Carolina Railroad Co.,	156 00	12 00
Tax on Drummers' Licenses,	86,800 00	81,300 00
Tax on Express Companies,	544 85	410 35
Tax on Telegraph Companies,	333 26	623 05
Tax on Licensed Halls,	775 00	675 00
Fees from Officers,	3,126 67	3,251 53
Tax on Insurance Companies,	10,382 73	11,802 82
Tax on Receipts of North Carolina Railroad Company,	7,926 56	8,888 46
Tax on Seals,	727 55	233 03
Tax on Sewing Machines,	2,400 00	1,400 00
Tax on Sleeping Cars,	500 00	500 00
Stationery and Blank Books furnished Counties,	418 05	237 85
Sales of Supreme Court Reports and other Documents,	1,426 93	1,894 36
Tax on Fertilizers,	41,500 00	41,000 00
Amount carried forward,	$ 377,767 78	$ 831,591 01

	FISCAL YEAR 1885.		FISCAL YEAR 1886.	
Amount brought forward,	$ 377,767	78	$ 831,591	01
Miscellaneous sources, embracing small items,	1,189	84	918	12
Public Printing, amount charged to the various Institutions, and refunded,			2,865	90
Conscience Fund,			46	00
	$ 378,957	62	$ 835,421	03

The receipts for the two fiscal years contain special funds not constituting a part of the ordinary revenues. They are stated as follows :

	FISCAL YEAR 1885.		FISCAL YEAR 1886.	
Tax on Fertilizers for the benefit of Agricultural Department,	$ 41,500	00	41,000	00
Sale of useless arms appropriated by statute to the benefit of the State Guard,	2,000	00		
Sale of lot in City of Raleigh,	50	00		
Dividends on State stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company, received under amended decree of the United States Circuit Court in the Swasey suit, and applied to the payment of the interest on the new six per cent. renewal bonds,	125,490	00	143,820	00
	$ 169,040	00	$ 184,820	00

Deducting these special funds the ordinary revenues for the two fiscal years, including the four per cent. interest fund, are as follows:

For the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1885, $209,917.62.

For the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1886, $650,601.03.

The large increase of revenues for the fiscal year 1886, as compared with those for the fiscal year 1885, is owing to the suspension of the collection of State tax on property in the year 1884, in consequence of the payment of $600,000 by the authorities of the Western North Carolina Railroad, on the first day of May, 1884, which were applied to the payment of the expenses of the fiscal year 1885. The collections made by the Sheriffs for the year 1884, were the taxes imposed in Schedules B and C of the act to raise revenue, and paid into the treasury after the close of that year.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

The expenditures from this Fund for the fiscal years ending November 30th, 1885, and November 30th, 1886, were as follows:

	FISCAL YEAR 1885.	FISCAL YEAR 1886.
Departments State Government,	$ 22,487 61	24,792 91
Agricultural Societies,	1,750 00	1,700 00
Agricultural Department,	41,500 00	41,000 00
Appropriation for disabled soldiers, (special),	3,750 00	4,440 00
Contingent Expenses,	23,744 53	19,411 39
Conveying Convicts to the Penitentiary,	9,602 00	9,628 69
Executive Mansion,		2,068 36
General Assembly,	58,286 71	
Insane Asylum, Raleigh,	54,500 00	51,000 00
Insane Asylum, Morganton:		
Support,	43,225 00	43,300 00
Construction and furnishing,	35,000 00	50,000 00
Insane Asylum, Goldsboro,	25,000 00	25,000 00
Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind—support and repairs,	36,000 00	46,000 00
Int. on four per cent. State Debt,	110,534 00	114,104 00
Amount carried forward,	$ 465,379 85	$ 432,445 35

	FISCAL YEAR 1885.		FISCAL YEAR 1886.	
Brought forward,	$ 465,379	85	$ 432,445	35
Int. on six per cent. State Debt,	78,240	00	201,195	00
Investment in four per cent. State Bonds,			247,815	98
Judiciary,	40,418	29	46,605	74
Normal Schools,	8,000	00	8,000	00
Oxford Orphan Asylum,	10,000	00	10,000	00
Penitentiary,	135,232	59	121,900	00
Pensions to Confederate Soldiers and Widows,			41,430	75
Public Printing,	16,894	19	19,972	10
Quarantine Regulations,	1,389	20	1,392	50
Settling State Taxes,	741	44	955	48
State Board of Health,	1,700	00	2,300	00
State Guard,	9,506	45	3,700	69
State Library,	834	75	524	69
University — Appropriation and Interest on Certificate of Indebtedness on account of Land Scrip,	23,750	00	27,500	00
Other small items (Capitol Square, Fugitives from Justice, Presidential Electors, &c.),	3,399	50	6,914	03
	$ 795,486	26	$ 1,172,652	31

The expenditures for each of the two years embrace special subjects the payment of which is not provided for from the ordinary resources of the Treasury. They are as follows:

	FISCAL YEAR 1885.		FISCAL YEAR 1886.	
Agricultural Department,	$ 41,500	00	$ 41,000	00
Interest on six per cent. renewal Bonds,	78,240	00	201,195	00
Executive Mansion,			2,068	36
Investment in four per cent. State Bonds,			247,815	98
	$ 119,740	00	$ 492,079	34

Deducting these special amounts, the expenditures of the two fiscal years, provided for from the ordinary revenues, were as follows:

Fiscal year ending November 30th, 1885, $675,746.26.

Fiscal year ending November 30th, 1886, $680,572.97.

ESTIMATED FUTURE EXPENSES.

In compliance with the law which requires the State Treasurer to furnish the General Assembly "with estimates of the expenses of the State Government and the rates of taxation necessary to pay the same for the two years next succeeding the close of the last fiscal year, and with a scheme in the form of a complete revenue bill to sustain such estimates," I submit the following as the estimates for each of the two fiscal years 1887 and 1888:

General Assembly, Session of 1887, mileage and per diem,	$ 57,000
Executive Department—Salaries and Expenses,	24,000
Judiciary,	45,000
General expenses not met by specific appropriations, embracing public printing, conveying convicts to the penitentiary, fugitives from justice, quarantine regulations, State board of health, agricultural societies, settling State taxes, &c.,	60,000
Penitentiary,	121,900
University of North Carolina,	27,500
Oxford Orphan Asylum,	10,000
Normal Schools,	8,000
State Guard,	3,750
Pensions to Confederate soldiers and widows, and specific appropriation to soldiers entirely disabled,	34,500
Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	36,000
North Carolina Insane Asylum, at Raleigh,	51,000
Amount carried forward,	$ 478,650

Amount brought forward,	$ 478,650
Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, at Morganton,	80,000
Eastern North Carolina Insane Asylum, at Goldsboro,	25,000
Interest on four per cent. consolidated debt,	114,000
Total estimates for each fiscal year,	$ 697,650

These estimates are given in summary, as follows:

For support of the Government, including the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments, and other special appropriations to soldiers, Oxford Orphan Asylum, Normal Schools, University, and other subjects mentioned,	$ 269,750
Charitable and penal institutions,	313,900
Interest on four per cent. debt,	114,000
	$ 697,650

It thus appears that much the larger expenses to be provided for by taxation are on account of the charitable and penal institutions, the appropriations to which are not in excess of their apparent needs and demands.

The sources of the four per cent. interest fund are the taxes on drummers, merchants' purchase taxes, and taxes on incomes, amounting to nearly $111,000 annually.

The foregoing estimates conform to specific appropriations under existing statutes, except as to the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum (for the support of which a largely increased appropriation is demanded in view of its completion and doubled capacity), and other usual and necessary expenses, which vary, in a comparatively small degree, each year.

In the absence of official information from the authorities of the several institutions as to their need of, and application for, increased appropriations, except the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, I have made the estimates for appropriations

upon what they received, with the exception named, for their support the last two fiscal years.

ESTIMATED RESOURCES.

In the discharge of my further duty I state the sources of revenue and the probable income therefrom, with the suggestion that the receipts therein contemplated are intended to meet the demands on the treasury during the two fiscal years 1888 and 1889.

The valuation of real and personal property, as appears from the latest returns to the Auditor, is $202,000,000. A tax of twenty-three cents on every one hundred dollars' value of property, deducting commissions of Sheriffs, will raise, $441,370.00

Taxes collectible by Sheriffs under Schedules B and C of the act to raise revenue, applicable to ordinary expenses,	35,000.00
Taxes collectible by Sheriffs on incomes, and under Schedules B and C, applicable to the interest on the four per cent. debt,	28,000.00
Taxes on Drummers, applicable to the interest on the four per cent. debt,	81,300.00
Revenue from all other sources payable directly to the State Treasurer,	35,000.00
Total estimated revenues,	$620,670.00
Balance to the credit of the Public Fund November 30th, 1886, including amount of interest fund,	$172,327.06
Total estimated resources,	$792,997.06

Deducting from this sum the estimated annual expenses ($697,650) the probable balance at the close of each fiscal year will be $95,000, or $35,000 applicable to ordinary expenses and $60,000 interest fund.

The recommendation which I make, of twenty-three cents on property conforms to the policy of the Government to restrict

taxation to the needs of the treasury upon the basis of an economic administration of public affairs. The reduction of two cents in the tax rate brings the State to the limit of its ability in that direction. A further reduction, which was desired, is rendered impracticable by the large decrease in the valuation of property in the last four years, causing considerable loss to the treasury annually, the necessarily increased appropriations to some of the institutions, and the uncertain results of the reassessment of property, which, under existing law, will be made the present year. If the expenses are materially increased, the present rate of twenty-five cents will be necessary upon the existing valuation of property.

INVESTMENT IN FOUR PER CENT. STATE BONDS.

In compliance with Section 3577 of the Code, amended by chapter 403, Laws of 1885, I have, with the sanction of the Governor and Auditor, invested the surplus of the fund collected to pay the interest on the four per cent. consolidated bonds of the State, in said bonds. The amount of bonds purchased is $272,250, with the proper coupons attached, for which was paid the sum of $247,815.98, including costs of transmitting bonds to the treasury, which, in the aggregate, are small. The average price paid was 91 and $\frac{2}{100}$. The purchases were made, in each instance, through private means, and at the lowest market price. The difference between the amount paid for the bonds and their present market value is $24,434.02 in favor of the State, with an additional saving in interest of $10,890, annually.

STATE BONDED DEBT.

The operations under the act of March 4th, 1879, to compromise, commute and settle the State debt, were continued under the amendatory act of March 3d, 1885 (chapter 196, Laws of 1885), and ceased by the terms of the amendatory act, on the first day of January, 1887.

The principal of the bonded debt recognized in the act of March 4th, 1879, and authorized to be exchanged, was as follows:

Bonds issued before May 20th, 1861, the last date of which is April 1st, 1861, forty per cent.,	$5,477,400.00
Bonds issued during and since the late war, by authority of acts passed prior thereto, and subsequently renewed, and registered certificates held by the State Board of Education, twenty-five per cent.,	3,261,045.00
Bonds issued in pursuance of the funding acts of March 10th, 1866, and August 20th, 1868, fifteen per cent.,	3,888,600.00
Total recognized debt,	$12,627,045.00

Bonds have been surrendered and exchanged, as follows:

Class 1, at forty per cent.,	$4,865,900.00
Class 2, at twenty-five per cent.,	2,525,045.00
Class 3, at fifteen per cent.,	3,116,100.00
Total amount of bonds exchanged,	$10,507,045.00

New four per cent. bonds have been issued as follows:

For bonds at forty per cent.,	$ 1,946,360.00
For bonds at twenty-five per cent.,	631,261.25
For bonds at fifteen per cent.,	467,415.00
Total amount of new bonds issued,	$ 3,045,036.25

The amount of new bonds issued embraces certificates given in exchange for fractional sums less than fifty dollars, receivable for new bonds in amounts of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars.

The old fundable bonds not surrendered, are as follows:

Redeemable at forty per cent., . . .	$ 611,500.00
Redeemable at twenty-five per cent., . .	736,000.00
Redeemable at fifteen per cent., . . .	772,500.00
Total amount of old bonds outstanding, .	$2,120,000.00

It appears from correspondence with this Department that many holders of the bonds of this State are yet either unfamiliar with the terms of the compromise act, or ignorant of any provision for the adjustment of the debt. For this reason I recommend that the act of March 4th, 1879, be extended until January 1st, 1889.

Should the General Assembly extend the compromise act of March 4th, 1879, the entire amount of four per cent. bonds to be issued in exchange for old bonds will be $3,589,511.25.

The act of March 14th, 1879 to adjust and renew that portion of the State debt incurred in aid of the construction of the North Carolina Railroad, has been executed to this date by the commissioners appointed in pursuance of this act. The commissioners have received $2,577,000 of the old bonds, and upon their certificates, new bonds of equal amount, bearing six per cent. interest *per annum*, maturing April 1st, 1919, have been issued in renewal. The time for the renewal of this class of bonds is not restricted in the act.

An additional issue of $20,000 of the four per cent. consolidated bonds was made to Michael Clements, by direction of chapter 268, Laws of 1885, in payment of a judgment recovered by him in the Supreme Court of this State. This amount, added to the bonds issued under the act of March 4th, 1879, will make the amount of four per cent. bonds $3,609,511.25. Should all the old bonds be retired and renewed under the two acts of March 4th and 14th, 1879, the new issue of bonds will be as follows:

Four per cent. consolidated bonds, . .	$3,609,511.25
Six per cent. renewal bonds, . . .	2,795,000.00
	$6,404,511.25

Of the old bonds issued on account of the North Carolina Railroad, $218,000 have not been surrendered for exchange. The United States Government holds $147,000, and $71,000 are held by unknown creditors. The bonds held by the United States Government mature as follows: January 1st, 1884, $19,000; January 1st, 1885, $7,000; April 1st, 1885, $121,000.

From information obtained from S. F. Phillips, Receiver, of the last payment of coupons of these bonds by him, it appears that the amount of unpaid coupons is $46,590, making the principal and interest to date of maturity of bonds, $193,590. I have no means of ascertaining the amount of coupons unpaid on the bonds held by other creditors.

A demand was made upon me by the Secretary of the Interior and the Treasurer of the United States, on the 15th of April, 1885, for payment of $128,000 of this class of bonds held by the Government, and the unpaid interest thereon, $45,870, the principal and interest amounting to $173,870, as claimed. In response to the demand, information was given that funds had not been provided for the payment of the bonds in cash, but tender was made of new six per cent. bonds upon the terms under which all other creditors had been satisfied. This tender was declined, and the Government has refused to exchange its bonds. One of the stipulations between the Commissioners and creditors was the rebate of two hundred and forty dollars of coupons on each bond surrendered for exchange. I respectfully recommend that the act of March 14th, 1879, providing for the adjustment of this issue of bonds, be so amended as to authorize the State Treasurer to sell four per cent. bonds of series issued under the compromise act of March 4th, 1879, to the amount necessary to retire the bonds held by the Government, as well as the bonds held by other creditors who may refuse

to exchange under the agreement between the Commissioners and other holders. This arrangement will result in material advantage to the State in the matter of annual revenue to the treasury and interest.

RAILROAD FROM STATESVILLE TO TAYLORSVILLE.

Chapter 371, Laws of 1883, directed the State Treasurer, under certain conditions prescribed in said chapter, to pay, in aid of the construction of a railroad line from some point on the Western North Carolina Railroad to some point on the Virginia or Tennessee line, the moneys paid to the State in consideration of the State stock in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, the Treasurer to receive in exchange bonds of either of the county of Alexander or other counties mentioned in the act. The act was complied with by my predecessor to the extent of paying $13,700 (fifty dollars being subsequently paid), receiving in exchange bonds of the county of Alexander to the amount of $13,750, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, with the certificate of the commissioners as to the work done, as required in said act. In January, 1886, I made a demand for the interest due January 1st, 1886, on said bonds, and received a response from the Treasurer of Alexander county, that funds had not been provided to pay the interest, the Board of County Commissioners having failed to make the levy of taxes for that purpose, acting upon the advice of legal counsel that provision had not been made in the act for such tax.

Application was made to me for further payment under chapter 371, Laws of 1883, as amended by chapter 131, Laws of 1885, which I declined, without prejudice to the enterprise, with a view to additional legislation to cure the defect in the act as suggested. As the matter involves $55,000 to the State, it is considered of sufficient importance to bring to the attention of the General Assembly.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

As required by chapter 190, Laws of 1883, the authorities of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company have deposited with the State Treasurer $195,000 of the six per cent. mortgage bonds of said Company, on account of its indebtedness to the State for work on its road by convicts, to the first day of October, 1886. The bonds are held subject to the provisions of the aforementioned act, chapter 190, Laws of 1883.

CONCLUSION.

The public dues have been collected with no case of loss to the State, either from resistance to the execution of the revenue laws or delinquency of accounting officers.

The scheme in the form of a revenue bill which the law requires the Treasurer to prepare, covering expenses of the government, is ready for the consideration of the General Assembly.

My acknowledgments are here made to Messrs. H. M. Cowan, Chief Clerk, J. S. McAlister, Teller, and T. A. Partin, Clerk and Book-keeper for the various charitable and penal institutions and Department of Agriculture, for the intelligent and faithful discharge of the duties imposed upon them.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

DONALD W. BAIN,

State Treasurer.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Balance of Educational Fund, December 1st, 1884,	$ 20,981	58		
Receipts of Educational Fund, for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1885,	7,176	54		
			$ 28,158	12
Disbursements of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1885,			5,195	14
Balance to the credit of this fund December 1st, 1885,			$ 22,962	98
Receipts of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1886,			7,626	25
			30,589	23
Disbursements of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1886,			7,365	85
Balance to the credit of this fund December 1st, 1886,			$ 23,223	38

STATEMENT A.

Educational Fund Receipts for Fiscal Year ending November 30, 1885.

1884				
Dec.	Entries of Vacant Lands,			$ 1,786 30
1885				
Feb.	" " " "	$ 215	82	
	Corporation Tax on Railroads,	525	00	
				740 82
Mar.	Entries of Vacant Lands,	20	46	
	Corporation Tax on Railroads,	25	00	
				45 46
May	Entries of Vacant Lands,			268 10
June	" " " "			63 95
July	" " " "	140	62	
	Interest on 4 per cent. State Coupon Bonds,	3,970	00	
				4,110 62
Aug.	Entries of Vacant Lands,			43 30
Oct.	" " " "			105 61
Nov.	" " " "			12 38
				$ 7,176 54

STATEMENT B.

Educational Fund Receipts for Fiscal Year ending November 30, 1886.

1885					
Dec.	S. M. Finger, Superintendent of Public Instruction, from Sale of Timber,	$ 91	21		
	Entries of Vacant Lands,	1,536	71		
1886				$ 1,627	92
Jan.	Entries of Vacant Lands,	195	73		
	Interest on four per cent. State Coupon Bonds,	1,985	00		
				2,180	73
Mar.	Entries of Vacant Lands,			10	06
April	" " " "			235	42
May	" " " "			849	03
June	" " " "			75	13
July	" " " "	65	36		
	Interest on four per cent. State Coupon Bonds,	1,985	00		
				2,050	36
Aug.	Entries of Vacant Lands,			108	50
Sept.	" " " "			85	69
Oct.	" " " "	66	21		
	Corporation Tax on Railroads,	100	00		
				166	21
Nov.	Entries of Vacant Lands,			237	20
				$ 7,626	25

STATEMENT C.

Educational Fund Disbursements for Fiscal Year ending November 30, 1885.

1884					
Dec.	Public Schools,	$ 801	60		
	Survey of Swamp Lands,	347	54		
1885				$ 1,149	14
Jan.	" " " "			301	54
Feb.	" " " "			285	31
March	" " " "	204	47		
	Corporation Tax on Railroads (refunded)	25	00		
				229	47
April	Survey of Swamp Lands,			346	27
May	" " " "			392	22
June	" " " "			432	86
July	" " " "			374	54
Aug.	" " " "	412	37		
	Expense Account,	14	00		
				426	37
Sept.	Survey of Swamp Lands,			411	91
Oct.	" " " "	416	59		
	Expense Account,	32	00		
				448	59
Nov.	Survey of Swamp Lands,			396	92
				$ 5,195	14

STATEMENT D.

Educational Fund Disbursements for Fiscal Year ending November 30, 1886.

1885				
Dec.	Survey of Swamp Lands,			$ 389 46
1886				
Jan.	" " " "	$ 349	02	
	Expense Account,	16	80	
				365 82
Feb.	Survey of Swamp Lands,	340	24	
	Expense Account,	6	00	
				346 24
March	Survey of Swamp Lands,	322	04	
	Expense Account,	100	00	
				422 04
April	Survey of Swamp Lands,	479	83	
	Expense Account,	2,068	35	
				2,548 18
May	Survey of Swamp Lands,	638	87	
	Expense Account,	30	00	
				668 87
June	Survey of Swamp Lands,	391	48	
	Expense Account,	134	00	
				525 48
July	Survey of Swamp Lands,	419	26	
	Expense Account,	13	00	
				432 26
Aug.	Survey of Swamp Lands,			380 53
Sept.	" " " "	443	31	
	Expense Account,	7	00	
				450 31
Oct.	Survey of Swamp Lands,			417 26
Nov.	" " " "			419 40
				$ 7,365 85

STATEMENT E.

Aggregate of Receipts and Disbursements of the Educational Fund for each Month of the Fiscal Year ending November 30th, 1885.

		Receipts.		Disbursem'ts.	
1884	December,	$ 1,786	30	$ 1,149	14
1885	January,			301	54
	February,	740	82	285	31
	March,	45	46	229	47
	April,			346	27
	May,	268	10	392	22
	June,	63	95	432	86
	July,	4,110	62	374	54
	August,	43	30	426	37
	September,			411	91
	October,	105	61	448	59
	November,	12	38	396	92
		$ 7,176	54	$ 5,195	14

STATEMENT F.

Aggregate of Receipts and Disbursements of the Educational Fund for each Month of the Fiscal Year ending November 30, 1886.

		Receipts.		Disbursem'ts.	
1885	December,	$ 1,627	92	$ 389	46
1886	January,	2,180	73	365	82
	February,			346	24
	March,	10	06	422	04
	April,	235	42	2,548	18
	May,	849	03	668	87
	June,	75	13	525	48
	July,	2,050	36	432	26
	August,	108	50	380	53
	September,	85	69	450	31
	October,	166	21	417	26
	November,	237	20	419	40
		$ 7,626	25	$ 7,365	85

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF PUBLIC FUND.

Balance to the credit of Public Fund, December 1, 1884,	$ 926,086	98		
Receipts of Public Fund for Fiscal Year ending November 30, 1885,	378,957	62		
			$ 1,305,044	60
Disbursements of Public Fund for Fiscal Year ending November 30, 1885,			795,486	26
Balance to the credit of this Fund December 1, 1885,			$ 509,558	34
Balance to the credit of Public Fund December 1, 1885,	$ 509,558	34		
Receipts of Public Fund for Fiscal Year ending November 30, 1886,	835,421	03		
			$ 1,344,979	37
Disbursements of Public Fund for Fiscal Year ending November 30, 1886,			1,172,652	31
Balance to the credit of this Fund December 1, 1886,			$ 172,327	06

STATEMENT G.

Aggregate of Receipts and Disbursements of Public Fund for each Month of the Fiscal Year ending November 30, 1885.

		Receipts.		Disbursem'ts.	
1884	December,	$ 8,920	37	$ 7,301	57
1885	January,	60,085	16	80,535	89
	February,	40,134	40	91,888	86
	March,	85,437	99	67,908	51
	April,	18,281	30	178,887	22
	May,	24,242	29	102,419	90
	June,	8,345	66	15,088	99
	July,	23,455	05	82,086	34
	August,	12,355	59	19,624	91
	September,	76,683	37	64,925	62
	October,	15,248	34	74,839	19
	November,	5,768	10	9,979	26
		$ 378,957	62	$ 795,486	26

STATEMENT H.

Aggregate of Receipts and Disbursements of Public Fund for each Month of the Fiscal Year ending November 30, 1886.

		Receipts.		Disbursem'ts.	
1885	December,	$ 29,649	61	$ 79,765	96
1886	January,	208,145	43	120,422	56
	February,	141,076	31	127,258	08
	March,	137,624	06	59,649	00
	April,	28,304	26	97,113	52
	May,	46,340	57	43,736	51
	June,	19,911	88	82,998	71
	July,	30,005	39	80,710	61
	August,	10,477	07	43,007	04
	September,	97,591	80	24,668	70
	October,	45,362	19	68,536	94
	November,	40,932	46	344,784	68
		$ 835,421	03	$ 1,172,652	31

STATEMENT I.

Public Fund Receipts for the two Fiscal Years ending November 30, 1886.

		1884		1885	
Dec.	Public and Special Taxes, '84,	$ 3,412	08		
	Indigent Pupils Institution D. & D. and the Blind,	20	00	$ 15	00
	Tax on Drummers' Licenses,	1;700	00	2,700	00
	Tax on Fertilizer Licenses,	2,000	00	1,500	00
	Fees from Secretary State,	129	25		
	Sales Supreme Court Reports,	61	25		
	Sales of Code,	10	00		
	Sale of Governor's Mansion, additional,	50	00		
	Tax on Insurance Companies,	1,448	19		
	Tax on Seals,	5	00		
	Contingencies,	84	60	164	57
	Public and Special Taxes 1884 and 1885,			25,161	04
	Tax on Telegraph Companies,			109	00
		$ 8,920	37	$ 29,649	61
		1885		1886	
Jan.	Public and Special Taxes 1884 and 1885,	$ 37,062	13	$ 181,432	08
	Stationery and Blank Books,	160	85	52	00
	Indigent Pupils Institution D. & D. and the Blind,	130	00	190	00
	Tax on Drummers' Licenses,	11,900	00	13,200	00
	Tax on Fertilizer Licenses,	9,500	00	12,000	00
	Tax on Corporations,	400	00		
	Tax on Insurance Companies,	329	65	193	89
	Tax on Seals,	182	36	180	50
	Fees from Secretary of State,	104	40	115	64
	Sales of Code,	10	00		
	Sales Supreme Court Reports,	133	95	277	15
	Fees from Private Secretary,	149	15	54	00
	Executive Department,	11	67		

STATEMENT I—*Continued.*

		1885		1886	
Jan.	Appropriat'n Yorktown Celebration (Refunded),	$ 11	00		
	Fees from State Treasurer,			$ 5	00
	Tax on Express Companies,			155	61
	Tax on Itinerant Photographers,			30	00
	Tax on Telegraph Companies,			215	06
	Tax on Theatres,			25	00
	Sales of Laws,			19	50
		$ 60,085	16	$ 208,145	43
Feb.	Public and Special Taxes 1884 and 1885,	14,427	45	120,082	21
	Stationery and Blank Books,	63	10	108	10
	Indigent Pupils Institution D. &. D. and the Blind,	50	00	90	00
	Tax on Corporations,	550	00		
	Tax on Drummers' Licenses,	9,700	00	9,100	00
	Tax on Fertilizer Licenses,	14,500	00	11,500	00
	Tax on Sewing Machine Licenses,	400	00		
	Tax on Express Companies,	197	35		
	Tax on Telegraph Companies,	146	50		
	Quarantine Regulations,	100	00	100	00
	Fees from State Treasurer,			6	00
	Tax on Itinerant Dentists,			30	00
	Tax on Itinerant Photographers,			60	00
		$ 40,134	40	$ 141,076	31
March	Public and Special Taxes 1884 and 1885,	$ 3,348	93	$ 52,232	08
	Stationery and Blank Books,	22	50	77	75
	Tax on Drummers' Licenses,	6,100	00	4,800	00
	Tax on Fertilizer Licenses,	7,000	00	9,500	00

STATEMENT I—*Continued.*

		1885		1886	
March	Tax on Corporations,	$ 100	00		
	License Tax on Banks,	100	00		
	Tax on Receipts of Railroad Companies,	7,926	56		
	N. C. Railroad Dividends,	60,840	00	$ 69,216	00
	Public and Special Taxes '84,			1,564	98
	Indigent Pupils Institution D. & D. and the Blind,			102	00
	Tax on Bank Stock,			124	75
	Fees from State Treasurer,			6	50
		$ 85,437	99	$ 137,624	06
April	Public and Special Taxes '84 and '85,	$ 2,105	69	$ 11,810	15
	Indigent Pupils Institution D. & D. and the Blind,	20	00		
	Tax on Drummers' Licenses,	5,200	00	4,300	00
	Tax on Fertilizer Licenses,	6,500	00	5,000	00
	Tax on Sewing Machines,	600	00	400	00
	Fees from Private Secretary,	80	00	256	55
	Fees from Secretary of State,	204	60	83	79
	License Tax on Banks,	50	00		
	Sales of Code,	15	00	14	25
	Sale of Laws,	1	50	4	00
	Sales Supreme Court Reports,	513	95	634	13
	Tax on Express Companies,	153	55	83	94
	Tax on Insurance Companies,	2,365	24	5,431	10
	Tax on Itin. Photographers,	30	00	30	00
	Tax on Seals,	285	24	7	60
	Tax on Theatres,	50	00		
	Appropriation to Disabled Soldiers, (Refunded),	99	53		
	Contingencies,	7	00		
	Tax on Telegraph Companies,			100	20
	Sales of Journals,			2	00
	Weights and Measures,			146	55
		$18,281	30	$ 28,304	26

STATEMENT I—*Continued.*

		1885		1886	
May	Public and Special Taxes '84 and '85,	$ 13,349	49	$ 41,090	57
	Stationery,	152	10		
	Indigent Pupils Institution D. & D. and the Blind,	85	00		
	Additional Public Taxes, '83 and '84,	7	02		
	N. C. Railroad Dividends,	150	00		
	Tax on Drummers' Licenses,	6,800	00	4,600	00
	Tax on Fertilizer Licenses,	1,000	00		
	Tax on Sewing Machines,	600	00	600	00
	Sales of Arms,	2,000	00		
	Tax on Telegraph Companies,	98	68		
	License Tax on Banks,			25	00
	Tax on Theatres,			25	00
		$ 24,242	29	$ 46,340	57
June	Public and Special Taxes '84,	$ 1,852	52	$ 14,086	85
	Additional Public Tax 1884,		45		
	Tax on Drummers' Licenses,	5,900	00	5,100	00
	Tax on Sewing Machines,	400	00	200	00
	Tax on Theatres,	25	00	50	00
	Tax on Itinerant Photographers,	60		30	00
	Tax on Intinerant Medical Practitioners,	30	00		
	License Tax on Banks,	50	00		
	Sales Battle's Revisal,	9	00		
	Contingencies,	18	69		
	Indigent Pupils Institution D. & D. and the Blind,			20	00
	Tax on Bank Stock,			376	53
	"Conscience Fund,"			46	00
	Fees from State Treasurer,			2	50
		$ 8,345	66	$ 19,911	88

STATEMENT I—*Continued.*

		1885		1886	
July	Public and Special Taxes, '84 and '85,	$ 1,333	69	$ 9,616	82
	Stationery,	16	00		
	Tax on Drummers' Licenses,	11,300	00	10,400	00
	Tax on Bank Stock,	3,614	79	3,077	93
	Additional Public Tax,	4	81		
	Fees from Private Secretary,	77	50	215	07
	Fees from Secretary of State,	2,189	27	1,893	53
	License Tax on Banks,	125	00	300	00
	Sale of Code,	10	00	23	50
	Sale of Laws,	38	00		
	Sales North Carolina Reports,	206	20	350	05
	Tax on Express Companies,	103	95		
	Tax on Ins. Companies,	3,859	46	3,507	06
	Tax on Itinerant Dentists,	30	00		
	Tax on Itin. Photographers,	60	00	30	00
	Tax on Seals,	116	38	42	43
	Tax on Theatres,	325	00		
	Contingencies,	45	00		
	Indigent Pupils Institution D. & D. and the Blind,			45	00
	Fees from State Treasurer,			4	00
	Tax on Sleeping Car Cos.,			500	00
		$ 23,455	05	$ 30,005	39
Aug.	Public and Special Taxes, '84,	$ 2,030	01		
	Indigent Pupils Inst. D. & D. and the Blind.	20	00		
	Tax on Drummers' Licenses,	9,200	00	$ 8,900	00
	Tax on Bank Stock,	752	50	587	50
	Tax on Itinerant Opticians,	30	00		
	Tax on Itinerant Photographers,	60	00	90	00
	Tax on Telegraph Companies,	88	08	91	12
	Tax on Theatres,	175	00	100	00
	Tax on Fertilizer Licenses,			500	00

STATEMENT I—*Continued.*

		1885		1886	
Aug.	License Tax on Banks,			$ 125	00
	Tax on Express Companies,			83	45
		$ 12,355	59	$ 10,477	07
Sept.	Public and Special Taxes '84 and '85,	$ 6,503	87	$ 15,751	93
	Stationery,	3	50		
	Indigent Pupils Institution D. & D. and the Blind,	60	00		
	Tax on Drummers' Licenses,	8,100	00	6,400	00
	N. C. Railroad Dividends,	60,846	00	74,616	00
	Tax on Bank Stock,	500	00	413	87
	Tax on Itinerant Dentists,	60	00	30	00
	Tax on Itinerant Medical Practitioners,	30	00	30	00
	Tax on Itin. Photographers,	30	00		
	Tax on Sleeping Car Cos.,	500	00		
	Tax on Theatres,	50	00	125	00
	Tax on Sewing Machine Licenses,			200	00
	License Tax on Banks,			25	00
		$ 76,683	37	$ 97,591	80
Oct.	Public and Special Taxes '84 and '85,	$ 433	12	$ 24,539	28
	Tax on Drummers' Licenses,	6,200	00	6,500	00
	Tax on Sewing Machine Licenses,	200	00		
	Tax on Fertilizer Licenses,	500	00	500	00
	Tax on Express Companies,	90	00		
	Tax on Insurance Companies,	2,380	19	2,670	77
	Tax on Theatres,	50	00	125	00
	Tax on Seals,	138	57	2	50
	Tax on Bank Stock,	504	13	824	95
	App. Disabled Soldiers (Refunded),	115	00		

STATEMENT I—*Continued.*

		1885		1886	
Oct.	Fees from Private Secretary,	$ 31	00	$ 133	42
	Fees from Secretary of State,	161	50	475	53
	License Tax on Banks,	100	00	25	00
	N. C. Railroad Dividends,	3,810	00		
	Sales of Code,	9	25	5	00
	Sales of Laws,	14	00		
	Sales Supreme Court Reports,	511	58	564	78
	Public Printing (Refunded),			77	50
	Tax on Itinerant Dentists,			30	00
	Tax on Railroad Companies,			8,888	46
		$ 15,248	34	$ 45,362	19
Nov.	Tax on Drummers' Licenses,	4,700	00	5,300	00
	Tax on Fertilizer Licenses,	500	00	500	00
	Tax on Sewing Machine Licenses,	200	00		
	Tax on Bank Stock,	62	50	250	00
	General Assembly (Amount Refunded),	10	00		
	Tax on Itinerant Medical Practitioners,	30	00	30	00
	Tax on Itin. Photographers,	30	00		
	Tax on Theatres,	100	00	225	00
	State Guard (Am't Refunded),	50	60		
	Weights and Measures,	31	00		
	Contingencies,	54	00		
	Public and Spec. Taxes, 1885,			31,519	04
	Indigent Pupils Ins. D. & D. and the Blind,			45	00
	License Tax on Banks,			50	00
	Public Printing (Refunded),			2,788	40
	Tax on Express Companies,			87	35
	Tax on Telegraph Companies,			107	67
	Tax on Itinerant Opticians,			30	00
		$ 5,768	10	$ 40,932	46

STATEMENT K.

Public Fund Disbursements for the two Fiscal Years ending November 30, 1886.

		1884		1885	
Dec.	Adjutant General,	$ 33	10	$ 4	44
	Agricultural Department,	2,000	00	1,000	00
	App. to Disabled Soldiers,	120	00	240	00
	Auditor's Department,	83	33	83	33
	Capitol Square,	31	75	46	23
	Convict Account,	552	45	932	30
	Int. on 4 per cent. State Debt,	28	00	1,303	00
	" " 6 " " "	1,035	00	50,385	00
	Judiciary,	426	67	1,204	44
	Presidential Electors,	443	60		
	Public Printing,	561	59	2,888	83
	Settling Taxes,	51	00	28	65
	State Canvassing Board,	24	00		
	State Department,	83	33	83	33
	State Guard,	1,045	36	343	12
	State Library,	70	50	70	50
	Superintendent of Capitol,	62	50	62	50
	Contingencies,	649	39	1,591	30
	Dep't of Public Instruction,			83	33
	Executive Department,			150	00
	Fugitives from Justice,			150	00
	Governor's Mansion,			1,642	75
	Indigent Pupils Ins. D. & D. and the Blind,			485	00
	Pensions,			11,283	75
	State Board of Health,			500	00
	Treasury Department,			129	16
	Western Insane Asylum—(Building Account),			5,000	00
	Western Insane Asylum—(Support Account),			75	00
		$ 7,301	57	$ 79,765	96

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1885		1886	
Jan.	Adjutant General,	$ 17	96	$ 305	22
	Agricultural Department,	9,500	00	5,000	00
	Agricultural Societies,	50	00		
	Appropriat'n to Caswell Monument,	75	00		
	Appropriation to Disabled Soldiers,	270	00	360	00
	Appropriation to University of North Carolina,	3,750	00	7,500	00
	Auditor's Department,	592	40	83	33
	Capitol Square,	47	30	65	35
	Convict Account,	177	45	582	70
	Department Pub. Instruction,	608	33	508	33
	Executive Department,	1,300	53	990	00
	Fugitives from Justice,	101	00	154	24
	General Assembly,	11,827	10		
	Interest on four per cent. State Debt,	23,412	00	22,724	00
	Interest on Six per cent. State Debt,	105	00	585	00
	Judiciary,	8,876	16	9,401	67
	N. C. Insane Asylum,	5,000	00		
	Public Printing,	1,233	62	1,189	31
	Quarantine Regulations,	371	75	405	00
	Settling Taxes,	282	14	276	60
	State Board of Health,	200	00		
	State Department,	833	33	1,583	33
	State Guard,	29	50	52	50
	State Library,	100	40	160	01
	Superintendent of Capitol,	62	50	62	50
	Treasury Department,	1,497	20	1,254	16
	Weights and Measures,	25	00	25	00
	Western Insane Asylum (Support Account),	5,000	00		
	Contingencies,	5,190	22	744	73
	Governor's Mansion,			70	21
	Penitentiary,			50,000	00

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1885		1886	
Jan.	Pensions,			$ 13,835	50
	Public Tax Refunded,			3	87
	Western In. Asylum (Building Account),			2,500	00
		$ 80,535	89	$ 120,422	56
Feb.	Adjutant General,	$ 4	90	$ 75	50
	Agricultural Department,	8,000	00	15,000	00
	Appropriat'n to Disabled Soldiers,	120	00	120	00
	Auditor's Department,	83	33	708	33
	Capitol Square,	26	88	32	13
	Commutat'n for Loss of Limb,	70	00		
	Convict Account,	1,236	06	1,026	64
	Executive Department,	431	00	150	00
	General Assembly,	18,259	65		
	Interest on Four per cent. State Debt,	29,339	00	30,080	00
	Interest on Six per cent. State Debt,	3,030	00	3,390	00
	Judiciary,	556	67	1,011	66
	N. C. Insane Asylum,	20,000	00	51,000	00
	Oxford Orphan Asylum,	1,000	00	2,500	00
	Public Printing,	1,797	53	1,326	34
	Railroad from Statesville to Taylorsville,	50	00		
	Settling Taxes,	157	60	296	33
	State Department,	83	33	83	33
	State Guard,	165	00	152	00
	State Library,	62	50	103	03
	Superintendent of Capitol,	62	50	62	50
	Tax on Corporations (Refunded),	75	00		
	W. N. C. In. Asylum (Support Account),	5,000	00	10,000	00
	Contingencies,	2,277	91	2,330	30

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1885		1886	
Feb.	Department Pub. Instruction,			$ 83	33
	Pensions,			2,271	50
	Public Tax Refunded,			326	00
	Treasury Department,			129	16
	W. N. C. In. Asylum (Building Account),			5,000	00
		$ 91,888	86	$ 127,258	08
Mar.	Adjutant General,	$ 5	65	$ 14	30
	Agricultural Department,	10,000	00		
	Auditor's Department,	83	33	83	33
	Capitol Square,	84	88	84	38
	Caswell Monument (Special Appropriation),	500	00		
	Colored Normal Schools,	2,000	00	2,000	00
	Convict Account,	1,091	57	878	28
	Corporation Tax Refunded,	150	00		
	Executive Department,	150	00	150	00
	Fugitives from Justice,	36	58		
	General Assembly,	27,602	39		
	Interest Four per cent. State Debt,	616	00	1,759	00
	Judiciary,	206	67	824	99
	N. C. State Penitentiary,	13,332	59		
	Oxford Orphan Asylum,	1,500	00		
	Penitentiary Sunday School,	50	00	50	00
	Public Printing,	2,142	16	1,916	81
	Public Tax Refunded,	142	89		
	Settling Taxes,	26	80	123	40
	State Board of Health,	500	00	800	00
	State Department,	83	33	83	33
	State Guard,	455	40		
	State Library,	69	50	126	65
	Superintendent of Capitol,	62	50	62	50
	Treasury Department,	187	50	129	16
	W. N. C. In. Asylum (Support Account),	5,075	00	75	00

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1885		1886	
March	Contingencies,	$ 1,753	77	$ 1,893	30
	Agricultural Societies,			50	00
	Appropriat'n to Disabled Soldiers,			600	00
	Department Pub. Instruction,			183	33
	Governor's Mansion,			4	00
	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,			46,000	00
	Interest Six per cent. State Debt,			90	00
	Pensions,			1,430	75
	Weights and Measures,			236	49
		$ 67,908	51	$ 59,649	00
April	Adjutant General,	$ 194	45	$ 7	25
	Agricultural Department,	9,500	00	17,500	00
	App. for Disabled Soldiers,	600	00	240	00
	Auditor's Department,	611	11	708	33
	Capitol Square,	26	88	48	13
	Commutation for loss of Limb	100	00		
	Convict Account,	1,130	71	900	58
	Dep't Public Instruction,	464	52	458	33
	Executive Department,	796	80	990	00
	General Assembly,	211	57		
	Inst. D. and D. and the Blind,	36,000	00		
	Int. on 4 per cent. State Debt,	1,471	00	410	00
	Int. on 6 per cent. State Debt,	9,495	00	4,665	00
	Judiciary,	7,852	16	9,151	66
	N. C. Insane Asylum,	26,000	00		
	N. C. State Penitentiary,	50,000	00		
	Public Printing,	3,011	59	1,519	96
	Quarantine Regulations,	150	00	150	00
	Settling Taxes,	27	20	23	40
	State Department,	833	33	833	33
	State Guard,	59	65	189	27
	State Library,	76	50	86	70

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1885		1886	
April	Superintendent of Capitol,	$ 6,250	00	$ 6,250	00
	Treasury Department,	1,340	28	1,254	16
	University of North Carolina,	6,250	00	6,250	00
	W. N. C. Insanse Asylum (Support Account),	10,000	00	15,000	00
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum, (Building Account),	10,000	00	5,000	00
	Weights and Measures,	25	00	25	00
	Contingencies,	2,596	97	2,533	75
	Agricultural Societies,			50	00
	Eastern N. C. Insane Asylum,			25,000	00
	Fugitives from Justice,			578	84
	Governor's Mansion,			325	40
	Oxford Orphan Asylum,			2,500	00
	Pensions,			516	25
	Public Tax Refunded,			135	68
		$ 178,887	22	$ 97,113	52
May	Adjutant General,	$ 219	35	$ 200	00
	Agricultural Societies,	50	00		
	App. for Disabled Soldiers,	480	00	480	00
	Auditor's Department,	83	33	83	33
	Capitol Square,	33	60	33	60
	Convict Account,	873	61	955	14
	Corporation Tax Refunded,	75	00		
	Dep't Public Instruction,	83	33	183	33
	Eastern N. C. Insane Asylum,	25,000	00		
	Executive Department,	150	00	150	00
	General Assembly,	100	00		
	Int. on 4 per cent. State Debt,	1,191	00	426	00
	Int. on 6 per cent. State Debt,	46,470	00	1,955	00
	Judiciary,	1,171	67	1,316	36
	Normal Schools,	3,000	00		
	Oxford Orphan Asylum,	2,500	00		
	Public Printing,	2,893	08	274	52
	Public Tax Refunded,	16	87	29	77

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1885		1886	
May	Settling Taxes,	$ 82	80	$ 41	00
	State Department,	83	33	83	33
	State Library,	94	15	154	50
	Superintendent of Capitol,	62	50	62	50
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum, (Building Account),	5,000	00	10,000	00
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum, (Support Account),	10,000	00		
	Contingencies,	2,706	28	1,721	91
	Distributing Laws,			7	11
	Fugitives from Justice,			11	00
	Pensions,			280	25
	Penitentiary,			25,000	00
	State Boundary,			100	00
	Stationery, (Amt. Refunded),			58	70
	Treasury Department,			129	16
		$ 102,419	90	$ 43,736	51
June	Adjutant General,	$ 15	24	$ 17	04
	App. for Disabled Soldiers,	600	00	720	00
	Auditor's Department,	83	33	83	33
	Board of Internal Improvements,	46	10	67	15
	Capitol Square,	26	88	158	38
	Convict Account,	533	83	612	18
	Dep't Public Instruction,	183	33	83	33
	Executive Department,	150	00	150	00
	General Assembly,	250	00		
	Int. on 4 per cent. State Debt,	61	00	1,396	00
	Int. on 6 per cent. State Debt,	390	00	65,025	00
	Judiciary,	606	66	746	66
	Normal Schools,	500	00	4,000	00
	Public Printing,	2,235	63	1,386	61
	Public Tax Refunded,	318	21	8	91
	Settling Taxes,	8	60	44	80
	State Board of Health,	500	00		

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1885		1886	
June	State Department,	$ 83	33	$ 83	33
	State Guard,	1,675	00	993	80
	State Library,	107	00	175	95
	Superintendent of Capitol,	62	50	62	50
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum, (Building Account),	5,000	00	5,000	00
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum, (Support Account),	75	00	75	00
	Contingencies,	1,577	35	1,831	58
	Governor's Mansion,			26	00
	Pensions,			59	00
	State Boundary Line,			63	00
	Treasury Department,			129	16
		$ 15,088	99	$ 82,998	71
July	Adjutant General,	$ 179	50	$ 153	75
	Agricultural Department,	1,500	00	1,000	00
	App. for Disabled Soldiers,	480	00	360	00
	Auditor's Department,	708	33	708	33
	Board of Internal Improvements,	6	00	3	00
	Capitol Square,	26	88	46	68
	Convict Account,	226	25	274	20
	Dep't Public Instruction,	708	33	558	33
	Distributing Laws,	95	55		
	Executive Department,	150	00	990	00
	Fugitives from Justice,	58	60	16	50
	Int. on 4 per cent. State Debt,	24,957	00	24,028	00
	Int. on 6 per cent. State Debt,	900	00	180	00
	Judiciary,	8,387	77	10,211	66
	Normal Schools,	1,000	00	500	00
	Oxford Orphan Asylum,	2,500	00	2,500	00
	Penitentiary,	25,000	00	20,000	00
	Public Printing,	1,036	32	1,494	33
	Quarantine Regulations,	345	45	337	50
	Settling Taxes,	26	50	26	70

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1885		1886	
July	State Department,	$ 833	33	$ 833	33
	State Guard,	2,353	25	300	00
	State Library,	62	50	82	20
	Superintendent of Capitol,	62	50	62	50
	University of North Carolina,	7,500	00	7,500	00
	Treasury Department,	1,512	50	1,254	16
	Contingencies,	1,444	78	1,655	18
	Weights and Measures,	25	00	43	26
	Pensions,			29	50
	Public Tax Refunded,			50	00
	State Board of Health,			500	00
	State Boundary,			11	50
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum, (Building Account),			5,000	00
		$ 82,086	34	$ 80,710	61
Aug.	Adjutant General,	$ 14	95	$ 14	39
	App. for Disabled Soldiers,	120	00	480	00
	Auditor's Department,	83	33	83	33
	Capitol Square,	33	60	31	38
	Convict Account,	804	11	781	57
	Department Pub. Instruction,	83	33	83	33
	Executive Department,	150	00	150	00
	General Assembly,	36	00		
	Int. on 4 per cent. State Debt,	729	00	3,213	00
	Int. on 6 per cent. State Debt,	375	00	225	00
	Judiciary,	246	66	326	66
	Penitentiary,	10,000	00	26,900	00
	Public Printing,	760	25	3,269	38
	Public Tax Refunded,	9	54	312	50
	Settling Taxes,	24	50		
	State Department,	83	33	83	33
	Superintendent of Capitol,	62	50	62	50
	Treasury Department,	129	16	129	16
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum (Building Account),	5,000	00	5,000	00

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1885		1886	
Aug.	Contingencies,	$ 879	65	$ 715	16
	Agricultural Department,			500	00
	Fugitives from Justice,			5	00
	Pensions,			14	75
	State Guard,			450	00
	State Library,			76	60
	Tax on Drummer's License Refunded,			100	00
		$ 19,624	91	$ 43,007	04
Sept.	Adjutant General,	$ 65	38	$ 26	59
	App. for Disabled Soldiers,	240	00	120	00
	Auditor's Department,	83	33	83	33
	Capitol Square,	31	13	28	63
	Convict Account,	1,015	59	728	85
	Dep't of Public Instruction,	83	33	83	33
	Executive Department,	150	00	150	00
	Fugitives from Justice,	392	35		
	Int. on 4 per cent. State Debt,	27,939	00	260	00
	Int. on 6 per cent. State Debt,	5,325	00		
	Judiciary,	597	77	546	66
	Penitentiary,	20,000	00		
	Public Printing,	153	00	1,702	34
	Settling Taxes,	51	30	23	00
	State Board of Health,	500	00		
	State Department,	83	33	83	33
	State Guard,	418	45	450	00
	State Library,	4	80	97	65
	Superintendent of Capitol,	62	50	62	50
	Treasury Department,	129	16	129	16
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum, (Support Account),	75	00	18,075	00
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum, (Building Account),	5,000	00		
	Contingencies,	2,525	20	1,736	56
	Public Tax Refunded,			281	77
		$ 64,925	62	$ 24,668	70

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1885		1886	
Oct.	Adjutant General,	$ 7	75	$ 3	25
	Agricultural Department,	500	00	500	00
	Agricultural Societies,	1,550	00	50	00
	App. for Disabled Soldiers,	600	00	240	00
	Auditor's Department,	708	33	708	33
	Capitol Square,	33	60	36	90
	Convict Account,	959	63	917	95
	Dep't of Public Instruction,	558	33	458	33
	Executive Department,	1,830	00	990	00
	Int. on 4 per cent. State Debt,	681	00	27,079	00
	Int. on 6 per cent. State Debt,	10,170	00	10,680	00
	Judiciary,	10,057	77	10,441	66
	N. C. Insane Asylum,	3,500	00		
	Normal Schools,	1,000	00	1,000	00
	Oxford Orphan Asylum,	2,500	00	2,500	00
	Penitentiary,	16,900	00		
	Public Printing,	461	84	1,508	87
	Quarantine Regulations,	522	00	500	00
	Settling Taxes,	3	00	18	50
	State Department,	83	33	833	33
	State Guard,	582	62	300	00
	State Library,	21	62	66	00
	Superintendent of Capitol,	62	50	62	50
	Treasury Department,	1,254	16	1,254	16
	University of North Carolina,	6,250	00	6,250	00
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum, (Building Account),	5,000	00		
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum, (Support Account),	8,000	00		
	Contingencies,	1,016	71	796	58
	Fugitives from Justice,			106	40
	Pensions,			56	40
	Public Tax Refunded,			553	78
	State Boundary,			100	00
	State Board of Health,			500	00
	Weights and Measures,	25	00	25	00
		$ 74,839	19	$ 68,536	94

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1885		1886	
Nov.	Agricultural Department,	$ 500	00	$ 500	00
	Agricultural Societies,	100	00	1,550	00
	App. for Disabled Soldiers,	120	00	480	00
	Auditor's Department,	83	33	83	33
	Capitol Square,	26	88	36	88
	Convict Account,	1,000	74	1,038	30
	Department Pub. Instruction,	83	33	133	33
	Excutive Department,	150	00	180	00
	Fugitives from Justice,	32	95	52	33
	Int. on 4 per cent. State Debt,	110	00	1,226	00
	Int. on 6 per cent. State Debt,	945	00	64,215	66
	Judiciary,	1,431	66	1,421	00
	Normal Schools,	500	00	500	80
	Public Printing,	607	58	1,494	33
	State Department,	83	33	83	00
	State Guard,	2,722	22	470	90
	State Library,	165	28	74	50
	Superintendent of Capitol,	62	50	62	16
	Treasury Department,	129	16	129	04
	Contingencies,	1,125	30	1,861	38
	Adjutant General,			81	10
	Pensions,			11,653	64
	Public Tax Refunded,			129	10
	Settling Taxes,			53	62
	State Boundary,			189	80
	State Canvassing Board,			68	50
	Tax Commission,			1,700	
	W. N. C. In. Asylum (Building Account),			7,500	00
	Investment in 4 per ct. State Bonds,			247,815	98
		$ 9,979	26	$ 344,784	68

DOCUMENT NO. 3.] [SESSION 1887.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
RALEIGH, 1st December, 1886.

To His Excellency, ALFRED M. SCALES, *Governor*,

SIR: In compliance with the requirement of the Constitution of the State, I have the honor herewith to submit to your Excellency a report concerning this department.

The crowded condition of the office, referred to at length in my former reports, still continues, and I am still obliged to use the corridors of the Capitol for storage purposes, unsightly as it renders them. The best care that is possible, under the circumstances, is taken of the public records and documents required to be kept in the office, but until more room is given, it will be impossible to take proper care of them, and impossible too to know what there is in the office to take care of. This, however, will be remedied when the new building for the Supreme Court and Library is completed.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Within the last two fiscal years 990 grants have been issued, covering 142,342 acres of vacant public land, so-called, as appears from the following statement:

COUNTIES.	No. of Grants.	No. of Acres.
Alexander	13	358⅛
Alleghany	16	612¾
Ashe	22	647¼
Beaufort	4	225½
Bertie	1	154
Bladen	8	227½
Brunswick	14	305½
Buncombe	12	1,001½
Burke	14	1,613½
Cabarrus	2	6½
Caldwell	27	3,485 5/12
Carteret	16	610¾
Catawba	2	6
Cherokee	71	10,475½
Clay	26	2,197¾
Cleveland	2	12½
Columbus	6	395
Craven	2	83
Cumberland	4	175
Currituck	8	500¼
Dare	4	5 9/20
Davidson	3	42½
Davie	1	24
Duplin	3	40 6/10
Forsyth	1	1½
Gaston	6	118¾
Graham	134	43,556
Guilford	1	2
Harnett	1	36½
Henderson	20	956½
Hyde	1	25
Iredell	3	33¾
Jackson	33	3,091⅞
Johnston	7	51½
Jones	1	11
Lincoln	5	71 11/16
Macon	179	37,173⅜
Madison	3	77
Martin	2	36½
Mecklenburg	1	6½
Mitchell	13	475
Montgomery	16	740
Moore	12	237⅓
Nash	1	80½
Onslow	1	100
Orange	3	106 13/20
Pasquotank	1	28 1/100
Pender	4	771
Person	1	12⅕
Pitt	4	531
Polk	5	294
Randolph	4	80
Richmond	9	129 3/10
Rockingham	1	37
Rowan	2	1 19/20
Rutherford	12	283½
Sampson	5	50¾
Stanly	2	44½
Stokes	3	29¾
Surry	10	430½
Swain	87	20,171 7/12
Transylvania	33	3,190¼
Tyrrell	4	19¾
Union	4	195
Wake	1	5½
Washington	1	79
Watauga	19	504
Wilkes	46	2,991
Wilson	1	4
Yadkin	1	12½
Yancey	11	2,800

It happens not unfrequently that questions arise as to the validity of entries for land, and as there is no machinery provided for determining such questions, they are practically left to the decision of the Secretary; and it is respectfully suggested that this ought not so to be. A provision was inserted in The Code that seemed to be well adapted to meet the necessities of the case, by which questions of titles were required to be decided in the Courts and certified to the Secretary, so that he might know how to act in the premises. This provision, however, the last Legislature repealed, unwisely, as it seems to me, and I therefore respectfully suggest that it be re-enacted.

Another defect in the land law is, that no machinery is provided for the correction of errors in the records of Grants, no matter how patent or how indisputable they may be. No one person, it is submitted, ought to be trusted with the power of correcting the record, yet the power ought to be lodged somewhere, so that it may be conveniently exercised—and a record of the changes ought be to made. The Council of State has a clerk, keeps minutes of its meetings, and can be called together without difficulty at any time, and it is therefore a very suitable depository for the power of making such corrections, and it is therefore suggested that an act be passed conferring upon it the needed power.

INSURANCE.

The following companies are licensed to do insurance business, in this State, and pay taxes on their gross receipts from business as follows:

LIFE COMPANIES.

Name.	*Amount of last semi-annual tax paid.*
Accident	
Ætna	694 96
Connecticut Mutual	383 73
*Equitable	
*Fidelity Mutual	88 18
*Globe	
*Home Benefit	
*Inter-States	
Life of Virginia	116 16
*Manhattan	
*Mutual Benefit	
New York	143 69
Penn Mutual	19 42
Presbyterian	170 46
Provident	125 34
Provident Savings	16 55
Travellers	64 14
Union Mutual	7 17
Valley Mutual	1,070 32

FIRE COMPANIES.

Name.	*Amount of last semi-annual tax paid.*
Ætna	89 46
Continental	53 00
*Chesapeake	
Connecticut Fire	61 51
Fire Association	153 34
Georgia Home	273 22
German American	270 39
Hamburg Bremen	103 66
Hartford	271 58
*Mercantile	
New York Underwriters	139 46
North Carolina Home	201 69
North British & Mercantile	135 72
Northern	88 62
Pelican	172 90
Phœnix of Brooklyn	197 99
Phœnix of Hartford	142 66
Phœnix of London	105 75

Name.	Amount of last semi-annual tax paid.	Name.	Amount of last semi-annual tax paid.
Hibernia	54 03	Queen	131 50
Imperial	114 61	Rochester German	304 74
Insurance Company of North America	195 68	Royal	253 33
Lancashire	203 74	*St. Paul	
London Assurance	114 35	Scottish Union & National	45 72
Lion		*Springfield	
Liverpool, London & Globe	381 49	*Southern	
London & Lancashire	151 52	Sun Fire Office	71 55
*Merchants		Virginia Fire & Marine	385 23
		Western	116 82

MARINE.

Orient Mutual	6 20	Thames & Mersey	1 24

*Entered State in 1886.

But although the above-named companies are the only ones licensed to do insurance business under the laws of this State and that pay taxes therefor, they are not the only ones that do such business here. The Legislature at its last session changed the insurance law so that parties might obtain insurance from companies not licensed here. Of course there is great complaint made of this by the companies that take out license and honestly pay taxes on the business they do; and with all due respect to the superior wisdom of the last Assembly it would seem to be a difficult thing for the State to justify itself in exacting taxes from companies that take out license while it permits companies who do not take out license to come within its borders and do the same kind of business free of cost.

The only case, it seems to me, with all due respect, in which an unlicensed outside company ought to be permitted to do insurance business is where the amount of insurance on a single risk is greater than the amount the licensed companies can place upon a single risk. In that case outside companies ought to be permitted to come in and write policies for at least the surplus. In all other cases common equity seems to demand that the State shall protect the companies it licenses and taxes from the competition of untaxed and unlicensed rivals, and, therefore, I respectfully suggest that the law be made to conform to the principle herein laid down.

Another suggestion that I beg leave to make is that the penalty for violation of the provisions of the Insurance Law be given to the Sheriff, as in other cases of violation of the Revenue Law. Experience has proved that the present system is utterly inadequate to the detection and punishment of such violations, and thinking the State owes it to the licensed companies to detect and punish such violations, I respectfully recommend the change suggested, in the belief that it will accomplish the end intended.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

Since my last report, four numbers of the Supreme Court Reports have been published, to-wit: The 94th of 918 volumes, of which 205 have been distributed, 186 sold and 527 are are still on hand; 93d number of 920 volumes, of which 205 have been distributed, 248 sold, and 467 are still on hand; the 92d number of 914 volumes, of which 205 have been distributed, 297 sold, and 412 are still on hand; and the 91st number of 752 volumes, of which 205 have been distributed, 267 sold, and 321 are still on hand. The sales of the other numbers of the Reports are as follows: 86th Report 75 sold, 275 on hand; 85th Report 118 sold, 197 on hand; 84th Report 48 sold, 184 on hand; 78th Report 28 sold, 54 on hand; 77th Report 28 sold, 143 on hand; 76th Report 9 sold, 175 on hand; 87th Report 95 sold, 227 on hand; 88th Report 40 sold, 423 on hand; 89th Report 90 sold, 403 on hand; 90th Report 186 sold, 424 on hand.

In order to carry out the provision of chapter 309 of the laws of 1885, imposing upon me the duty of republishing certain volumes of the Supreme Court Reports of this State, I invited proposals from the publishers in this city and also from leading publishers in the North for the reprinting of Numbers 14, 20, 75, 80 and 81, those numbers having been designated by the members of the Supreme Court. The lowest bid was that of Peter M. Hale, and to him was awarded the contract in accordance therewith at the sum of $2,475 for editions of 750 volumes of each number. As soon as there shall be money on hand in accord-

ance with section 3 of said act sufficient for the purpose, another republication will be made.

LAWS, JOURNALS, PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AND THE CODE.

Of the Laws of last session, 6,405 volumes were received, of which 5,781 volumes were distributed, 40 volumes were sold, and 584 volumes are still on hand.

Of the Journals of the same session, 463 volumes of each were received, of which 325 volumes were distributed and 258 volumes are on hand.

Of the Public Documents of the same session, 364 volumes were received, of which 323 were distributed and 76 volumes are on hand.

Of The Code, 266 copies have been distributed, 20 copies have been sold, and 3,584 copies are on hand.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Under the provisions of section 1932 of The Code, the articles of association of all railroad companies formed under the general law are required to be filed in this office. Since my last report such articles have been filed by the following companies:

Name of Company.	*Date of Filing.*
Chowan & Southern	6th July, 1886
South Atlantic & North Western	31st July, 1886

STATIONERY.

I have bought $13,947.52 worth of stationery to meet the demands within the last two fiscal years. Of this amount the counties have repaid $642.80 for goods furnished them. A very large proportion of the above, however, is for the paper upon which the Reports, Laws, Documents, Journals, Bills, &c., are printed.

COLLECTIONS.

Insurance tax	$22,185 55
Insurance license and other fees	5,358 51
Purchase money for vacant lannds	5,975 69
For tax on seals	108 59
For laws	77 00
For Supreme Court Reports	3,253 00
For Code	97 00
Total	$37,055 34

The above recapitulation shows the amount of money collected by this Department and paid into the Treasury during the last two fiscal years ending the 30th of November, 1884.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

W. L. SAUNDERS,

Secretary of State.

DOCUMENT NO. 4.] [SESSION 1887.

Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PUBLIC TREASURER.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

We, the commissioners appointed by the General Assembly, at its session of 1885, to examine the accounts and vouchers relating to all moneys received into and paid out of the State Treasury during the fiscal years ending respectively November 30th, 1885, and November 30th, 1886, and to compare the warrants drawn by the Auditor on the Treasury during the said fiscal years with the laws under which they purport to have been drawn, and to examine the books and accounts of the Auditor and the several penal and charitable institutions of the State, respectfully report that we were engaged in the performance of the said duties for nine days, beginning on December the 15th 1885, and for nine days, commencing December 14th, 1886.

We find from the cash book of the Treasurer, and the books of the Auditor, the following to be a proper statement of the receipts and disbursements for the year ending November 30th, 1885:

The balances in the Treasury December 1st, 1884, were:		
Educational fund	$ 20,981 58	
Public fund	926,086 98	
Total		$947,068 56
Receipts for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1885, were:		
Educational fund	$ 7,176 54	
Public fund	378,957 62	
Total		386,134 16
Grand total		$1,333,202 72

The disbursements for the same time were:		
Educational fund	$ 5,195 14	
Public fund	795,486 26	
Total		800,681 40
Balance in Treasury November 30th, 1885		$532,521 32
Balance. Educational fund		$ 22,962 98
" Public fund		509,558 34
Total balance		$532,521 32

We find from the same source the following to be a proper statement of the receipts and disbursements for the year ending November 30th, 1886:

Balance in Treasury November 30th, 1885, as above stated		$532,521 32
The receipts for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1886, were:		
Educational fund	$ 7,626 25	
Public fund	835,421 03	
Total receipts		843,047 28
Total resources for the year		$1,375,568 60
The disbursements for the same time were:		
Educational fund	$ 7,365 85	
Public fund	1,172,652 31	
Total disbursements		1,180,018 16
Balance in Treasury November 30th, 1886		$195,550 44
Made up with:		
Educational fund	$ 23,223 38	
Interest fund	65,924 22	
Public fund	106,402 84	
Total balance		$195,550 44

Having verified the coupons of the four per cent. consolidated State debt bonds, and of the six per cent. renewal bonds for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad, paid by the Treasurer during the two fiscal years, we cancelled them, and in our presence they were destroyed, as provided for by law.

The General Assembly, at its session of 1885, required the State Treasurer, upon the advice of a board, constituted for that purpose, composed of the Governor, the Auditor and the Treas-

urer, to invest such moneys as should be in his hands applicable to the payment of interest upon the consolidated State debt and beyond the immediate needs of the Department, in such bonds, at their market value. In pursuance of which Act, the Treasurer, at various times, invested the sum of $247,815.98 in such bonds, purchasing $272,250 worth of bonds at their face value, being an average of $91\frac{2}{100}$c., leaving to the credit of the interest fund, as above shown, $65,924.22, a sum sufficient and necessary to pay the interest falling due January 1st, 1887. Having carefully counted these bonds and compared the price paid with their market value at the time of purchase, we feel that the moneys thus invested have been discreetly managed by honest and prudent officials.

We have compared the warrants drawn by the Auditor upon the Treasurer during the said fiscal years with the laws under which they purported to have been drawn, and we find that for every expenditure made by the Treasurer he has on file a proper voucher, all of which we cancelled. We find in this the first examination of the books of the Auditor of the State, that his books agree with those of the Treasurer, and that the accounts on file in his office sustain each warrant issued by him.

We examined the books of the Treasurer as Treasurer *ex officio* of the several penal and charitable institutions, and of the Agricultural Department, together with the vouchers accompanying them, and finding them to agree, cancelled the vouchers. Upon our construction of the law it is not our duty to inquire into the propriety of these expenditures other than to see that they were authorized by law. A commission similiar to this, in making its report to the General Assembly of 1885 makes certain recommendations which we think should be called to the attention of the Legislature again.

They say, "The Auditor is required to keep all accounts in which the State is interested, to examine the accounts of all persons indebted to the State and certify the amount to the Treasurer, to direct and superintend the collection of all moneys due the State, &c. Licenses are now issued by the Treasurer

for drummers and companies engaged in selling fertilizers, and to wholesale liquor dealers, and the amount certified to the Auditor. Licenses are issued to insurance companies by the Secretary of State, the amounts certified to the Auditor, and the money received from them paid by the Secretary of State to the Treasurer.

"We think all these licenses should issue from the Auditor's office, and be countersigned by the Treasurer upon the receipt of the proper taxes, both officers keeping records of the same. In fact, all moneys paid into the Treasury from any source *should be paid upon certificate* of the Auditor. The Auditor is presumed to be the official book-keeper of the State. As such, we think this commission should be authorized and instructed to make the examination we now make, principally in the Auditor's office, and only in the Treasury Department when necessary to verify their figures, count coupons, &c., &c. The commission might likewise be empowered to examine the books of all other officers who receive any moneys from the State."

The Legislature of 1885, in pursuance of these suggestions, took some action, and the Auditor, *ex mero motu*, made some valuable improvements in the line suggested; but we still think there is need of remedial legislation.

In conclusion, we again express our gratification at the satisfactory condition of the Treasury, and the increased credit of the State in the money markets of the world, largely brought about by the legislation above alluded to.

It is due to the officers of the various departments whose accounts and books we have investigated, to say that they have offered every facility for a thorough examination, and have greatly lightened the labors of the commission by reason of the competent clerical force employed in their several offices.

T. B. WOMACK,
M. S. ROBINS,
JNO. E. WOODARD,
GEO. M. BULLA.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR OF THE STATE

OF

NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

DOCUMENT NO. 5.] [SESSION 1887.

Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE, STATE PRINTER AND BINDER.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Dec. 1st, 1885.

His Excellency, ALFRED M. SCALES,
Governor of North Carolina:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with the provisions of section 3350 of The Code, I have the honor to submit herewith for your information, and transmittal to the next General Assembly, the Annual Report of this Department, showing a statement of the funds of the State, and of its revenues and public expenditures for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1885, arranged and classified under the head of "Statements" indicated by letters.

Your attention is directed to statements E (receipts) and F (disbursements), with explanatory foot-notes to each.

The annual appropriation ($30,000) made by the General Assembly for the relief of Confederate soldiers, &c., under an act ratified the 11th of March, 1885, the most of which has been apportioned, *pro rata*, to over 2,000 applicants, should have come within the year's disbursements, but as warrants to cover same were issued November 30, the close of the fiscal year, and

too late to be presented for payment, they are now outstanding against the Treasurer, and will be accounted for in the disbursement account the coming year. Of this appropriation, there is now remaining an unexpended balance—a fraction over two hundred dollars—which was reserved by the Board to meet extreme cases, both of soldiers and widows, whose claims could not be adjudicated before the close of the year on account of the absence of certain required proofs.

There were over 4,200 pension applicants, and the claims of more than 2,000 of these were disallowed, as they did not come within the meaning of the statute—the Board holding that to entitle applicants to the provisions of the act, the soldier must be disabled by reason of wounds received, and the widow by reason of the death of her husband from wounds. Many of these claimants, both soldiers and the widows of soldiers, are meritorious and deserve aid from the State, and to this end their claims have been filed for the action of the Legislature.

Your attention is directed to the statute which provides that all moneys paid out by the Treasurer shall be paid upon the warrant of the Auditor, and Art. 14, section 3, of the Constitution of the State provides that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law," &c. I believe the Constitution should be strictly construed, and it has been suggested that it intended that warrants should be drawn on the treasury only to pay claims for which specific appropriations have been made, but it has been and is still the custom to issue warrants for claims arising under the laws directing certain work to be done for the State and providing methods for ascertainment of its value before the issue of a warrant. I beg, therefore, you will call the attention of the Legislature to the matter to the end that the law may be amended, if the suggested construction be correct.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. P. ROBERTS,

Auditor.

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GENERAL STATEMENT.

Balance in hands of State Treasurer December 1st, 1885:				
Educational Fund,	$ 20,981	58		
Public Fund,	926,086	98	$ 947,068	56
Receipts of Educational Fund from December 1, 1884, to December 1, 1885,	7,176	54		
Receipts of the Public Fund from December 1, 1884, to December 1, 1885,	378,957	62	386,134	16
			$ 1,333,202	72
Disbursements of Educational Fund from December 1, 1884, to December 1, 1885,	5,195	14		
Disbursements of Public Fund from December 1, 1884, to December 1, 1885,	795,486	26	800,681	40
Balance in hands of State Treasurer December 1, 1885,			$ 532,521	32
Educational Fund,			22,962	98
Public Fund,			509,558	34
			$ 532,521	32

Year ending November 30, 1885.

STATEMENT A.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

YEARS.	MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
1884.	December,	$ 1,786	30	$ 1,149	14
1885.	January,			301	54
	February,	740	82	285	31
	March,	45	46	229	47
	April,			346	27
	May,	268	10	392	22
	June,	63	95	432	86
	July,	4,110	62	374	54
	August,	43	30	426	37
	September,			411	91
	October,	105	61	448	59
	November,	12	38	396	92
		$ 7,176	54	$ 5,195	14

STATEMENT B.

SHOWING THE SOURCES FROM WHICH THE RECEIPTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND WERE DERIVED.

Entries on vacant lands,	$ 2,656	54
Corporation tax on railroads,	550	00
Interest on 4 per cent. State coupon bonds,	3,970	00
	$ 7,176	54

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

ENTRIES ON VACANT LANDS.		
Sundry persons on the above account during the month of December, 1884,	$ 1,786	30
" " February, 1885,	215	82
" " March, "	20	46
" " May, "	268	10
" " June, "	63	95
" " July, "	140	62
" " August, "	43	30
" " October, "	105	61
" " November, "	12	36
CORPORATION TAX ON RAILROADS.		
Received from sundry persons on the above account,	550	00
INT. ON 4 PER CT. STATE COUPON BONDS.		
Received of D. W. Bain, State Treasurer, on the above account,	3,970	00

Year ending November 30, 1885.

STATEMENT C.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENT PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE DISBURSEMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND WERE MADE.

APPORTIONMENT TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.		
Paid John Chandley, Treasurer of Madison county, on the above account,	$ 801	60
SURVEY OF SWAMP LANDS.		
Paid W. G. Lewis, Engineer and Agent Board of Education, salary for self, and all expenses of survey party, on the above account,	4,322	54
CORPORATION TAX ON RAILROADS.		
(Refunded.)		
Paid Hamilton McMillan, Agent, amount refunded as corporation tax of Alma & Little Rock Railroad,	25	00
EXPENSE ACCOUNT.		
Paid Washington *Gazette*, for advertising in case Board of Education *vs.* S. T. Carrow,	14	00
Paid T. C. Harris, for copies of Maps of Swamp Lands,	12	00
Paid Raleigh *News & Observer*, for publishing notice of sale of swamp lands in Hyde county,	20	00

STATEMENT D.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

YEARS.	MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1884	December,	$ 8,920 37	$ 7,301 57
1885	January,	60,085 16	80,535 89
	February,	40,134 40	91,888 86
	March,	85,437 99	67,908 51
	April,	18,281 30	178,887 22
	May,	24,242 29	102,419 90
	June,	8,345 66	15,088 99
	July,	23,455 05	82,086 34
	August,	12,355 59	19,624 91
	September,	76,683 37	64,925 62
	October,	15,248 34	74,839 19
	November,	5,768 10	9,979 26
		$ 378,957 62	$ 795,486 26

Year ending November 30, 1885.

STATEMENT E.

EXHIBITING THE SEVERAL SOURCES FROM WHICH THE RECEIPTS OF THE PUBLIC FUND WERE DERIVED.

Arms, sale of	$ 2,000	00
Additional public taxes for 1883–'84,	12	28
Appropriation disabled soldiers, on account of deceased claimants (am't refunded),	214	53
Appropriation to Yorktown Celebration, (amount refunded),	11	00
Banks, license tax,	425	00
Bank stock, tax on,	5,433	92
Battle's Revisal, sale of,	9	00
Code, sale of,	54	25
Contingencies,	209	29
Corporations, tax on,	1,050	00
Dentists, itinerant,	90	00
Dividends, N. C. Railroad,	125,646	00
Drummers, license tax,	86,800	00
Executive Department,	11	67
Express Companies, tax on,	544	85
Fees from Private Secretary,	337	65
Fees from Secretary of State,	2,789	02
Fertilizers,	41,500	00
General Assembly, amount refunded,	10	00
Governor's Mansion, sale of lot,	50	00
Indigent Pupils,	385	00
Insurance Companies, tax on,	10,382	73
Laws, sale of,	53	50
Medical Practitioners, itinerant,	90	00
Opticians, itinerant,	30	00
Photographers, itinerant,	270	00
Public Taxes,	85,858	98
Quarantine Regulations,	100	00
Railroad Companies, tax on recipts of,	7,926	56
Seals, tax on,	727	55
Sewing Machines, license tax,	2,400	00
Sleeping Cars, tax on,	500	00
State Guard, amount refunded,	50	60

STATEMENT E—CONTINUED.

Stationery,	$ 418	05
Supreme Court Reports, sale of,	1,426	93
Telegraph Companies, tax on,	333	26
Theatres, tax on,	775	00
Weights and Measures,	31	00
	$ 378,957	62

NOTE.—The receipts above enumerated foot up $378,957.62, and are subject to three items of deduction;

1st. $41,500 accruing from the license tax on fertilizers, which is set apart by statute for the exclusive use of the Agricultural Department, and is no part of the State's revenues. It is chargeable, however, to State Treasurer, and although not audited by me, as in the case of other State institutions, the tax is paid into the treasury through this department, and the whole amount received applied by the Treasurer to the use of said Agricultural Department.

2nd. It will be remembered that the law requires the Treasurer to apply the dividends accruing to the State on account of its stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company to the payment of the interest on the bonds issued by the State on account of said Railroad. These dividends amount to $125,646, and are a part of the public fund receipts.

3rd. $50 received from sale of lot (Governor's Mansion) belongs to the fund for construction of "Governor's House." These items, to-wit, $41,500 on fertilizers, $125,646 dividends North Carolina Railroad stock, and $50 for sale of lot (Governor's Mansion), aggregate $167,196, and should be deducted from $378,957.62, total receipts shown above, which will leave a total of public taxes collected for the support of State government and charitable and penal institutions $211,761.62 proper, exclusive of the taxes collected from professions, trades, incomes, &c., which the law requires shall be invested in the consolidated bonds of the State, or applied to the payment of interest thereon.

No taxes for State purposes were computed on real and personal property on the tax lists for the year 1884, by reason of the fact that on the first day of May of that year the authorities of the Western North Carolina Railroad paid into the State Treasury the sum of $600,000, as provided in Chapter 241, Laws 1883. (See Chap. 136., Sec. 52, Laws 1883).

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

1884	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
Dec.	Sundry persons on the above account during this month, as follows:		
	Hatcher & Stamps, Milton,	$ 100	00
	W. M. Wilson & Co., Charlotte,	100	00
	C. E. Graham & Co., Asheville,	100	00
	Shackman, Heller & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Chamberlayne & Leigh, Richmond,	200	00
	The Riddle Hardware Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Geo. H. Davis & Co., Petersburg,	100	00
	John W. Rice & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	C. S. Parsons & Sons, New York,	100	00
	Wolff & Co., New York, .	100	00
	Findlay, Roberts & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Elias & Cohen, Charlotte,	100	00
	Edwin Bates & Co., New York,	100	00
	Alexander Kerr Bros. & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	D. C. Woods & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	W. P. Harvey & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	FEES FROM SECRETARY OF STATE.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account,	129	25
	SALE OF CODE OF N. C.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account,	10	00
	SALE OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account,	61	25

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1884	SALE OF LOT ON PROPERTY OF GOVERNOR'S MANSION.		
Dec.	Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor, on the above account,	$ 50	00
	SALE OF OLD CARPETS, CURTAINS, ETC., IN CAPITOL BUILDING.		
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of the Capitol, on the above account, less five per cent. commissions,	84	60
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for examining statements, &c., of sundry Insurance Companies,	1,188	00
	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account,	260	19
	TAX ON FERTILIZER LICENSES.		
	Sundry persons, on the above account during this month,	2,000	00
	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES.		
	Sundry sheriffs, on the above account, during this month, as follows:		
	Mayer Hahn, sheriff Craven county,	2,438	58
	E. A. Moffitt, sheriff Randolph county,	377	05
	James P. Cherry, sheriff Clay county	82	13
	John A. Green, sheriff Harnett county,	253	75
	Nathan McMinn, sheriff Transylvania county,	80	76
	J. G. Neal, sheriff McDowell county,	179	81

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1884	INDIGENT PUPILS.		
Dec.	Mayer Hahn, sheriff Craven county, on the above account,	$ 20	00
1885	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
Jan.	Sundry persons on the above account during this month, as follows:		
	Carline & Fulton, Baltimore,	100	00
	Southern Railway Supply Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Heller Bros. & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	D. W. Glass & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Rufus Bros., Boston,	100	00
	Goldsboro, Meyers & Pitts, Baltimore,	200	00
	John K. Bailix & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	W. R. Hudgins & Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	John L. Farauh & Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	Bangs, Bard & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	J. H. Mann & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	J. H. & G. M. Walker & Co., Worcester,	100	00
	Baugh & Sons, Baltimore,	100	00
	F. & J. Heins, Pittsburg,	100	00
	T. Miles' Sons, Philadelphia,	100	00
	Allnut, Nixon & Goldsboro, Baltimore,	100	00
	Findlay, Roberts & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Haywood Bros. & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Haynes, Hinson & Might, Knoxville,	100	00
	Abram Finch & Co., Boston,	100	00
	J. Whitehill & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	J. Whitehill & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Mayer & Ross, Charlotte,	100	00
	Robert Lawson & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	J. C. Barkley, Baltimore,	100	00
	Wallace Bros., Statesville,	100	00
	Church & Co., New York,	100	00
	W. & T. Allen & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	C. W. Thorn & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	J. R. Shields & Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	Tabb Bros, Maslin & Co., Baltimore,	100	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	Paul Jones, Atlanta,	$ 200	00
Jan.	M. H. Lauchiemer & Sons, Baltimore,	100	00
	Naumburg, Kraus, Laner & Co., New York,	100	00
	A. Brafman & Son, Baltimore,	100	00
	Jas. R. Stonebacker & Co., Baltimore,	200	00
	L. C. Younger, Richmond,	100	00
	Snedeker & Boynton, New York,	100	00
	J. A. Edmondson & Son, Baltimore,	100	00
	J. Whitehill & Co., "	100	00
	Edwin Bates & Co., New York,	100	00
	Henry Maslin & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	S. W. Venable & Co., Petersburg,	100	00
	Jacob Hecht & Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	Riddick, Brinkley & Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	Catline, Tally & Davis, Richmond,	100	00
	Hornthal, Whitehead, Weissman & Co., New York,	100	00
	Thomas Roberts, Stevenson & Co., Phila.,	100	00
	C. H. Garden & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Crews & Wimbish, Danville,	100	00
	Charles Buffiner & Co., Lynn,	100	00
	The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Stephen Putney & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Tucker & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	A. Hoen & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	A. Oppenheimer, "	100	00
	Price & Lucas, Louisville,	100	00
	Haines & Robinson, Baltimore,	100	00
	Tucker, Smith & Co., "	100	00
	Tucker, Smith & Co., "	100	00
	Moritz & Kierle, "	100	00
	Allnut, Nixon & Goldsboro, Baltimore,	100	00
	Spragins, Stoner, Rouse & Co., "	100	00
	Whitefield, Powers & Co., New York,	100	00
	Geo. R. Coffrotte & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	A. C. Pryor, Petersburg,	100	00
	Hinshaw & Bynum, Winston,	100	00
	Buck, Cator & Nud, Baltimore,	100	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	Budman, Heidleburg & Co., New York,	$	100 00
Jan.	Myers, Middledorf & Co, Baltimore,		100 00
	Cove, Shields & Co., Knoxville,		100 00
	T. J. Magruder & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Patterson, Renshaw & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Burton & Davis, New York,		100 00
	C. W. Thorn & Co., Richmond.		100 00
	Henry Sonneborn & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	C. H. Almond, Lynchburg,		100 00
	Carroll, Adams & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Aug. Mencken & Bro., Baltimore,		100 00
	Hood, Bonbright & Co, Philadelphia,		100 00
	Hurst, Miller & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Hurst, Miller & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Brooks, Jenkins & Hutchinson, Baltimore,		100 00
	John Faust & Sons, Baltimore,		100 00
	Elhart & Heller, Baltimore,		100 00
	Sharpe & Dohme, Baltimore,		100 00
	Witt & Watkins, Lynchburg,		100 00
	Whiteley, Tapscott & Melville, Baltimore,		100 00
	George R. Finch & Sons, Wilmington,		100 00
	Arthur Emory, Baltimore,		100 00
	Findlay, Roberts & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	John A. Homer, Baltimore,		100 00
	John A. Homer, Baltimore,		100 00
	St. John, Kirkham & Co., New York,		100 00
	Allen Paine & Son, Baltimore,		100 00
	Tough, Rutherford & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Walters & Martin, Norfolk,		100 00
	Tefft, Weller & Co., New York,		100 00
	Ives & Bonar, New York,		100 00
	Ashton Starks, Richmond,		100 00
	H. M. Smith & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Hodges Bros., Baltimore,		100 00
	Jones, Yelverton & Co., Goldsboro,		100 00
	Guggenheimer & Adelsdorf, Baltimore,		100 00
	H. S. Brewington & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	J. H. Winkelman & Co., "		100 00
	Ives & Bonar, New York,		100 00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885 Jan.	St. John, Kirkland & Co., New York,	$ 100	00
	Reinhard, Meyer & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Rouse, Hempstone & Co., "	100	00
	Matthai, Ingram & Co., "	100	00
	Johnson, Sutton & Co., "	100	00
	Daniel Miller & Co., "	100	00
	Muse & Watkins, Richmond,	100	00
	FEES PROM PRIVATE SECRETARY.		
	W. C. Blackmer, Private Sec'y to Governor, on the above account from Oct. 1st, 1884, to January 20th, 1885,	149	15
	FEES FROM SECRETARY OF STATE.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account,	104	40
	FERTILIZER LICENSES.		
	Sundry persons, on the above account during this month,	9,500	00
	MONEY REFUNDED.		
	W. C. Blackmer, for amount overdrawn by him as Clerk to Governor, for October, 1884, and adjusted in salary as Private Secretary,	11	67
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for amount refunded by him on account of expenses in transportation to Yorktown in 1881,	11	00
	SALE OF CODE.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account,	10	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	SALE OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.		
Jan.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account,	$ 133	95
	TAX ON CORPORATIONS.		
	Sundry persons, on the above account, during this month,	400	00
	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount received by him on the above account,	329	65
	TAX ON SEALS.		
	W. C. Blackmer, Private Secretary, on the above account from October 1st, 1884, to January 20th, 1885,	181	36
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account,	1	00
	STATIONERY.		
	Sundry sheriffs, on the above account during this month,	160	85
	INDIGENT PUPILS.		
	Sundry sheriffs, on the above account during this month,	130	00
	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES.		
	Sundry sheriffs, on the above account during this month, as follows:		
	B. Edwards, Sheriff Alleghany county,	36	20
	S. W. Patton, Tax Col. Buncombe county,	1,500	45

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885 Jan.	J. A. Lackey, Sheriff Burke county,	$ 242	00
	D. G. Bingham, Sheriff Jackson "	52	73
	S. E. Koonce, Sheriff Jones "	212	45
	Buckner Hill, Sheriff Sampson "	581	97
	D. E. Riddick, Sheriff Gates "	658	09
	Jas. T. Hunter, Sheriff Alamance "	520	02
	J. W. Hampton, Sheriff Polk "	78	38
	Wm. Hinnant, Sheriff Johnston "	1,872	66
	H. G. McCloud, Sheriff Hyde "	237	69
	S. W. Brewer, Sheriff Chatham "	459	49
	Dempsey Spruill, Sh'ff Washington "	717	21
	S. L. Yount, Sheriff Catawba "	625	34
	R. J. Lewis, Sheriff Halifax "	2,412	43
	A. J. Murray, Tax Col. Haywood "	293	60
	W. M. Black, Sheriff Moore "	840	35
	T. A. Watts, Sheriff Iredell "	981	69
	W. T. Buxton, Sheriff Northampton "	1,357	64
	Jas. K. Davis, Sheriff Lenoir "	1,454	23
	E. Murrill, Sheriff Onslow "	190	30
	George C. Fitts, Sheriff Warren "	545	36
	M. E. Alexander, Sh'ff Mecklenburg "	3,844	64
	J. J. Jordan, Sheriff Hertford "	1,242	26
	J. H. Gilmer, Sheriff Guilford "	1,254	50
	C. Krider, Sheriff Rowan "	805	12
	W. H. Bray, Sheriff Currituck "	804	93
	W. C. Abernathy, Sheriff Gaston "	444	20
	M. S. Justus, Sheriff Henderson "	426	15
	S. H. Manning, Sh'ff New Hanover "	8,345	98
	N. E. Walker, Sheriff Rutherford "	207	17
	James C. Warren, Sheriff Chowan "	846	89
	N. M. Wilson, Sheriff Yancey "	124	02
	R. T. Hodges, Sheriff Beaufort "	1,804	61
	J. Q. Horner, Sheriff Dare "	112	62
	W. J. Hardison, Sheriff Martin "	928	76

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
Feb.	Sundry persons on the above account during this month, as follows:		
	George Gibson, Jr., Richmond,	$	100 00
	Smith, Dexon & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Frank & Hammerslough, Baltimore,		100 00
	S. N. Brickhouse & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	Z. & A. T. Hofheimer, Norfolk,		100 00
	Aaron Claflin & Co., New York,		100 00
	W. H. Wetmore & Co., Raleigh,		100 00
	Amback, Burgunder & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Pretzfelder, Kline & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	R. R. Roberts & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Hamberger Bros., Norfolk,		100 00
	Flushman & Morris, Richmond,		100 00
	T. J. Magruder & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Pearre Bros. & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	L. Oppenheimer & Sons, Louisville,		200 00
	L. Sternberger, Philadelphia,		100 00
	Robert P. Voight & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	Spragins, Stover, Rouse & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Hodges & Hodges, Norfolk,		100 00
	E. P. Dodge & Co, Boston,		100 00
	Charles P. Stokes & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Joseph Laucheim, Philadelphia,		100 00
	E. Gronan, Baltimore,		100 00
	Hayes, Fields & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	The Louis Cook M'f'g Co., Cincinnati,		100 00
	Shipley, Roane & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Grandy & Taylor, Norfolk,		100 00
	Strauss Bros, Baltimore,		100 00
	Pfaelzer Bros. & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Witz, Budler & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Smith N. Brickhouse, Norfolk,		100 00
	O. F. Weisiger & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	George A. Smith, Richmond,		100 00
	J. W. Hunter & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	Marcy Bros. & Co., Hartford,		100 00
	Isaac Greenbaum & Sons, Baltimore,		100 00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	J. B. Brown & Co., Baltimore,	$ 200	00
Feb.	Spragins, Stover, Rouse & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Harralson Bros. & Co., Atlanta,	100	00
	V. O. Thompson & Co., Winston,	100	00
	Lewis H. Blair & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Alsop, Basley & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	The Brainard & Armstrong Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Bangs, Bard & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Augustine, Hardwood & Watkins, Richmond,	100	00
	Wingo, Ellett & Crump, Richmond,	100	00
	Pape & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Lloyd & Supplee Hardware Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Charles H. Phillips, M'f'g Chemist, New York,	100	00
	Lewis H. Blair, Richmond,	100	00
	Rouse, Hempstone & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Hodges Bros., Baltimore,	100	00
	Russell & Armstrong, Philadelphia,	100	00
	W. D. Kyle & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	J. P. Yancey & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Chicago Corset Co., New York,	100	00
	R. B. Porter & Son, Baltimore,	100	00
	C. S. Parsons & Sons, New York,	100	00
	I. A. Davis & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Aaron & Reinstein, Wilmington,	100	00
	Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore,	100	00
	Sargent & Co., New York,	100	00
	S. H. Markes & Co., Petersburg,	100	00
	Henry G. Fledderman, Baltimore,	100	00
	Troxell, Constable & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	W. M. Griffith & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	J. P. Yancey & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Ryland & Lee, Richmond,	100	00
	Johnson, Sutton & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Sanford, Chamberlain & Albers, Knoxville,	100	00
	W. H Wetmore & Co., Raleigh,	100	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885 Feb.	C. C. Phillips, Philadelphia,	$ 100	00
	Geo. A. Clarke & Bro., New York,	100	00
	Drewry & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	M. Cohen & Son, Petersburg,	100	00
	Willimantic Linen Co., Willimantic,	100	00
	J. S. Pinknssohn, Charleston,	100	00
	Watkins, Cottrell & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	F. O. Cole & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	R. T. Lacy & Co., Lynchburg,	100	00
	Morris, Bear & Bros., Wilmington,	100	00
	Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Charles Wuller & Son, Baltimore,	100	00
	James D. Patton, Richmond,	100	00
	Watkins, Cottrell & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Monroe Bros. & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	William Woollcott, Raleigh,	100	00
	M. S. Shapleigh & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	C. W. Scott, Lynchburg,	100	00
	Painter, Tongue & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	M. Millhiser & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	David F. Conner & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Marvin Iron Safe Co., New York,	100	00
	S. Keer & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	George Davis & Co., Knoxville,	100	00
	INDIGENT PUPILS.		
	Sundry sheriffs, on the above account during this month,	63	10
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for amount collected by him from vessels subject to quarantine,	100	00
	STATIONERY.		
	Sundry sheriffs, on the above account,	50	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	TAX ON CORPORATIONS.		
Feb.	Sundry persons, on the above account,	$ 550	00
	TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.		
	C. S. Plank, Cashier Southern Express Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts of said Company in North Carolina for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1884,	197	35
	TAX ON FERTILIZER LICENSES.		
	Sundry persons, on the above account,	14,500	00
	TAX ON SEWING MACHINE COMPANIES.		
	Received on the above account during this month, as follows:		
	The White Sewing Machine Co.,	200	00
	The Howe " " "	200	00
	TAX ON TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
	O. McCullen, Manager W. U. Telegraph Co., for two per cent. tax on gross receipts in North Carolina for fourth quarter of 1884 of said company,	146	50
	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES.		
	Received from sundry sheriffs on the above account during this month, as follows:		
	F. J. Floyd, Sheriff Robeson county,	900	25
	W. M. Hurst, Sheriff Duplin "	1,004	15
	L. J. Hall, Sheriff Bladen "	275	80
	J. P. Arrington, Sheriff Nash "	855	51
	E. R. Outlaw, Sheriff Bertie "	1,702	96
	H. W. Mays, Sheriff Alexander "	97	37

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	M. H. Tuttle, Sheriff Caldwell "	$ 191	73
Feb.	F. F. Cohoon, Sheriff Pasquotank"	1,654	65
	M. B. Lassiter, Sheriff Montgomery county,	198	80
		198	80
	J. R. Nowell, Sheriff Wake county,	5,046	76
	A. J. Price, Sheriff Union "	892	09
	D. F. Baird, Sheriff Watauga "	77	03
	E. W. Taylor, Sheriff Brunswick county,	368	97
	V. V. Richardson, Sheriff Columbus "	1,007	53
	John Baker, Tax Collector Ashe "	153	85
	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
March	Sundry persons, on the above account during this month as follows:		
	M. M. Davis, Petersburg,	100	00
	Lieterman, Kaufman & Co., Atlanta,	100	00
	Cringan, Watkins & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Staber, Myers & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Thomas K. Cany & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Lyon, Conklin & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	M. Millhiser & Co., Richmond,		
	The Virginia Nail & Manufacturing Co.,	100	00
	Lynchburg,	100	00
	Kerr & Co., East Newark,	100	00
	Ellis, Bangesh & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Thurber, Whyland & Co., New York,	100	00
	Kribs Lithographing Co., Cincinnati,	100	00
	T. A. Bryan & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	White & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	J. L. Fork & Co., New York,	100	00
	Mebane Mills Co., Mebaneville,	200	00
	J. B. Brown & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Seliger & Newman, Baltimore,	100	00
	H. L. Lauchheim & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	E. H. Pogue & Son, Durham,	100	00
	W. Smithdeal, Salisbury,	100	00
	H. Cone & Sons, Baltimore,	100	00
	Wood, Bacon & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	M. Hersberg, Richmond,	100	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore,	$ 100	00
March	Cringan, Watkins & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	S. R. White & Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	Springs & Burwell, Charlotte,	100	00
	Obendorfer & Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	R. F. Morris & Son Manufacturing Co., Durham,	100	00
	J. C. Guerrant & Co., Danville,	100	00
	Continental Cigar Factory, New York,	100	00
	C. A. Gambrill Mf'g Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	S. G. B. Cook & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Chas. Hollander & Sons, Baltimore,	100	00
	The Stanford Mf'g Co., New York,	100	00
	Levy, Foster & Bonman, New York,	100	00
	W. J. Johnson & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Mayer & Hushinger, Baltimore,	100	00
	Morganton Furniture Mf'g Co., Morganton,	100	00
	C. W. White & Co., Boston,	100	00
	Raleigh Portner Brewing Co., Alexandria,	200	00
	L. C. Younger, Richmond,	100	00
	The Kernersville Mf'g Co., Kernersville,	100	00
	Sanford & Robinson, Troy,	100	00
	David Carrick & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Fink Bros. & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	T. A. Williams & Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	Denny, Lyle & Co., Reidsville,	100	00
	Wulburn & Piper, Charleston,	100	00
	Colgate & Co., New York,	100	00
	Kentucky Wagon Mf'g Co., Louisville,	100	00
	Smith, Hanway & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	North Carolina Phosphate Co., Raleigh,	100	00
	Walsh, Howen & Capff, Baltimore,	100	00
	Gersh Tobacco Co., Danville,	100	00
	John H. Gresham, Richmond,	100	00
	Thomas Russell & Co., New York,	100	00
	J. B. Jeffries, Richmond,	100	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	LICENSE TAX ON BANKS.		
March	Bank of Durham, for license tax on capital employed as bankers for one year from June 1st, 1884,	$ 100	00
	N. C. RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.		
	P. B. Ruffin, Treasurer N. C. Railroad Co., for three per cent. dividends on 20,280 shares of State stock in said Company due March 1st, 1885,	60,840	00
	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES.		
	Sundry sheriffs, on the above account as follows:		
	N. G. Grady, Sheriff Camden county,	376	88
	M. A. Hill, Sheriff Carteret "	591	98
	B. S. Graves, Sheriff Caswell "	1,117	17
	John M. Smith, Sheriff Richmond "	1,262	90
	STATIONERY.		
	M. A. Hill, Sheriff Carteret county, on the above account,	22	50
	TAX ON CORPORATIONS.		
	Sundry persons, on the above account during this month,	100	00
	TAX ON FERTILIZER LICENSES.		
	Sundry persons, on the above account during this month,	7,000	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	TAX ON RECEIPTS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.		
March	W. E. Turner, Treasurer Richmond and Danville Railroad Co., for one-half of one per cent. of gross receipts of the North Carolina R. R. ($1,585,312.33), from Oct. 1st, 1882, to July 31st, 1884, as per returns,	$ 7,926	56
April.	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
	Sundry persons, on the above account during this month as follows:		
	Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Rothschild Bros., New York,	200	00
	Guggenheimer & Co.,	100	00
	William Lea & Sons Co.,	100	00
	McGahan, Bates & Co.,	100	00
	E. J. Snow & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Wade & Shethem,	100	00
	Chandler, Quarles & Co.,	100	00
	Godwin & Tebbett,	100	00
	W. B. Lockett & Co.,	100	00
	Daniel Miller & Co.,	100	00
	D. J. Foley & Co.,	100	00
	Potts, Stokes & Co.,	100	00
	Thompson, Moore & Co.,	100	00
	Ferrell & Co.,	100	00
	Cardoza, Gilliam & Co.,	200	00
	Taylor Manufacturing Co.,	100	00
	C. Zimmer,	100	00
	Richmond Stove Co., Richmond,	100	00
	J. & H. Mann & Co.,	100	00
	Herman M. Myers,	200	00
	Ivey, Panell & Co.,	100	00
	Boykin, Carmer & Co.,	100	00
	J. L. Lewis,	100	00
	C. M. McChing & Co.,	100	00
	Whiteley, Tapscott & Melville,	100	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	Red "C" Oil Manufacturing Co.,	$ 100	00
April.	Gates & Brown,	100	00
	Butler, Clapp & Co.,	100	00
	Smith, Lyon & Field,	100	00
	Sputts & Gibson,	100	00
	H. B. Carhart & Co.,	100	00
	Oates, White & Co.,	100	00
	Nantuck Silk Co.,	100	00
	S. F. Myers & Co.,	100	00
	Strouse & Bros.,	100	00
	Studebacker Bro.'s Mf'g Co.	100	00
	Hurch, Purnell & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Brooks, Jenkins & Hutchinson,	100	00
	Hutzler Bros.,	100	00
	Wilson, Palmer & Co.,	100	00
	Kerngood Bros.,	100	00
	Leroy Myers, Savannah,	100	00
	Bruff, Falkner & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Mills & Gible,	100	00
	W. Grubbs Kember, candy and crackers,	100	00
	Jas. W. Tuft,	100	00
	Chapman, White, Lyons & Co.,	100	00
	M. W. Wolf & Co.,	100	00
	FEES PROM PRIVATE SECRETARY.		
	C. H. Armfield, for fees received by him on commissions during the first quarter of 1885,	80	00
	FEES FROM SECRETARY OF STATE.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account for the first quarter of 1885,	204	60

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	LICENSE TAX ON BANKS.		
April.	H. D. Lee & Co., Shelby, N. C., for license tax on capital employed as bankers from June 1st, 1885, to June 1st, 1886,	$ 25	00
	Davis & Wiley, Salisbury, N. C., for license tax on capital employed as bankers for one year from June 1st., 1885,	25	00
	PENSION MONEY REFUNDED.		
	C. M. Pace, Clerk of Superior Court of Henderson county, for amount of unexpended balance of pension to J. F. Duncan, deceased, in the hands of said clerk at the time of said Duncan's death, said pension having been drawn by said clerk under section 3478 of the Code,	99	53
	SALE OF LAWS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account,	1	50
	SALE OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account,	513	95
	TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.		
	C. S. Plank, Cashier Southern Express Co., on the above account for the quarter ending March 31st, 1885,	153	55
	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for tax collected from sundry Insurance Com-		

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	panies for the first quarter of 1885,	$ 2,365	24
April.	TAX ON FERTILIZER LICENSES.		
	Sundry persons, on the above account during this month,	6,500	00
	TAX ON ITINERANT PHOTOGRAPHERS.		
	Smith & Davis, for license as itinerant photographers for one year from April 4th, 1885,	30	00
	TAX ON SEALS.		
	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, for amount received by him on the above account from January 21st to March 31st, 1885,	253	89
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount received by him on the above account during the first quarter of 1885,	31	35
	TAX ON THEATRES.		
	Received from Jas. P. Sawyer, of Asheville, N. C., on the above account,	50	00
	UNCLASSIFIED ACCOUNTS.		
	W. P. Roberts, for lounge sold belonging to the office of State Auditor,	7	00
	TAX ON SEWING MACHINES.		
	Received from sundry persons, on the above account during this month,	600	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES.		
April.	Sundry sheriffs, on the above account during this month, as follows:		
	Luby Harper, Sheriff Greene county,	$ 983	08
	Milton McNeil, Sheriff Wilkes "	183	68
	R. J. Dalton, Sheriff Stokes "	240	72
	W. F. Cooper, Tax Col. Graham "	40	81
	Rob't White, Sheriff Perquimans "	657	40
	INDIGENT PUPILS.		
	Received from Robert White, Sheriff of Perquimans county, on the above account,	20	00
May	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
	Sundry persons on the above account during this month, as follows:		
	Phillips & Buttorff Manufacturing Co.,	100	00
	Ramsay, Baker & Co.,	100	00
	W. E. Williamson & Sons,	100	00
	James A. Leach & Co.,	100	00
	John Silvey & Co.,	100	00
	The Favorite Carriage Co.,	100	00
	Longman & Martinez,	100	00
	W. K. Tabb,	200	00
	J. L. King & Co.,	100	00
	A. David,	100	00
	William Morris & Co.,	100	00
	L. Peckeop & Co.,	100	00
	Adelsdorf Bros., Norfolk,	200	00
	C. E. Graham, Asheville,	100	00
	Holmes & Walters,	100	00
	Wingo, Ellett & Crump,	100	00
	Standard Distilling Co.,	200	00
	Henning & Jackson,	100	00
	H. Brunhild & Bro.,	200	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	W. G. Bausemer & Co.,	$	100 00
May	Mantone & Co.,		100 00
	Wilson, Barnes & Co.,		100 00
	S. Kinner & Co.,		200 00
	Strouse, Loeb & Co.,		100 00
	John S. Snedeker & Co.,		100 00
	Warwick Bros.,		100 00
	Hirsh & Bro.,		100 00
	R. M. White & Co.,		100 00
	Baltimore United Oil Co.,		100 00
	M. Rosenbaum & Co.,		100 00
	Hall & Bohannon,		100 00
	Allen & Ginter,		100 00
	Charles H. Farsch & Co.,		100 00
	Diamond Match Co.,		100 00
	U. S. Coinage Co.,		100 00
	Lewis H. Cole & Co.,		100 00
	Samuel E. Egerton & Co.,		100 00
	David L. Keiter,		100 00
	Armstrong, Cator & Co.,		100 00
	Benjamin Bros. & Co.,		100 00
	Dinsmore & Kyle,		100 00
	Wittkowsky & Baruch,		100 00
	The Blue Ridge Tobacco Works,		100 00
	John B. Daniel,		100 00
	S. Burkhalter & Co.,		100 00
	George B. Guion,		100 00
	P. H. Hanes & Co.,		100 00
	James C. Stevenson,		100 00
	Hall & Pearsall,		100 00
	James Pyle & Son,		100 00
	Beard, Roberts & Co.,		100 00
	Hurch, Purnell & Co.,		100 00
	Baker & Clarke,		100 00
	Brown & Riddick,		100 00
	R. T. Dawson & Co., Baltimore,		200 00
	G. W. Gail & Ax,		100 00
	West & Co.,		100 00
	John R. Turrentine,		100 00
	D. L. Gore,		100 00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	Wittkowsky & Baruch,	$ 100	00
May	INDIGENT PUPILS.		
	Sundry sheriffs, on the above account during this month,	85	00
	N. C. R. R. DIVIDENDS.		
	Received from P. B. Ruffin, Treasurer of N. C. R. R. Co., six per cent. dividends, payable semi-annually, declared by said company between March, 1871, and May 1st, 1885, on two shares of stock bequeathed to the State of North Carolina by the late Edmund Donnell,	150	00
	SALE OF OLD ARMS.		
	Received of A. M. Scales, Governor, for balance of proceeds from sale of old and useless arms belonging to the State of North Carolina, the same having been sold by T. J. Jarvis, former Governor,	2,000	00
	STATIONERY.		
	Sundry sheriffs, on the above account during this month,	152	10
	TAX ON SEWING MACHINE COMPANIES.		
	Sundry persons on the above account during this month,	600	00
	TAX ON FERTILIZER COMPANIES.		
	Sundry persons, on the above account during this month,	1,000	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES.		
May	Sundry sheriffs, on the above account, during this month, as follows:		
	H. C. Kearney, Sheriff Franklin county,	$ 719	08
	W. A. Bailey, Sheriff Davie "	358	39
	J. S. Johnston, Sheriff Rockingham "	1,466	89
	Stephen Venable, Sheriff Surry "	293	49
	Thos. J. Hardison, Sheriff Anson "	717	50
	W. M. King, Sheriff Pitt "	2,112	06
	John R. Staton, Sheriff Edgecombe "	3,710	17
	W. C. Hickey, Sheriff Mitchell "	157	11
	W. G. Payne, Tax Col. Cherokee "	101	08
	John K. Hughes, Sheriff Orange "	381	86
	D. D. Suttle, Sheriff Cleveland "	569	05
	Augustus Fogle, Sheriff Forsyth "	2,762	44
	TAX ON TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
	O. McCullen, Manager W. U. Telegraph Co., for two per cent. tax on gross receipts of said Company in this State for the quarter ending March 31st, 1885,	98	68
	ADDITIONAL PUBLIC TAX FOR 1883–'84.		
	Received from W. A. Bailey, Sheriff of Davie county, for tax on hotels in said county for the year 1883,	4	97
	Received from Buckner Hill, Sheriff of Sampson county, for tax on hotels in said county for the year 1884,	2	05
June	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
	Sundry persons, on the above account during this month as follows:		
	R. L. Candler & Co.,	100	00
	M. Millhiser & Co.,	100	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	A. Summerfield & Co.,	$	100 00
June	Elias Cohen,		100 00
	Lean, Frank & Son,		100 00
	Paisley & Wiggins,		100 00
	Baltimore United Oil Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Bates & Auchincloss, Philadelphia,		100 00
	A. J. Ellington, Reidsville,		100 00
	Perry & Co., New York,		100 00
	E. D. Latta & Bro., Charlotte,		100 00
	John J. Thomson, Baltimore,		100 00
	W. T. Kirk & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	James Ficher, Danville,		100 00
	Hall & Ruckel, New York,		100 00
	Washington, Taylor & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	P. Lorillard & Co., Jersey City,		100 00
	James F. Yates, Greensboro,		100 00
	D. A. Sahlein & Co., New York,		100 00
	The Mrs. Joe Person Remedy Co., Tarboro,		100 00
	William B. Price & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Tucker, Smith & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Harrison Bros. & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	George D. Thaxton & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Piedmont Wagon Co., Hickory,		100 00
	Hickory M'f'g Co., Hickory,		100 00
	W. C. Codd, Baltimore,		100 00
	The George W. Helme Co., Helmetta,		100 00
	Marquize & Varney, Boston,		100 00
	Newbold & Sons, Baltimore,		100 00
	Bailey Bros., Winston,		100 00
	J. & E. Mahoney, Portsmouth,		200 00
	Owens & Minor, Richmond,		100 00
	S. Blanchard & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Phillips, Allen & Manise, Philadelphia,		100 00
	Hornthal & Dieches, Baltimore,		100 00
	M. E. Loeb, Wilmington,		100 00
	M. Laupheimer & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Frank & Adler, Baltimore,		100 00
	Houston & Bro., Greensboro,		100 00
	J. Whitehill & Co., Baltimore,		100 00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	J. A. Butner & Co., Winston,	$ 100	00
June	Stern & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	W. F. Allen & Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	R. W. Hicks, Wilmington,	100	00
	M. L. T. Davis & Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	Saller, Lenin & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Bergman M'f'g Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	French, Richards & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Mayer & Hershinger, Baltimore,	100	00
	C. Hamlin & Co., Winston,	200	00
	The Daisy Cigar Factory, New York,	100	00
	Bostic Brothers & Wright, Shelby,	100	00
	D. J. Walsh & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	A. R. & W. B. Nesbit, Charlotte,	100	00
	Fisher, Wright & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	F. & H. Fries, Salem,	100	00
	Buscoes, Swepson & Co., Knoxville,	100	00
	UNCLASSIFIED ACCOUNTS.		
	Received from Governor A. M. Scales, for amount of six per cent. discount on bill for carpets for the offices of the Executive Department,	18	69
	SALES OF BATTLE'S REVISAL.		
	Received from Sherwood Haywood, State Librarian, on the above account,	9	00
	LICENSE TAX ON BANKS.		
	Received of Ellis & Alexander, Bankers, Hickory, N. C., on the above account,	25	00
	Received of Sluder & Barnard, Bankers, Asheville, N. C., on the above account,	25	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	TAX ON ITINERANT MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.		
June	Received of J. R. Congleton, of Raleigh, N. C., on the above account,	$ 30	00
	TAX ON ITINERANT PHOTOGRAPHERS.		
	Received of John F. Lee, on the above account,	30	00
	Received of John D. Brinkley, on the above account,	30	00
	TAX ON THEATRES.		
	Received of Edmondson & Josey, of Scotland Neck, N. C., on the above account,	25	00
	TAX ON SEWING MACHINES.		
	Received from sundry persons on the above account, during this month,	400	00
	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES.		
	W. F. Shore, Sheriff of Yadkin county, on the above account,	170	80
	J. R. Blacknall, Sheriff Durham county, on the above account,	1,681	72
	ADDITIONAL PUBLIC TAX FOR 1884.		
	S. E. Koonce, Sheriff Jones county, for tax on hotels in said county,		45
July	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
	W. Duke, Sons & Co., Durham,	100	00
	Lord & Packham, Baltimore,	100	00
	Aaron & Rheinstein, Wilmington,	100	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	Peters, Calhoun & Co., Newark,	$ 100	00
July	Boykin, Carmer & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Evans & Von Glahn, Wilmington,	100	00
	George Brown, Knoxville,	100	00
	Augustus Wright, Petersburg,	100	00
	Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works, Richmond,	100	00
	Eagle Shoe Company, Fredericksburg,	100	00
	Tucker & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Tucker & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	H. & E. Hartman & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Chess, Carley & Co., Louisville,	100	00
	H. Weil & Bros., Goldsboro,	100	00
	William E. Springer, Wilmington,	100	00
	Talbot & Sons, Richmond,	100	00
	Keasley & Mattison, Philadelphia,	100	00
	Matt. J. Heyer, Wilmington,	100	00
	J. W. Scott & Co., Goldsboro,	100	00
	Zeigler Bros., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Stevenson & Slengleff, Baltimore,	100	00
	Robinson, Lane & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Charles Heiser, Baltimore,	100	00
	J. V. Williams, New Berne,	100	00
	Fonvielle, Sauls & Co., Goldsboro,	100	00
	Heidleberger & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Smith & Shakman, Baltimore,	100	00
	Stern & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	W. T. Dixon & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit,	100	00
	A. G. Woodruff, New York,	100	00
	Hodges & Hodges, Norfolk,	100	00
	Adams, Buck & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	August Bros., New York,	100	00
	American Eagle Tobacco Works, Detroit,	100	00
	Wm. Neely & Co., New York,	100	00
	H. M. Laucheimer & Sons, Baltimore,	100	00
	Dewey Bros., Goldsboro,	100	00
	Egerton & Finlayson, Goldsboro,	100	00
	Lonenberg & Hecht, Norfolk,	100	00
	Lonenberg & Hecht, Norfolk,	100	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	Wittkowsky & Baruch, Charlotte,	$ 100	00
July	A. E. Rankin & Bro., Charlotte,	100	00
	Frank & Adler, Baltimore,	100	00
	Naumburg, Kraus, Laner & Co., N. Y.,	100	00
	Henry Sanborn & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	T. D. Stokes & Simmons, Richmond,	100	00
	J. B. Lewis, Boston,	100	00
	Rion, Osborn & Co., New York,	100	00
	J. W. Hunter & Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	John F. Beatty, Mount Pleasant,	100	00
	Grandy & Taylor, Norfolk,	100	00
	Clark, Perry & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Brooks, Jenkins & Hutchinson, Baltimore,	100	00
	Louis Hensler, Norfolk,	100	00
	Witt & Watkins, Lynchburg,	100	00
	Antrim & Borne, Richmond,	100	00
	Heineman Bros., Baltimore,	100	00
	R. P. Bayley & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Blumenthal Bros. & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	C. W. Thorn & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	W. C. Smith & Co., Charlotte,	100	00
	Morris, Newburger & Sons, Philadelphia,	100	00
	Fleishman & Morris, Richmond,	100	00
	Elhart & Heller, Baltimore,	100	00
	J. E. Gilmer, Winston,	100	00
	Snutser, Pembrook & Co., New York,	100	00
	B. Sterman & Son, New York,	100	00
	S. Grabfelder & Co., Louisville,	200	00
	August, Bernheim & Bauer, New York,	100	00
	King, O'Conner & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Magovern & Co., New York,	100	00
	John Boners, Richmond,	100	00
	Pool & Moring, Raleigh,	100	00
	R. Walters' Sons, Baltimore,	100	00
	Foster, Muller & Co., Baltimore,	200	00
	Newwitter & Roenheine, New York,	100	00
	Riley & Chapman, Baltimore,	100	00
	Sickel, Hellen & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	W. J. C. Dulany & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Sickel, Hellen & Co., Baltimore,	100	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885 July	E. Camp & Son, Norfolk,	$ 100	00
	H. S. Lauckhirme & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	The Frank Tobacco Co., Danville,	100	00
	Hodges & Hodges, Norfolk,	100	00
	Gano, Arnold & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Tabb Bros., Maslin & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Z. & A. T. Hofheimer, Norfolk,	100	00
	W. H. Lyon & Co., New York,	100	00
	J. H. Hargrave, Staunton,	100	00
	Bindheim Bros. & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Witz, Biedler & Co., "	100	00
	T. J. Magruder & Co., "	100	00
	Daniel Miller & Co., "	100	00
	Daniel Miller & Co., "	100	00
	William Rankin & Co., Wilmington,	100	00
	W. T. Dixon & Bro., Baltimore,	100	00
	Wittkowsky & Baruch, Charlotte,	100	00
	Johnson, Sutton & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	J. D. Gaskill, Salisbury,	100	00
	G. W. Yarborough Mining Co., Danville,	100	00
	George D. Thaxton & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Hamly & Blair, Richmond,	100	00
	Patterson, Rinshaw & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	S. Frank & Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	Hayes, Fields & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Mandelbaum & Frank, Baltimore,	100	00
	Darby & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	T. A. Bryan & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Peane Bros. & Co.,	100	00
	FEES FROM PRIVATE SECRETARY.		
	C. H. Armfield, Private Sec'y to Governor, on the above account during this month,	77	50
	FEES FROM SECRETARY OF STATE.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account for 2d quarter of 1885,	2,189	27

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	LICENSE TAX ON BANKS.		
July	C. M. Brown, Banker, for license tax on capital employed from June 1st, 1885, to June 1st, 1886,	$ 25	00
	Bank of Asheville, N. C., for license tax on capital employed from June 1st, 1885, to June 1st, 1886,	100	00
	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES FOR 1884.		
	Received from sundry Sheriffs on the above account during this month, as follows:		
	John Michael, Sheriff Davidson county,	302	71
	S. D. Wynne, Tax Collector Tyrrell "	281	98
	D. R. Hooker, Sheriff Pamlico "	347	24
	A. C. Ward, Sheriff Pender "	401	76
	ADDITIONAL PUBLIC TAX.		
	Nathan McQueen, Sheriff Transylvania county, for tax on hotels in said county for the years 1883 and 1884,	4	81
	SALE OF CODE OF N. C.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account,	10	00
	SALE OF LAWS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account,	38	00
	SALE OF N. C. REPORTS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account,	206	20

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	STATIONERY.		
July	John Michael, Sheriff Davidson county, on the above account,	$ 16	00
	TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.		
	C. S. Plank, Cashier Southern Express Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts of said company in North Carolina for quarter ending June 30, 1885,	103	95
	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account for 2d quarter of 1885,	3,859	46
	TAX ON ITINERANT DENTISTS.		
	George Wilkins, on the above account for one year from date,	30	00
	TAX ON ITINERANT PHOTOGRAPHERS.		
	T. C. Unthank, on the above account for one year from date,	30	00
	J. H. J. Klutts, on the above account for one year from date,	30	00
	TAX ON SEALS.		
	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, on the above account for the quarter ending June 30th, 1885, less five per cent. commissions,	102	60
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account, less five per cent. commissions,	13	78

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	TAX ON THEATRES.		
July	Sundry persons, on the above account, during this month,	$ 325	00
	TAX ON BANK STOCK.		
	Sundry cashiers, on the above account during this month as follows:		
	S. D. Wallace, Cashier The Bank of New Hanover,	600	00
	D. C. Waddell, Cashier Bank of Asheville,	163	33
	James A. Gray, Cashier Wachovia National Bank, Winston,	375	00
	W. H. Fitzgerald, Cashier The People's Bank, Monroe,	83	60
	W. B. Gulick, Cashier Bank of Oxford,	100	00
	A. G. Brenizer, Cashier Commercial National Bank, Charlotte,	371	87
	J. R. Holland, Cashier The Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, Charlotte,	426	10
	M. P. Pegram, Cashier The First National Bank of Charlotte,	637	50
	William Huske, Cashier Fayetteville National Bank,	425	00
	M. Weddell, Cashier The Pamlico Insurance and Banking Co.,	54	39
	Neil Ellington, Cashier The National Bank of Greensboro,	253	00
	J. H. Faust, Cashier National Bank of Salisbury,	125	00
	UNCLASSIFIED ACCOUNTS.		
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of the Capitol, for amount received by him from sale of State Arsenal building on Moore Square, less ten per cent. commissions.	45	00

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
Aug.	Sundry persons on the above account during this month, as follows:		
	W. E. Simmons & Bro., Richmond,	$ 100	00
	Henry Zoller & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	T. S. Dale & Co., Yadkin College,	100	00
	Bodeker Bros., Richmond,	100	00
	B. C. Bebb & Son, Baltimore,	100	00
	William Woollcott, Raleigh,	100	00
	Schenthal & Greenbaum, Baltimore,	100	00
	Hofheimer & Sternheimer, Baltimore,	100	00
	J. Strauss & Co., Goldsboro,	100	00
	Swetser, Pembrook & Co., New York,	100	00
	Louisville Coffin Co., Louisville,	100	00
	Benkler, Bunbright & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Alsop, Mosby & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Gral, Morsback & Co., Cincinnati,	100	00
	Leaksville Cotton and Woolen Mills, Leaksville,	100	00
	Adams, Buck & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Norris, Vesy & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Davenport & Morris, Richmond,	100	00
	Powers, Blair & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	The Black-Thorn Fence Co., Trenton,	100	00
	Sol. Bear, Wilmington,	100	00
	O. T. Weisieger & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Winstock & Berg, New York,	100	00
	Stern & Stern, New York,	100	00
	Wingo, Ellett & Crump, Richmond,	100	00
	Hochstadter Bros, New York,	100	00
	Harvey & Blair, New York,	100	00
	G. M. Lamb & Bro., Baltimore,	100	00
	Charles Millhiser, Richmond,	100	00
	Drewry & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Fletcher, Hall & Walkers, Knoxville,	100	00
	Patterson, Renshaw & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Baughman Bros., Baltimore,	100	00
	James Robertson & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	A. A. Shuford & Co., Hickory,	100	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	Lerch Bros., Baltimore,	$ 100	00
	E. M. Andrews, Charlotte,	100	00
Aug.	D. Holliday & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Atlanta Coffin Co., Atlanta,	100	00
	Edwards, Jenkins & Sons, Baltimore,	100	00
	Darby & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Heshberg, Holland & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Joseph Lauchheim & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Watertown Spring Wagon Co., Watertown,	100	00
	A. J. Albert, Jr., & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	T. T. Haydock, Cincinnati,	100	00
	The Charles Parker Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Schloss Bros. & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Geo. H. Brockenborough & Co., Charlotte,	100	00
	M. T. Smith & Co., Lynchburg,	100	00
	Moulton Bros., Baltimore,	100	00
	American Whip Co., New York,	100	00
	E. J. Labame & Co., Albany,	100	00
	Garrett & Sons, Columbus,	100	00
	Phillips, Bros. & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Payne, Lunn & Morris, Winston,	100	00
	W. D. Jones, Asheville,	100	00
	Witz, Berdler, & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Davenport & Morris, Richmond,	100	00
	W. D. Kyle & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	The Odell Manufacturing Co., Concord,	100	00
	Webster Wagon Co., Moundsville,	100	00
	Walters & Mastin, Norfolk,	100	00
	Haywood Bros. & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Stewart, Ralph & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Cowan, McClung & Co., Knoxville,	100	00
	Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., Wellingford,	100	00
	Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg,	100	00
	Shotts & Gibson, Richmond,	100	00
	S. Brown, Baltimore,	100	00
	Wittkowsky & Baruch, Charlotte,	100	00
	C. Gresham & Co., Charlotte,	100	00
	Steward & Mark, Petersburg,	100	00
	Sample S. Brown, Greensboro,	100	00

N. C. STATE LIBRARY.

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	Joseph Armstrong, Baltimore,	$ 100	00
Aug.	Odell Hardware Co., Greensboro,	100	00
	Barbee & Barbee, Raleigh,	100	00
	Casslairs, McCall & Co., Philadelphia,	200	00
	John Wilson's Sons, New York,	100	00
	Miles Bros. & Co., New York,	100	00
	E. A. Saunders & Son, Richmond,	100	00
	S. A. Ogborn, Winston,	100	00
	L. Elliott & Bro., Baltimore,	100	00
	J. M. Obreen & Co., Chattanooga,	100	00
	Brown, Davis & Co., Richmond,	200	00
	M. Cohen & Son, Petersburg,	100	00
	Brown & Bro., Winston,	100	00
	A. Weiskettle & Son, Baltimore,	100	00
	Charles McEll & Sons, Baltimore,	100	00
	Hall's Safe and Lock Co., Cincinnati,	100	00
	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES.		
	Sundry Sheriffs, on the above account dur-this month, as follows:		
	W. H. Smith, Sheriff Vance county,	1,425	09
	C. G. Mitchell, " Person "	449	48
	J. D. Cagle, " Stanly "	155	44
	INDIGENT PUPILS.		
	W. H. Smith, Sheriff of Vance county, on the above account,	20	00
	TAX ON ITINERANT OPTICIANS.		
	W. G. Browne, on the above account for one year from date,	30	00
	TAX ON ITINERANT PHOTOGRAPHERS.		
	W. S. Cooper, on the above account for one year from date,	30	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885 Aug.	D. L. West, on the above account for one year from date,	$ 30	00
	TAX ON TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
	O. McCullen, Manager Western Union Telegraph Company, for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts of said company in the State of North Carolina for quarter ending June 30th, 1885,	88	08
	TAX ON THEATRES.		
	J. A. Bonitz, on the above account for one year from date,	50	00
	The St. John's Lodge, No. 3, on the above account for one year from date,	75	00
	S. H. Loftin, on the above account for one year from date,	25	00
	A. Branch, on the above account for one year from date,	25	00
	TAX ON BANK STOCK.		
	Sundry Cashiers, on the above account during this month, as follows:		
	Samuel C. White, Cashier State National Bank, Raleigh,	250	00
	John Hutchinson, Cashier First National Bank of Wilson,	127	50
	J. A. Guion, Cashier First National Bank of Newbern,	250	00
	A. J. Boyd, Cashier First National Bank of Reidsville,	125	00
	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
Sept.	Henry May, New York,	100	00
	Burkhatter & Co., New York,	100	00
	Webb & Co., Hillsboro,	100	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	Wrenn, Whitehurst & Co., Norfolk,	$	100 00
	Clark & Jones, Baltimore,		100 00
Sept.	Newark Machine Co., Newark,		100 00
	Springs & Burwell, Charlotte,		100 00
	Slater, Myers & Co., Richmond,		200 00
	C. H. Brenaman, Baltimore,		100 00
	Gwyn & Cheatham, Baltimore,		100 00
	Skinner & Co., Baltimore,		200 00
	Oakley Soap and Perfumery Co., New York,		100 00
	William Bushaltz & Co., New York,		100 00
	Morristown Mill Co., Morristown,		100 00
	Gwyn, Harper & Co., Patterson,		100 00
	Mapp & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	W. P. Johnson & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	M. L. T. Davis & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	James D. Mason & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	W. E. Butcher & Co., Petersburg,		100 00
	Geo. Blome & Son, Baltimore,		100 00
	Muse & Watkins, Richmond,		200 00
	Schlict & Field, Baltimore,		100 00
	Cedar Falls M'f'g Co., Cedar Falls,		100 00
	Janney & Congdon, Baltimore,		100 00
	Producers' Marble Co., Rutland,		100 00
	New York and Havana Cigar Co., New York,		100 00
	Worth Manufacturing Co., Worthville,		100 00
	Carly Bros. & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	John Earley & Co., New York,		100 00
	B. Wilkins & Son, Baltimore,		100 00
	Lindsey & LeFevre, Baltimore,		100 00
	Masler, Bowen & Co., New York,		100 00
	Canby, Gilkin & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	J. T. Scott & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	W. W. Woodruff & Co., Knoxville,		100 00
	Nowell, Gates & Snead, Richmond,		100 00
	W. I. Gore, Sons & Co., Wilmington,		100 00
	Robert F. Williams & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	S. S. Cottrell & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	F. A. Kenedy & Co., Boston,		100 00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	J. H. Millican & Sons, Boston,	$	100 00
	J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
Sept.	W. S. Myer & Bro., Westminster,		100 00
	Charles Tyler, Baltimore,		100 00
	John Kerr, Jr., & Co.,		100 00
	James Beatty & Co.,		100 00
	Plummer & Wheeler, Petersburg,		100 00
	Mudge, Smith & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	R. A. Patterson & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	The Elsas Mfg. Paper Co., Atlanta,		100 00
	Oak City Manufacturing Co., Raleigh,		100 00
	Fairbank & Co.,		100 00
	W. F. Allen & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	Charles T. Palmer,		100 00
	Newman, Boykin & Co.,		200 00
	The Southern Spring Bed Co., Atlanta,		100 00
	Rosenblatt & Co.,		100 00
	Roberdell Manufacturing Co.,		100 00
	Painter, Tongue & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	The LeRoy Shot and Lead Co., New York,		100 00
	C. G. Bailey, Lexington,		200 00
	Baker, Bros. & Co.,		100 00
	W. M. Powell & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Percer & Helgenborg, Baltimore,		100 00
	C. West & Sons,		100 00
	McTears, Payne, Burger & Hood, Knoxville,		100 00
	Agar, Hamblin & Co., New York,		100 00
	Warner Bros., New York,		100 00
	W. A. Fields & Co., Greensboro,		100 00
	Hood, Bonbright & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	E. & L. Siegel, Baltimore,		100 00
	Thomas Gates & Co., New Bern,		100 00
	Venable & Hyman, New York,		200 00
	Dalton & Kennedy, Houstonville,		100 00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	N. C. R. R. DIVIDENDS.		
Sept.	P. B. Ruffin, Treasurer N. C. R. R. Co., for three per cent. dividend due Sept. 1st, 1885, on two shares of stock in name of Treasurer of North Carolina, dividend No. 23,	$ 6	00
	P. B. Ruffin, Treasurer N. C. R. R. Co., for payment in full of three per cent. dividend due September 1st, 1885, on 20,280 shares of stock owned by State of North Carolina,	60,840	00
	TAX ON BANK STOCK.		
	Received on above account during this month, as follows:		
	J. W. Alspaugh, Cashier First National Bank, Winston,	250	00
	G. P. McNeill, Cashier People's National Bank, Fayetteville,	250	00
	TAX ON ITINERANT DENTISTS.		
	John A. Hurdle, Milton, N. C., for license as itinerant dentist for one year from date,	30	00
	J. E. Cartland, for license as itinerant dentist for one year from date,	30	00
	TAX ON ITINERANT MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.		
	George I. Nowitzsky, for license as itinerant medical practitioner for one year from date,	30	00
	TAX ON ITINERANT PHOTOGRAPHERS.		
	Taylor & Gibson, for license as itinerant photographers for one year from date,	30	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	TAX ON SLEEPING CAR COMPANIES.		
Sept.	A. S. Weinsheimer, Secretary Pullman Palace Car Co., for taxes on sleeping and parlor cars in North Carolina for one year from date,	$ 500	00
	TAX ON THEATRES.		
	A. B. Williams & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., for license tax on Williams Hall for one year from date,	50	00
	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES.		
	Sundry Sheriffs, on above account during this month, as follows:		
	L. H. Allman, Sheriff Macon county,	243	95
	J. E. Farmer, Sheriff Wilson county,	1,952	70
	George E. Richmond, Tax Collector Cabarrus county,	183	11
	D. A. Grantham, Sheriff Wayne county,	2,855	72
	J. A. Franks, Sheriff Swain county,	108	57
	J. F. Reinhart, Tax Collector Lincoln county,	578	40
	Nelson Slough, Sheriff Cabarrus county,	581	42
	STATIONERY.		
	J. E. Farmer, Sheriff Wilson county, on above account,	3	50
	INDIGENT PUPILS.		
	J. F. Reinhart, Tax Collector Lincoln county, on above account,	60	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
Oct.	Received from sundry persons on above account during this month, as follows:		
	Gattschalk & Co., Baltimore,	$ 200	00
	R. F. Morris & Sons Manufacturing Co., Durham,	100	00
	Ondesbuys & Richardson, Baltimore,	100	00
	M. T. Moye & Co., Wilson,	100	00
	Benjamin Weisner, Lohman & Co., New York,	100	00
	Jacob Adler & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	W. H. Styron, Wilmington,	100	00
	A. R. McConn & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	A. R. McConn & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	D. Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia,	100	00
	Wilson, Barnes & Co.,	100	00
	Hill Bros.,	100	00
	Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit,	100	00
	Pugh & Dickson, Baltimore,	100	00
	Rogge & Koch, Baltimore,	100	00
	Schiff & Co., Charlotte,	100	00
	William Knabe & Co.,	100	00
	H. B. Gubbs, Cracker & Co., Nashville,	100	00
	Morton, Reed & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	William A. Tottle & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Henry S. King & Sons, Baltimore,	100	00
	H. Hamburger & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Isaac Levy, Baltimore,	100	00
	Giles & Murchison, Wilmington,	100	00
	Robinson, Lane & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Penny & Johnson, New York,	100	00
	Charles Weiller & Son, Baltimore,	100	00
	Charles M. Stiff, Baltimore,	100	00
	Cincinnati Coffin Co., Cincinnati,	100	00
	John H. Gresham, Richmond,	100	00
	Carlin & Fulton, Baltimore,	100	00
	Goldsboro, Myer & Pitts, Baltimore,	200	00
	F. E. Patrick, Richmond,	100	00
	Henry S. Jenkins Bro. & Co., Baltimore,	100	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885 Oct.	Walter G. Wilson, Philadelphia,	$ 100	00
	Benj. Wisner, Lohman & Co., New York,	100	00
	Francis H. Leggett & Co.,	100	00
	A. E. Massman Bros. & Co., Philadelphia,	200	00
	Baslour & Hamilton, Washington,	100	00
	Dickson & Watson, Asheville,	100	00
	George P. Thompson & Co., Baltimore,	200	00
	Eagle & Phenix M'f'g Co., Columbus,	100	00
	Mudge, Smith & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Thurber, Whyland & Co., New York,	100	00
	J. C. Dodson & Son, New York,	100	00
	The R. P. Hardin Tobacco Co., Graham,	100	00
	James G. Johnson & Co., New York,	100	00
	Austin Herr, West Washington,	100	00
	Sinclair & Laughlin, Philadelphia,	100	00
	Ford & Co., Henderson,	100	00
	Jacob Cohen, Petersburg,	100	00
	Benny Bros., Baltimore,	100	00
	Bynum & Colton, Winston,	100	00
	James K. P. Pine, New York,	100	00
	Sunmeger & Co., New York,	100	00
	Walker Bros. Manufacturing Co., Raleigh,	100	00
	Charles P. Stokes & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Edwin H. Peck & Co., New York,	100	00
	APPROPRIATION DISABLED SOLDIERS—AMOUNT REFUNDED.		
	A. Tate, C. S. C. Alamance county, for unexpended balance of pension to G. D. Cobb for 1885, a maimed Confederate soldier, deceased,	115	00
	FEES FROM PRIVATE SECRETARY.		
	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, on above account for 3d quarter of 1885,	31	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	FEES FROM SECRETARY OF STATE.		
Oct.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on above account for 3d quarter of 1885,	$ 161	50
	LICENSE TAX ON BANKS.		
	Received on above account during this month, as follows:		
	Ward & Co., Murfreesboro,	50	00
	John Cox, Cashier, Reidsville,	25	00
	Cooper & Brown, Statesville,	25	00
	N. C. RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.		
	George Davis, M. McGehee and C. M. Busbee, Commissioners, for amount received by them from Sam. F. Phillips, receiver of dividends accruing to the State from its stock in N. C. Railroad,	3,810	00
	SALE OF CODE.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account,	14	00
	SALE OF LAWS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Sec'y of State, on above account,	511	58
	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES.		
	C. W. Tweed, Sheriff Madison county, on the above account,	433	12
	TAX ON BANK STOCK.		
	A. K. Walker, Cashier First National Bank, Wilmington, N. C., on above account,	504	13

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	TAX ON SEWING MACHINES.		
Oct.	The White Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, O., on the above account,	$ 200	00
	TAX ON FERTILIZER LICENSES.		
	Walton, Whann & Co., Baltimore, on the above account,	500	00
	TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.		
	C. S. Plank, Cashier Southern Express Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts of said company in the State of North Carlina for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1885,	90	00
	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account for third quarter of 1885,	2,380	19
	TAX ON THEATRES.		
	Received on the above account during this month, as follows:		
	Harry Skinner, Greenville,	25	00
	Williams & Parker, Wadesboro,	25	00
	TAX ON SEALS.		
	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, on above account,	105	69
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account,	32	88
	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
Nov.	Sundry persons, on above account during this month as follows:		

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	Moses Cohen & Sons, Baltimore,	$ 100	00
Nov.	Herr & Arnheim, Norfolk,	100	00
	Calvert Lithographing and Engraving Co., Detroit,	100	00
	H. W. Rountree & Bro., Richmond,	100	00
	Manshach, Gump & Co., Norfolk,	200	00
	Brown, Weddington & Co., Charlotte,	100	00
	Stephenson & Slingleff, Baltimore,	100	00
	E. B. Taylor, Richmond,	100	00
	Long, Lee & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Powers, Taylor & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	H. W. Davis & Co., Cincinnati,	100	00
	Luther Sheldon, Norfolk,	100	00
	Robinson, Lane & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Wilson, Palmer & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	John Matthews, New York,	100	00
	Hurst, Purnell & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	H. Moseley & Co., Atlanta,	100	00
	Hammerslough Bros., New York,	100	00
	William Guimsapp & Son, Troy,	100	00
	Etheridge and Moore, Norfolk,	100	00
	Walker Bros., Norfolk,	100	00
	A. D. Royster & Bro., Raleigh,	100	00
	E. Mitchell & Sons, Baltimore,	100	00
	L. Grieff & Bro., Baltimore,	100	00
	Wheeler, Parsons & Hays, New York,	100	00
	Lone Jack Cigarette Co., Lynchburg,	100	00
	Baltimore Cider and Vinegar Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	David E. Foutz, Baltimore,	100	00
	James W. Moore, Newbern,	100	00
	Vacuum Oil Co., Rochester,	100	00
	Norfolk City Mills, Norfolk,	100	00
	Donnan, Cannon & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Smith & Gilchrist, Wilmington,	100	00
	William H. Brown & Bro., Baltimore,	100	00
	Virginia Paper Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Stoneburner & Richards, Baltimore,	100	00
	Gordon, Pegram & Co., High Point,	100	00
	P. C. Tomson & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	Carr Bros., Baltimore,	$ 100	00
Nov.	James R. Clark & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	John A. Kratz, Richmond,	100	00
	D. Oppenheimer & Bro., Baltimore,	100	00
	Day, Jones & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Wellhouse & Sons, Atlanta,	100	00
	Worth & Worth, Wilmington,	100	00
	Frank E. Block, Atlanta,	100	00
	UNCLASSIFIED ACCOUNTS.		
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for amount of rent received of confectionery stand in rotunda of capitol and sale of old carpets in capitol building,	54	00
	STATE GUARD—AMOUNT REFUNDED.		
	F. H. Cameron, Inspector General, for amount of unexpended balance in his hands on account of traveling expenses, visiting and inspecting State Guard,	50	60
	GENERAL ASSEMBLY—AM'T REFUNDED.		
	J. C. Pinnix, Representative Yadkin county, for amount refunded by him, being overpayment on account mileage General Assembly of 1885,	10	00
	TAX ON BANK STOCK.		
	J. M. Cox, Cashier Citizens Bank, Reidsville, N. C., on above account,	62	50
	TAX ON ITINERANT MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.		
	J. M. Howard, for license tax on above account for one year from date,	30	00

Year ending November 30, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	TAX ON ITINERANT PHOTOGRAPHERS.		
Nov.	Hinson & Stinson, for license tax on above account for one year from date,	$	30 00
	TAX ON FERTILIZER LICENSES.		
	Received on above account of James G. Jinsley & Co., Richmond, Va.,		500 00
	TAX ON SEWING MACHINE COMPANIES.		
	Domestic Sewing Machine Co., Richmond, Va., on above account,		200 00
	TAX ON THEATRES.		
	Received from sundry persons on above account during this month, as follows:		
	Burwell Hall, Henderson, N. C.,		25 00
	Meroney's Hall, Salisbury, N. C.,		50 00
	J. W. Finch, Lexington, N. C.,		25 00
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for amount received for weights and measures furnished D. Stradley, Register of Deeds of Henderson county,		31 00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

STATEMENT F.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENT PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC FUND WERE MADE.

Adjutant General's Department,	$ 758	23
Agricultural Department,	41,500	00
Agricultural Societies,	1,750	00
Appropriation for Caswell Monument,	575	00
Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers,	3,750	00
Appropriation for University of North Carolina,	23,750	00
Auditor's Department,	3,286	81
Capitol Square,	430	26
Commutation for loss of limbs,	170	00
Unclassified Accounts,	23,744	53
Convict account—expenses for conveying convicts to the penitentiary, and capturing escaped convicts,	9,602	00
Department of Public Instruction,	2,856	16
Distributing Laws,	95	55
Executive Department,	5,408	33
Fugitives from justice,	621	48
General Assembly,	58,286	71
Insane Asylum (N. C., at Raleigh),	54,500	00
Insane Asylum (W. N. C., Morganton),		
Construction account,	35,000	00
Support account,	43,225	00
Insane Asylum (Eastern, at Goldsboro'),	25,000	00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	36,000	00
Interest on four per cent. State Debt,	110,534	00
Interest on six per cent. State Debt,	78,240	00
Judiciary,	40,418	29
Normal Schools,	8,000	00
Oxford Orphan Asylum,	10,000	00
Quarantine Regulations,	1,389	20
Penitentiary,	135,232	59

Year ending November 30, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Penitentiary Sunday School,	50	00
Presidential Electors,	443	60
Public Printing,	16,894	19
Public Tax Refunded,	487	51
Railroad from Statesville to Taylorsville,	50	00
Settling State Taxes,	741	44
State Canvassing Board,	24	00
State Department,	3,249	96
State Board of Health,	1,700	00
State Board Internal Improvements,	52	10
State Guard,	9,506	45
State Library,	834	75
Superintendent of Capitol,	750	00
Tax on Corporations (Refunded),	300	00
Treasury Department,	6,178	12
Weights and Measures,	100	00
	$ 795,486	26

NOTE.—The disbursements amount to $795,486.26, but are subject to the following items of deduction, to-wit: $41,500 on account of Agricultural Department, $78,240 interest on dividends North Carolina Railroad, as above explained, and which constitutes a part of the Treasurer's disbursements, and $50 for construction of a railroad from Statesville to Taylorsville. These items foot up $119,790, and should be deducted from total disbursements, $795,486.26, which will leave $675,696.26 as legitimate expenditures provided for the support of the State government and penal and charitable institutions.

There are now outstanding against the Treasurer warrants amounting to $29,765.50, on account of the appropriation ($30,000) made by the General Assembly for the relief of Confederate soldiers, &c., under an Act ratified the 11th day of March, 1885. These warrants should have come within the year's disbursements, but as they were issued November 30, close of fiscal year, and too late for presentation for payment, they will be chargeable to the disbursement account for the coming year.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

1884			
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Dec.	Richmond & Danville Railroad, for freight and drayage on goods for State Arsenal during this month,	$ 1	85
	F. A. Olds, State Ordnance Officer, for work done and boxes purchased at State Arsenal during November, 1884,	3	25
	F. A. Olds, for salary as State Ordnance Officer for the months of October and November, 1884,	25	00
	John Straughan, for work done at State Arsenal during December, 1884,	1	00
	Seth Nowell, drayage on ordnance stores to date,	2	00
	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
	J. M. Worth, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for amount in hands of State Treasurer, received from sale of fertilizer licenses,	2,000	00
	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	William Massey, for annual pension, he having lost both eyes while in service of Confederate States,	120	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	C. E. Cross, for salary as Chief Clerk to State Auditor for November, 1884,	83	33
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, for services as gardener in Capitol Square during this month,	26	88

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1884 Dec.	John Watkins, for 6½ days' services on walks in Capitol Square, at 75 cents per day,	$ 4	87
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Paid Sundry Sheriffs and Deputies on above account during this month, for conveying convicts to Penitentiary, etc., as follows:		
	W. C. Hickey, Sheriff Mitchell county, one convict to Penitentiary,	56	00
	W. P. Snakenburg, Deputy Sheriff Wilson county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	43	40
	A. H. Galloway, Sheriff Rockingham county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	54	15
	L. A. Potts, Sheriff Mecklenburg county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	49	10
	Buckner Hill, Sheriff Sampson county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	45	15
	C. C. Krider, Sheriff Rowan county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	26	15
	J. L. Hahn, Deputy Sheriff Craven county, six convicts to Penitentiary,	76	95
	J. W. Hampton, Sheriff Polk county, one convict to Penitentiary,	49	60
	W. M. Hand, Deputy Sheriff Pender county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	25	80
	R. J. Lewis, Sheriff Halifax county, one convict to Penitentiary,	25	05
	Neill McQueen, Sheriff Cumberland county, six convicts to Penitentiary,	11	50
	W. J. Reavis, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of two escaped convicts,	64	10
	W. B. Troy, Superintendent convicts on W. N. C. R. R., for rewards paid by him for the capture and delivery of sundry escaped convicts,	25	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1884	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CT. STATE DEBT.		
Dec.	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	$ 28	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	1,035	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	Swift Galloway, Solicitor Third Judicial District, four certificates,	80	00
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Marshal Supreme Court, November, 1884,	41	67
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Librarian Supreme Court, November, 1884,	25	00
	G. T. Ferguson, Solicitor Ninth Judicial District, one certificate,	20	00
	F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Fifth Judicial District, two certificates,	40	00
	James D. McIver, Solicitor Fourth Judicial District, one certificate,	20	00
	L. H. Clements, Solicitor pro tem. Seventh Judicial District, one certificate,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Sixth Judicial District, four certificates,	80	00
	M. Hahn, agent for J. H. Collins, Solicitor Second Judicial District, one certificate,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First Judicial District, four certificates,	80	00
	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.		
	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month for mileage and per diem, as follows:		
	W. H. Kitchin,	35	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1884 Dec.	Benjamin H. Bunn,	$ 34	80
	Charles W. McClammy,	37	60
	Robert B. Glenn,	35	80
	Wilson H. Lucas,	53	00
	Alfred Rowland,	37	20
	R. C. Puryear,	35	80
	M. H. Justice,	59	00
	Reuben McBrayer,	54	00
	Donnell Gilliam,	37	00
	John N. Staples,	24	40
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	Ashe & Gatling, Public Printers and Binders, for sundry printing and binding for different State departments during this month,	894	90
	J. C. Birdsong and P. W. Wiley, practical printers, for examining four accounts of State Printers during this month, at $2 each for each account,	16	00
	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs on above account during this month,	51	00
	STATE CANVASSING BOARD.		
	C. W. Lambeth, for three days' work as Clerk to State Canvassing Board, at $4.00 per day,	12	00
	C. S. Lambeth and Virginius Ballard, for three days' work as Clerks to Board of State Canvassers, at $4.00 per day,	12	00
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as Chief Clerk to Secretary of State, for Nov., 1884,	83	33

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1884			
	STATE GUARD.		
Dec.	Charles N. Hunter, for sundry work done at Camp Jarvis while used as encampment for State Guard during Exposition,	$ 9	15
	Calvin Strickland, for services as servant at Camp Russell during October, 1884, in colored encampment,	3	00
	Julius Lewis & Co., for sundry necessary articles furnished State Guard while visiting the Exposition,	11	10
	F. H. Cameron, Inspector General, for services under orders of the Governor during encampment of State Guard, both white and colored, at Exposition in Oct., 1884,	100	00
	F. H. Cameron, Inspector General, for balance due as per orders of the Governor, and by agreement, for inspecting the companies composing the State Guard for the years 1883 and 1884,	350	00
	M. Slaughter, G. P. A. C. C. & A. R. R., for transportation of troops (State Guard) over said railroad, en route to State Exposition and return,	212	30
	J. W. McGregor, for expenses incurred in collecting arms of "Anson Guards" (disbanded),	10	00
	John Nowell, for hauling load of ice to Exposition Grounds for use of State Guard,	50	50
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	Sherwood Haywood, for salary as State Librarian, for November, 1884,	62	50
	W. Wheeler, for two copies volume 3 "Wheeler's Reminiscences,"	2	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1884 Dec.	U. S. Army and Navy Journal, for one year's subscription to said journal, ending July 25th, 1885,	$ 6	00
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	C. M. Roberts, for salary as Superintendent of Capitol and State Arsenal, for the month of November, 1884,	62	50
	UNCLASSIFIED ACCOUNTS.		
	Richmond & Danville Railroad Co., for freight and drayage on box of books for Governor's office,	3	34
	Southern Express Co., for sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during November and December, 1884,	16	90
	Western Union Telegraph Co., for sundry messages sent and received by the different State Departments, during Nov., 1884,	14	15
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of the Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the Capitol during this month,	224	00
	Charles Cotton, for services as servant and messenger of the Supreme Court during this month,	28	00
	J. C. King, for repairing four lamps at Capitol gates,	3	00
	John Nichols, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., for necessary postage furnished the different State Departments during this month,	47	00
	John Nichols, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., for box rent for office of State Library from Oct. 1st, to Dec. 31st, 1884,	1	25

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1884	John Straughan, for cleaning out cisterns in Capitol Square,	$ 5	00
Dec.	S. M. Parish, for glass furnished and work done on dome of Capitol,	7	15
	John C. Jordan, for sundry work done in Capitol Square, repairing gates, &c.,	5	05
	W. F. Green, for mileage and per diem as Commissioner in examining accounts of State Treasurer, December, 1884,	26	20
	William J. C. Dulaney & Co., for stationery, &c., furnished the Adjutant General,	41	00
	J. A. Temple, for mileage and per diem as Commissioner in examining accounts of State Treasurer, December, 1884,	26	00
	T. R. Purnell, for per diem as Commissioner to examine the accounts of State Treasurer, December, 1884,	24	00
	Lougee & Goodwin, for sixteen feet of marbleized slate and repairing three mantels for House of Representatives,	35	00
	M. S. Robins, for mileage and per diem as Commissioner to examine the accounts of State Treasurer, December, 1884,	47	40
	T. B. Womack, for mileage and per diem as Commissioner to examine the accounts of State Treasurer, December, 1884,	40	20
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in Capitol building and gate lamps for November, 1884,	54	75
1885	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Jan.	A. H. Haynes, for one week's work in cleaning and packing arms at State Arsenal,	6	00
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., for freight and drayage on guns for State Arsenal,	6	96
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for postage for use of his office,	5	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
Jan.	J. M. Worth, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for amount in hands of State Treasurer from sale of Fertilizer Licenses from the 9th to the 20th of January, 1885,	$ 5,500	00
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for amount in hands of State Treasurer received from sale of Fertilizer Licenses from January 21st to 31st, 1885,	4,000	00
	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.		
	John C. McLauchlin, Treasurer Dixie Agricultural and Mechanical Association, on above account,	50	00
	APPROPRIATION TO CASWELL MONUMENT.		
	T. J. Jarvis, Governor of North Carolina, for expenses of messenger to Washington, D. C., and return, on account of appropriation to above account,	75	00
	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	J. J. White, C. S. C. of Madison county, for annual pension to Charles Yelton, who lost both eyes while in service of Confederate States,	120	00
	Wm. M. Baldwin, C. S. C. Columbus county, for annual pension to Henry Vines, who lost both legs while in service of the Confederate States, including increased allowance of Legislature of 1883,	150	00
	APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF N. C.		
	University of North Carolina, for semi-annual instalment of interest on note,	3,750	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885			
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
Jan.	C. E. Cross, for salary as Chief Clerk in Auditor's office during Dec., 1884,	$ 83	33
	W. P. Roberts, for salary as Auditor of State for fourth quarter of 1884,	375	00
	W. P. Roberts, Auditor of State, for amount allowed him for clerical assistance during fourth quarter of 1884,	134	07
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, for services as gardener in Capitol Square during this month,	33	60
	J. C. Brewster & Co., for repairing lawn mowers and furnishing grass blades, &c.,	13	70
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Sundry Sheriffs and Deputies, on above account during this month, for conveying convicts to Penitentiary, &c., as follows:		
	R. O. Pitman, Deputy Sheriff Robeson county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	43	50
	J. C. Latta, Deputy Sheriff Orange county, one convict to Penitentiary,	8	40
	J. D. Sutton, Deputy Sheriff Lenoir county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	43	45
	D. A. Grantham, Sheriff Wayne county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	28	60
	J. D. Hamlin, Sheriff Yadkin county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	35	10
	D. T. Reynolds, Deputy Sheriff Buncombe county two convicts to W. N. C. R. R.,	18	40
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	J. C. Scarborough, for salary as Superintendent of Public Instruction for fourth quarter of 1884,	375	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Jan.	John Devereux, for salary as Clerk to Superintendent of Public Instruction for fourth quarter of 1884,	$ 150	00
	J. C. Scarborough, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for salary from January 1st to January 21st, 1885, inclusive,	83	33
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	T. J. Jarvis, for salary as Governor for fourth quarter of 1884,	750	00
	A. W. Moye, for salary as Clerk to Governor for December, 1884,	50	00
	W. C. Blackmer, Private Secretary to Governor, for salary from Oct. 24th, 1884, to Dec. 31st, 1884, inclusive, the same being remainder of unexpired quarter of G. L. Dudley, Private Sec'y, deceased,	223	33
	W. C. Blackmer, Private Secretary to Governor, salary from Jan. 1st to Jan. 21st, 1885, inclusive,	70	00
	T. J. Jarvis, for salary as Governor from Jan. 1st to 21st, 1885, inclusive,	172	20
	A. W. Moye, for salary as Clerk to Governor from Jan. 1st to 21st, inclusive,	35	00
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
	Stewart Ellison, for services rendered and expenses incurred as special agent of the State, under employment of the Governor, in pursuit of one Henry Davis, a fugitive from justice,	71	00
	C. D. Heartt, for services rendered and expenses incurred in pursuit of Charles Smith, a fugitive from justice,	30	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CT. STATE DEBT.		
Jan.	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	$ 23,412	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on above account this month,	105	00
	GENERAL ASSEMBLY.		
	Paid sundry members and employees on above account during this month,	11,827	10
	JUDICIARY.		
	Fred. Philips, Judge Superior Court, salary fourth quarter 1884,	625	00
	J. A. Gilmer, Judge Superior Court, salary fourth quarter 1884,	625	00
	J. E. Shepherd, Judge Superior Court, salary fourth quarter, 1884,	625	00
	J. C. L. Gudger, Judge Superior Court, salary fourth quarter 1884,	625	00
	W. M. Shipp, Judge Superior Court, salary fourth quarter 1884,	625	00
	A. A. McKoy, Judge Superior Court, salary fourth quarter 1884,	625	00
	J. F. Graves, Judge Superior Court, salary fourth quarter 1884,	625	00
	J. C. MacRae, Judge Superior Court, salary fourth quarter 1884,	625	00
	A. C. Avery, Judge Superior Court, salary fourth quarter 1884,	625	00
	W. N. H. Smith, Chief Justice Supreme Court, salary fourth quarter 1884,	625	00
	Thos. S. Ashe, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary fourth quarter 1884,	625	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	A. S. Merrimon, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary fourth quarter 1884,	$ 625	00
Jan.	R. H. Bradley, salary as Marshal Supreme Court, December, 1884,	41	66
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Librarian Supreme Court, December, 1884,	25	00
	W. H. Bagley, salary as Clerk Supreme Court, year 1884,	300	00
	Thomas S. Kenan, salary as Att'y General and Supreme Court Reporter, fourth quarter 1884,	500	00
	J. S. Adams, Solicitor Eighth Judicial District, ten certificates,	200	00
	F. N. Strudwick, Soliciter Fifth Judicial District, two certificates,	40	00
	Swift Galloway, Solicitor Third Judicial District, seven certificates,	140	00
	John H. Collins, Solicitor Second Judicial District, one certificate,	20	00
	Thomas S. Kenan, salary as Att'y General and Supreme Court Reporter from Jan. 1st to 20th, 1885, inclusive,	109	50
	NORTH CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM.		
	J. M. Worth, Treasurer *ex-officio*, on account of annual appropriation to said asylum for year 1885, under chap. 419, Laws of 1883,	5,000	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	Ashe & Gatling, Public Printers and Binders, for sundry printing and binding for the different State Departments to January 19th, 1885,	1,225	62
	J. C. Birdsong and P. W. Wiley, practical printers, for examining two accounts of State Printers during this month, at $2 each for each account,	8	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
Jan.	Thos. F. Wood, M. D., for attending five consultations of Quarantine Board during 1884,	$ 35	00
	George G. Thomas, M. D., for attending five consultations of Quarantine Board during 1884,	35	00
	W. G. Curtis, M. D., for attending five consultations of Quarantine Board during 1884,	40	00
	W. G. Curtis, M. D., for salary as Quarantine Physician, wages of boat hands, &c., during fourth quarter of 1884,	261	75
	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
	Paid sundry Sheriffs on above account during this month,	282	14
	STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.		
	Thos. F. Wood, Sec'y and Treasurer N. C. State Board of Health, for annual appropriation to said Board for year 1885,	200	00
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, salary for fourth quarter of 1884,	500	00
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for clerical assistance allowed during fourth quarter of 1884,	250	00
	W. P. Batchelor, salary as Chief Clerk to Secretary of State, December, 1884,	83	33
	STATE GUARD.		
	A. H. Worth, for transportation of one hundred men and officers of State Guard		

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Jan.	from Raleigh to Fair grounds, visiting N. C. State Exposition,	$ 10	00
	C. F. Warren, Captain Com. Washington Light Infantry, for expenses incurred in transporting his company over Jamesville and Washington Railroad to State Exposition, October 1, 1884,	19	50
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	Sherwood Haywood, salary as State Librarian for December, 1884,	62	50
	R. A. Brock, Sec'y Virginia Historical Society, for subscription to said Society Papers for two years ending January 1st, 1886,	10	00
	Estes & Lauriat, for Coueskey on American Birds, 1 vol.,	11	50
	Chas. T. Dillingham, for four vols. "History of Taxation in England," including freight on same,	16	40
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	C. M. Roberts, for salary as Superintendent of Capitol and State Arsenal for Dec., 1884,	62	50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	J. M. Worth, for salary as State Treasurer, fourth quarter of 1884,	750	00
	J. S. McAlister, salary as Clerk in Treasury Department for fourth quarter of 1884,	200	00
	J. M. Worth, salary as State Treasurer from Jan. 1st to 21st, 1885, inclusive,	172	20
	D. W. Bain, salary as Chief Clerk to State Treasurer for fourth quarter of 1884,	375	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885			
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
Jan.	C. M. Roberts, salary as State Standard Keeper, fourth quarter of 1884,	$ 25	00
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM.		
	J. M. Worth, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for annual appropriation to said Asylum for year 1885, under chapter 419 Laws of 1883,	5,000	00
	UNCLASSIFIED ACCOUNTS.		
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for payment of sundry waiters and watchman of Capitol during this month,	280	00
	Thos. Donaldson, for 60 loads gravel for walks around the statue in Capitol Square, at 60 cents. per load,	36	00
	J. A. Penny, for repairing sundry articles of furniture in different State Departments,	2	50
	A. Williams & Co., for sundry articles of stationery furnished different State Departments,	44	85
	John Nichols, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., for box rent first quarter of 1885, and necessary postage furnished different State Departments during this month,	93	00
	Chas. Cotton, for services as servant and messenger for Supreme Court this month,	35	00
	Pioneer Mfg. Co., Raleigh, N. C., for coal furnished Secretary of State for different State Departments,	195	37
	H. Mahler, for one seal and press for Superior Court of Caswell county,	10	00
	Allen & Cram, for repairing gates in Capitol Square and making two coal grates for House of Representatives and Senate chamber,	27	56

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	J. A. Bridgers, for repairing fire-place in office of State Treasurer,	$ 2	00
Jan.	J. C. Brewster & Co., for material furnished and work done on roof of Capitol,	2,213	72
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., for freight and drayage on stationery, &c., for different State Departments during this month,	31	96
	Western Union Telegraph Co., for sundry messages sent and received by different State Departments during the month of December, 1884,	5	69
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., for sundry necessary articles furnished different State Departments during this month,	69	31
	T. H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry necessary articles furnished different State Departments,	53	78
	J. C. Brewster & Co., for sundry necessary articles furnished different State Departments,	31	55
	S. M. Parish, for painting and graining sundry articles of furniture in House of Representatives and Senate Chamber,	7	25
	Pioneer Mfg. Co., for seven tons of hard coal furnished State of North Carolina,	63	00
	W. F. Askew, for stationery furnished Sec'y of State for different purposes,	1,908	00
	H. Mahler, for repairing clocks for Senate and House of Representatives,	8	00
	F. A. Watson, for sundry articles of merchandise furnished House of Representatives and Senate,	7	50
	R. & A. A. L. R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on paper for office of Secretary of State,	4	43
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in Capitol building and gate lamps for December, 1884,	59	75

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Feb.	R. & G. R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on goods for State Arsenal,	$ 4	90
	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for balance in hands of State Treasurer received from Fertilizer Licenses this month,	8,000	00
	APPROPRIAT'N FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	C. F. Lowe, C. S. C. Davidson county, for annual pension to Alex. Hege, who lost his eyesight in service of Confederate States,	120	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	Charles E. Cross, salary as Chief Clerk to Auditor of State for month of January, 1885,	83	33
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, for services as gardener in Capitol Square this month,	26	88
	COMMUTATION FOR LOSS OF LIMBS.		
	Eli Phillips, private Company A, 9th Regt. N. C. State Troops, commutation for loss of leg while in service of Confederate States,	70	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
Feb.	Paid sundry Sheriffs and Deputies on above account for conveying convicts to Penitentiary during this month as follows:		
	Richmond Speaks, expenses incurred and reward for capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	$ 50	50
	Wm. M. King, Sheriff Pitt county, for expenses and reward for capture and delivery of two escaped convicts,	34	25
	W. W. Shaw, for services rendered in capturing an escaped convict,	300	00
	C. Lewis, for expenses incurred in capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	35	86
	J. F. Floyd, Sheriff Robeson county, one convict to Penitentiary,	23	10
	J. R. Staten, Sheriff Edgecombe county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	56	60
	D. S. Reynolds, Deputy Sheriff Buncombe county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	74	20
	L. F. Osborne, Deputy Sheriff Mecklenb'g county, one convict to Penitentiary,	30	85
	P. A. Brown, Deputy Sheriff Durham county, eight convicts to Penitentiary,	17	40
	J. H. Caddell, Deputy Sheriff Moore county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	39	00
	Wm. M. King, Sheriff Pitt county, one convict to Penitentiary,	42	25
	J. A. Rogers, Deputy Sheriff Wake county, nine convicts to Penitentiary,	12	00
	John Boyer, Sheriff Forsyth county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	27	65
	S. H. Manning, Sheriff New Hanover county, one convict to Penitentiary,	21	60
	J. A. Green, Sheriff Harnett county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	29	00
	L. F. Osborne, Deputy Sheriff Mecklenb'g county, nine convicts to Penitentiary,	94	05

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	T. J. Allison, Sheriff Iredell county, six convicts to Penitentiary,	$ 103	75
Feb.	Neill McQueen, Sheriff Cumberland county, four convicts to C. F. & Y. V. R. R.,	9	50
	H. J. Godwin, Deputy Sheriff Bertie county, one convict to Penitentiary,	45	90
	Thos. K. Miller, Sheriff Ashe county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	84	65
	W. H. Smith, Sheriff Vance county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	18	05
	R. T. Hodges, Sheriff Beaufort county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	85	90
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, salary from January 21st to January 31st, 1885, inclusive,	33	33
	Wallace N. Scales, salary as Clerk to Governor from January 21st to 31st, 1885, inclusive,	16	67
	Thos. J. Jarvis, ex-Governor, for amount due for rent of Governor's old mansion from Jan. 1st, 1884, to Jan. 21st, 1885,	381	00
	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on above account for this month,	29,339	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	3,030	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	R. H. Bradley, for services as Marshal to Supreme Court for January, 1885,	41	67

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	R. H. Bradley, salary as Librarian to Supreme Court for January, 1885,	$ 25	00
Feb.	James D. McIver, Solicitor Fourth Judicial District, five certificates,	100	00
	J. H. Collins, Solicitor Second Judicial District, one certificate,	20	00
	F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Fifth Judicial District, one certificate,	20	00
	W. H. Bagley, Clerk of Supreme Court, for making five documents for use of Court and Attorney General,	50	00
	Theo. F. Davidson, Attorney General, for amount allowed him for clerical assistance for year 1885,	300	00
	NORTH CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for part of appropriation to said Asylum for present fiscal year,	20,000	00
	OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.		
	B. F. Dixon, Superintendent, part of appropriation for year 1885 to said asylum,	1,000	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	Ashe & Gatling, Public Printers and Binders, for sundry printing and binding for different State Departments during this month,	1,785	53
	J. C. Birdsong and P. W. Wiley, practical printers, for examining three accounts of Public Printers during this month, at $2 each for each account,	12	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	RAILROAD FROM STATESVILLE TO FAYETTEVILLE.		
Feb.	R. P. Matheson, E. M. Stevenson, A. A. Hill, W. L. Alspaugh and Jacob Lentz, for balance of one-fourth amount received by State from C. F. & Y. V. R. R., and given in exchange for Alexander county bonds for grading railroad from Statesville to Fayetteville, N. C.,	$ 50	00
	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
	Paid sundry Sheriffs on the above account during this month,	157	60
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as Chief Clerk to Secretary of State, for Jan., 1885,	83	33
	STATE GUARD.		
	Carl W. Jeffreys, Capt. Edgecombe Guards, amount of appropriation to pay armory rent and other expenses of said company for the year 1885,	150	00
	N. C. State Exposition, for amount paid T. J. Southerland for carriage hire for sick soldiers while visiting the Exposition,	15	00
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	Sherwood Haywood, for salary as State Librarian for January, 1885,	62	50

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
Feb.	C. M. Roberts, for salary as Superintendent of Capitol and State Arsenal for Jan., 1885,	$ 62	50
	TAX ON CORPORATIONS.		
	J. G. Martin, for amount overpaid on the above account for the Scottish Land Co.,	75	00
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, on account of appropriation for support of said Asylum for the year 1885,	5,000	00
	UNCLASSIFIED ACCOUNTS.		
	Southern Express Co., for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments to date,	35	70
	Southern Express Co., for charges on sundry packages sent and received by State Library,	5	45
	J. A. Penny, for sundry work done in Senate and House of Representatives for the month of January, 1885,	42	50
	Ellington, Royster, Allen & Co., for building urinal in Capitol building for use of General Assembly,	17	00
	Western Union Telegraph Co., for sundry messages sent and received by the different State Departments,	3	41
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of the Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the Capitol during this month,	224	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Feb.	Charles Cotton, for services as servant and messenger of the Supreme Court during this month,	$ 28	00
	Herman Heller, for one autograph stamp and pad for Superintendent of Public Instruction,	3	50
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., for freight and drayage on stationery for the different State Departments during this month,	7	68
	John Nichols, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., for necessary postage for the different State Departments during this month,	63	55
	John A. Penny, for sundry repairs on furniture in Capitol building,	12	25
	State Chronicle, for advertising for proposals for coal,	2	00
	W. F. Askew, for three hundred and sixty-eight reams of paper furnished Secretary of State,	1,656	00
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for sundry articles of stationery furnished the Secretary of State,	176	87
	GENERAL ASSEMBLY.		
	Paid sundry members and employees on the above account during this month,	18,259	65
March	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
	A. H. Haynes, for three and a half days' work in State Arsenal, also boxes and lumber furnished,	5	65
	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for amount in hands of State Treasurer received by him from sale of Fertilizer Licenses,	10,000	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885			
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
March	C. E. Cross, for salary as Chief Clerk to State Auditor for February, 1885,	$ 83	33
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, for services as gardener in Capitol Square during this month,	26	88
	William Simpson & Co., for sundry fertilizers furnished for Capitol Square,	58	00
	CASWELL MONUMENT.		
	J. W. Grainger, attorney for committee, for amount of appropriation to build a fence around the Caswell monument, also to pay indebtedness of Caswell Monument Association,	500	00
	COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL (FAYETTEVILLE).		
	John D. Williams, Treasurer, for amount of appropriation to said school for the year 1885,	2,000	00
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Paid sundry Sheriffs and Deputies on the above account for conveying convicts to Penitentiary, &c., during this month, as follows:		
	Kinion Jones, Deputy Sheriff Wake county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	3	00
	S. P. Snakenburg, Deputy Sheriff Wilson county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	32	60
	L. J. Hall, Sheriff Bladen county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	38	65

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 March	E. A. Moffitt, Sheriff Randolph county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	$ 45	95
	S. L. Yount, Sheriff Catawba county, one convict to Penitentiary,	33	00
	J. A. Alexander, Dep. Sheriff Mecklenburg county, seven convicts to Penitentiary,	95	35
	Geo. C. Fitts, Sheriff Warren county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	19	40
	J. W. Bailey, Deputy Sheriff Davie county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	38	30
	T. J. Poyner, Deputy Sheriff Currituck county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	94	20
	N. G. Grandy, Deputy Sheriff Camden county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	88	90
	V. V. Richardson, Sheriff Columbus county, 3 convicts to Penitentiary,	59	02
	W. P. Snakenburg, Deputy Sheriff Wilson county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	24	20
	W. H. Hardison, Deputy Sheriff Martin county, one convict to Penitentiary,	32	30
	W. B. Young, Deputy Sheriff Guilford county, one convict to Penitentiary,	11	90
	W. R. Young, Sheriff Buncombe county, one convict to W. N. C. R. R.,	13	90
	D. A. Jordan, Deputy Sheriff Northampton county, one convict to Penitentiary,	22	60
	John A. Lackey, Sheriff Burke county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	38	65
	J. G. Kenan, Sheriff Duplin county, one convict to Penitentiary,	22	30
	William Propst, Sheriff Cabarrus county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	27	55
	R. J. Lewis, Sheriff Halifax county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	42	00
	F. F. Cohoon, Sheriff Pasquotank county, one convict to Penitentiary,	38	40
	Wm. H. Tuttle, Sheriff Caldwell county, one convict to Penitentiary,	26	30
	S. H. Manning, Sheriff New Hanover county, six convicts to Penitentiary,	64	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 March	E. W. Taylor, Sheriff Brunswick county, one convict to Penitentiary,	$ 34	95
	Robert White, Sheriff Perquimans county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	89	40
	P. D. Leonard, Sheriff Davidson county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	34	20
	S. H. Manning, Sheriff New Hanover county, for expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	20	55
	CORPORATION TAX REFUNDED.		
	L. W. Humphrey, for amount refunded him, the same having been overpaid as tax on bill to incorporate the Goldsboro Banking Loan Association,	75	00
	W. A. Guthrie, Attorney, for amount refunded Hope Mills Mfg. Co., on account of tax on bill to incorporate said company,	75	00
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	C. H. Armfield, for salary as Private Secretary to the Governor for the month of February, 1885,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, salary as Executive Clerk for the month of February, 1885,	50	00
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
	J. F. Edwards, for expenses incurred under requisition by the Governor for the capture and delivery of a fugitive from justice,	36	58
	GENERAL ASSEMBLY.		
	Paid sundry members and employees on the above account during this month,	27,602	39

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CT. STATE DEBT.		
March	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	$ 616	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	R. H. Bradley, for salary as Librarian to Supreme Court for February, 1885,	25	00
	R. H. Bradley, for salary as Marshal to Supreme Court for February, 1885,	41	67
	J. H. Collins, Solicitor Second Judicial District, one certificate,	20	00
	L. H. Clement, Solicitor pro tem., one certificate,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Sixth Judicial District, one certificate,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First Judicial District, three certificates,	60	00
	F. N. Strudwick, Fifth Judicial District, one certificate,	20	00
	NORTH CAROLINA STATE PENITENTIARY.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for amount of appropriation to provide for an existing deficiency of previous years for said Penitentiary,	13,332	59
	OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.		
	F. H. Busbee, President Board of Directors, on account of annual appropriation to said Asylum for year 1885,	1,500	00
	PENITENTIARY SUNDAY SCHOOL.		
	W. J. Hicks, Architect and Warden N. C. State Penitentiary, for amount of appro-		

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 March	priation to Penitentiary Sunday School for year 1885,	$ 50	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale, Public Printer, for sundry printing and binding for different State Departments this month,	1,918	09
	Ashe & Gatling, Public Printers and Binders, for remnant bill for printing under contract which expired February 21st, 1885,	21	47
	Ashe & Gatling, Public Printers and Binders, for binding 311 copies 91st Supreme Court Reports,	186	60
	J. C. Birdsong and P. W. Wiley, practical printers, for examining four accounts of State Printers during this month at $2 each for each account,	16	00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
	Bland Wallace, ex-Sheriff of Duplin county, for amount refunded him on account of franchise tax on W. & W. R. R. for year 1881,	95	90
	C. E. Graham, for amount of rebate on purchase tax for 1883,	42	30
	J. W. Jewell, for amount refunded him, his property having been erroneously assessed for year 1883,	4	69
	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs on above account during this month,	26	80

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.		
March	Thomas F. Wood, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer N. C. State Board of Health, on account of appropriation to said Board for year 1885,	$ 500	00
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as Chief Clerk to Sec'y of State for month of Feb., 1885,	83	33
	STATE GUARD.		
	James D. Glenn, Col. Third Regt. N. C. State Guard, for expenses incurred while in command of N. C. companies at the inauguration of President Cleveland,	10	00
	Mrs. Mary Stafford, for use of rooms and beds for sick soldiers while visiting N. C. State Exposition,	10	00
	Hubert Haywood, M. D., for professional services rendered the sick of the State Guard while encamped at Raleigh during the Exposition,	25	00
	W. & W. Railroad, for transportation of troops (State Guard) to Exposition, Oct., 1884,	395	40
	F. A. Olds, for services in superintending and directing the repairing and cleaning Camp Russell for use of State Guard, October 1st, 1884,	15	00
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	Sherwood Haywood, for salary as State Librarian, for February, 1885,	62	50
	Raleigh News and Observer, for subscription to said paper year ending January 18, 1886,	7	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
March	C. M. Roberts, for salary as Superintendent of Capitol and State Arsenal, for Feb., 1885,	$ 62	50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	H. M. Cowan, salary as Teller in Treasury Department for months Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1884,	187	50
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—SUPPORT ACCOUNT.		
	John A. Dickson, Deputy Treasurer, for salary,	75	00
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, on account of annual appropriation for maintenance of said Asylum for year 1885,	5,000	00
	UNCLASSIFIED ACCOUNTS.		
	Southern Express Co., for charges on sundry packages sent and received by different State Departments for February, 1885,	19	75
	R. & G. Railroad Co., for freight and drayage on one case of ink for Supreme Court,		50
	J. W. Denmark & Co., for sundry articles of stationery furnished State Treasurer,	10	53
	John Nichols, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., for necessary postage furnished different State Departments during this month,	198	80
	Western Union Telegraph Co., for sundry messages sent and received by different State Departments,	12	91
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for payment of sundry waiters and watchman of the Capitol during this month,	224	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 March	Charles Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to Supreme Court this month,	$ 28	00
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for paper furnished Secretary of State for Supreme Court Reports,	275	00
	F. P. Haywood, Jr., for four Postal Guides furnished the Departments of State,	5	50
	Allen & Cram, for grate furnished Senate Chamber,	6	48
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., for lounges and other necessary articles furnished the Senate and House of Representatives,	350	95
	John A. Barringer, Chairman of Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, for expenses of said ceremonies,	85	00
	M. T. Norris & Bro., for two dozen chairs furnished Senate Chamber,	36	00
	T. H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry necessary articles of furniture, &c., for Senate and House of Representatives,	58	75
	T. H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry necessary articles furnished different State Departments,	20	80
	Herman Heller, for rubber stamp furnished Treasury Department,		50
	J. A. Penny, repairing sundry chairs, &c., for House of Representatives,	52	90
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in gate lamps and Capitol building for the months of Jan. and Feb., 1885,	247	25
	John Jordan, for repairing sundry articles in different State Departments,	4	75
	A. Williams & Co., for sundry articles of stationery furnished both Houses of Legislature,	90	40
	Thomas G. Gordon, for services as special messenger in bringing election returns from Hyde county to Raleigh, N. C.,	25	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
April	Seth Nowell, for drayage on goods for State Arsenal,	$ 3	50
	Daniel Appleton & Co., for sundry military instruction books furnished Adjutant General's Department,	40	95
	Johnstone Jones, salary as Adj't General for fourth quarter of 1884,	150	00
	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for amount in hands of State Treasurer received from sale of Fertilizer Licenses,	9,500	00
	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	W. S. Dosher, C. S. C. Brunswick county, for annual pension to Sam. J. Somerset, who lost both hands while in service of Confederate States,	120	00
	Wm. M. Baldwin, C. S. C. Columbus county, for annual pension to Daniel Long, who lost both eyes while in service of Confederate States,	120	00
	Chas. D. Upchurch, C. S. C. Wake county, for annual pension to W. H. Hamilton, who lost both eyes while in service of Confederate States,	120	00
	J. J. White, C. S. C. Madison county, for annual pension to G. W. Calloway and D. F. Wood, who lost their eyesight while in service of Confederate States, ($120 each,)	240	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885			
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
April	Charles E. Cross, salary as Chief Clerk to Auditor's Department for March, 1885,	$ 83	33
	W. P. Roberts, salary as State Auditor for first quarter 1885,	375	00
	W. P. Roberts, for amount allowed him for clerical assistance first quarter 1885,	152	78
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, for services as gardener in Capitol Square during this month,	26	88
	COMMUTATION FOR LOSS OF LIMBS.		
	John T. Patterson, commutation for loss of an arm while in service of Confederate States,	50	00
	Pleasant H. Cauble, commutation for loss of an arm while in service of Confederate States,	50	00
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Paid sundry Sheriffs and Deputies on above account during this month, for conveying convicts to Penitentiary, etc., as follows:		
	J. G. Neill, Sheriff McDowell county, one convict to Penitentiary,	49	30
	M. P. Justice, Sheriff Henderson county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	130	70
	M. P. Justice, Sheriff Henderson county, one convict to W. N. C. R. R.,	8	50
	R. W. King, Deputy Sheriff Pitt county, six convicts to Penitentiary,	109	70
	J. K. Hughes, Sheriff Orange county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	18	50

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	Luby Harper, Sheriff Greene county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	$ 26	25
April	J. C. Warren, Sheriff Chowan county, one convict to Penitentiary,	44	05
	J. T. Ellington, Sheriff Johnston county, six convicts to Penitentiary,	36	40
	W. H. Buffaloe, Deputy Sheriff Northampton county, one convict to Penitentiary,	26	50
	D. E. Riddick, Sheriff Gates county, one convict to Penitentiary,	39	05
	F. J. Floyd, Sheriff Robeson county, seven convicts to Penitentiary,	85	00
	T. E. Koonce, Sheriff Jones county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	50	06
	J. W. Hartman, Deputy Sheriff Robeson county, one convict to Penitentiary,	21	35
	W. F. Thompson, Sheriff Alleghany county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	132	00
	J. P. Horne, Sheriff Union county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	66	15
	R. A. Watson, Dep. Sheriff Edgecombe county, one convict to Penitentiary,	28	35
	W. F. Griffith, Dep. Sheriff Mecklenburg county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	49	10
	F. M. Haskings, Deputy Sheriff Lenoir county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	32	40
	A. Nixon, Sheriff Lincoln county, one convict to Penitentiary,	32	95
	J. A. Crews, Sheriff Granville county, one convict to Penitentiary,	18	60
	W. B. Troy, Supt. convicts W. N. C. R. R., for rewards and expenses for capture and delivery of sundry convicts,	38	75
	R. J. Dalton, Sheriff Stokes county, for expenses incurred in conveying convicts to C. F. & Y. V. R. R. at different times,	15	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 April	W. C. Troy, Supt. convicts W. N. C. R. R., for rewards and expenses incurred in capture and delivery of sundry escaped convicts,	$ 71	55
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	S. M. Finger, salary as Superintendent of Public Instruction from January 21st to March 31st, 1885,	291	67
	J. Devereux, salary as Clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction for first quarter 1885,	172	85
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	C. H. Armfield, salary as Private Secretary to Governor for March, 1885,	100	00
	Alfred M. Scales, salary as Governor from January 21st to March 31st, 1885,	577	80
	Alfred M. Scales, Governor, for amount allowed him on account of rent of old mansion from Jan. 21st to March 31st,	69	00
	W. N. Scales, salary as Clerk to Governor for month of March, 1885,	50	00
	GENERAL ASSEMBLY.		
	Paid sundry members and employees on above account during this month,	211	57
	INSTITUTION OF DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for amount of annual appropriation to said institution for year 1885,	36,000	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CT. STATE DEBT.		
April	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	$ 1,471	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on above account this month,	9,495	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	Thos. S. Ashe, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary first quarter 1885,	625	00
	A. S. Merrimon, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary first quarter 1885,	625	00
	W. N. H. Smith, Chief Justice Supreme Court, salary first quarter 1885,	625	00
	A. A. McKoy, Judge Superior Court, salary first quarter 1885,	625	00
	F. Philips, Judge Superior Court, salary first quarter 1885,	625	00
	W. M. Shipp, Judge Superior Court, salary first quarter 1885,	625	00
	J. F. Graves, Judge Superior Court, salary first quarter 1885,	625	00
	A. C. Avery, Judge Superior Court, salary first quarter 1885,	625	00
	J. C. MacRae, Judge Superior Court, salary first quarter 1885,	625	00
	Jas. E. Shepherd, Judge Superior Court, salary first quarter 1885,	625	00
	J. A. Gilmer, Judge Superior Court, salary first quarter 1885,	625	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Sixth Judicial District, four certificates,	80	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First Judicial District, four certificates,	80	00
	Swift Galloway, Solicitor Third Judicial District, two certificates,	40	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Fifth Judicial District, four certificates,	$ 80	00
April	Jas. D. McIver, Solicitor Fourth Judicial District, four certificates,	80	00
	J. H. Collins, Solicitor Second Judicial District, one certificate,	20	00
	J. S. Adams, Solicitor Eighth Judicial District, five certificates,	100	00
	G. S. Ferguson, Solicitor Ninth Judicial District, two certificates,	40	00
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Marshal of Supreme Court for March, 1885,	41	66
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Librarian of Supreme Court for March, 1885,	25	00
	Theo. F. Davidson, salary as Attorney General from January 21st to March 31st, 1885,	390	50
	N. C. INSANE ASYLUM.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for balance of appropriation to said Asylum for year 1885,	26,000	00
	PENITENTIARY.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for part of appropriation to N. C. State Penitentiary for year 1885,	50,000	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, for sundry printing and binding for different State Departments this month,	2,751	99
	J. C. Birdsong and P. W. Wiley, Practical Printers, for examining four accounts of Public Printer during this month, at $2 each for each account,	16	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 April	Ashe & Gatling, Public Printers and Binders, for binding 406 copies 91st N. C. Reports,	$ 243	60
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, salary first quarter of 1885,	150	00
	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
	Paid sundry Sheriffs on above account during this month,	27	20
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, salary first quarter of 1885,	500	00
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for clerical assistance allowed him first quarter 1885,	250	00
	W. P. Batchelor, Chief Clerk to Secretary of State, salary for March 1885,	83	33
	STATE GUARD.		
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for expenses and compensation while on special duty under orders of Governor investigating the condition of affairs at Highland, N. C.,	59	65
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	Sherwood Haywood, salary as Librarian, for March, 1885,	62	50
	Chas. Scribner's Sons, for Vol. 18 Encyclopedia,	7	00
	L. V. & E. T. Blum, for subscription to Peoples Press of Salem, for two years,	3	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	Orphan's Friend, for subscription to said paper for one year from March 8th,		
April	1885,	$ 1	00
	Citizen's News and Job Office, for subscription to Weekly Citizen for two years,	3	00
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	C. M. Roberts, salary, Superintendent of Capitol and State Arsenal, for month of March, 1885,	62	50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	T. A. Partin, salary as Clerk to State Treasurer, from January 21st to March 31st, 1885,	155	54
	J. S. McAlister, salary as Teller to State Treasurer, from January 21st to March 31st, 1885,	145	83
	D. W. Bain, salary as State Treasurer, from January 21st to March 31st, 1885,	577	80
	D. W. Bain, salary as Chief Clerk to Treasurer, from January 1st to January 21st, 1885,	83	35
	H. M. Cowan, salary as Teller in Treasury Department from January 1st to 21st, 1885, inclusive,	41	67
	H. M. Cowan, salary as Chief Clerk in Treasury Department, from January 21st to March 31st, 1885,	291	65
	J. S. McAlister, salary as Clerk in Treasury Department from January 1st to January 21st, 1885,	44	44

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.		
April	University of North Carolina, for semi-annual instalment of appropriation for year 1885,	$ 2,500	00
	University of North Carolina for quarter instalment of appropriation to University for year 1885,	3,750	00
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—SUPPORT ACCOUNT.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, on account of annual appropriation for maintenance of said institution for year 1885,	10,000	00
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—BUILDING ACCOUNT.		
	W. J. Yates, President Board of Directors, on account of appropriation for completion of north wing of said Asylum, for year 1885, during this month,	10,000	00
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
	C. M. Roberts, State Standard Keeper, for salary, first quarter of 1885,	25	00
	UNCLASSIFIED ACCOUNTS.		
	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by different State Departments this month,	146	20
	Western Union Telegraph Company, for sundry messages sent and received by different State Departments this month,	12	73

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 April	Citizens National Bank, Raleigh, N. C., for exchange on London for £50 drawn in favor of W. Noel Sainsbury,	$ 245	61
	John Nichols, Post Master, for necessary postage this month, and box rent first quarter of 1885, for different State Departments	83	25
	John Nichols, Post Master, Raleigh, N. C., for necessary postage for State Library this month, and box rent, first quarter 1885,	6	25
	H. Mahler, for making one seal for use of Criminal Court of Mecklenburg county,	10	00
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for payment of sundry waiters and watchman of Capitol during this month,	224	00
	Chas. Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to Supreme Court this month,	28	00
	J. C. S. Lumsden, for stove pipe furnished office Superintendent of Public Instruction,	19	90
	Geo. L. Lane, for repairing three chairs for Supreme Court room,	1	00
	Jas. Whitaker, for 14 loads gravel furnished for walks in Capitol square,	14	40
	H. Mahler, for French clock for Attorney General's office,	15	00
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for sundry blank books and other articles of stationery furnished Secretary of State,	83	65
	G. L. Lane, for repairing desk in Auditor's office,	15	00
	A. Williams & Co., for sundry articles of stationery furnished different State Departments,	54	30
	J. A. Penny, for repairing steps on Capitol building, and other repairs in Capitol,	7	00
	Seth Nowell, for drayage on sundry articles of merchandise for different State Departments,		75

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	Seth Nowell, for drayage on goods for		
April	State Library,	$	25
	W. F. Askew, for 76 reams of paper furnished Secretary of State,	307	80
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol building and gate lamps for March, 1885,	107	25
	W. J. C. Dulaney & Co., for sundry bills of stationery, etc., furnished Secretary of State,	1,214	63
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
May	F. A. Olds, for salary as State Ordnance Officer, for December, 1884, and January, February, March and April, 1885,	62	50
	Johnstone Jones, for salary as Adjutant General, for first quarter of 1885,	150	00
	Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, for freight and drayage on guns for State Arsenal,	1	85
	John Straughan, for services at State Arsenal, in cleaning guns, &c.,	5	00
	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
	J. B. Harris, Secretary and Treasurer Poplar Tent Fair Association, for amount of appropriation to said Association, to be applied to the payment of premiums on agricultural products,	50	00
	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	J. K. Boon, C. S. C., Haywood county, for annual pension to James Griffith, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	J. J. White, C. S. C., Madison county, for annual pension to A. N. Rogers,		

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	who lost his eyesight while in the service of the Confederate States,	$ 120	00
May	J. T. McIntosh,, C. S. C., Alexander county, for annual pension to J. N. Goforth, who lost both arms while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	S. B. Briggs, C. S. C., Yancey county, for annual pension to W. D. Williams, who lost both eyes while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	C. E. Cross, for salary as Chief Clerk to State Auditor for April, 1885,	83	33
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, for services as gardener in Capitol Square during this month,	33	60
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Paid sundry Sheriffs and Deputies on the above account during this month, as follows:		
	H. C. Kearney, Sheriff Franklin county, six convicts to Penitentiary,	43	30
	J. R. Rich, Sheriff Buncombe county, six convicts to Penitentiary,	132	60
	H. J. Godwin, Deputy Sheriff Bertie county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	94	65
	F. C. Merritt, Deputy Sheriff Anson county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	29	35
	H. C. Williams, Deputy Sheriff Rowan county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	46	60
	W. H. Leatherwood, Sheriff Haywood county, one convict to W. N. C. R. R.,	3	10
	J. A. Abernethy, Deputy Sheriff Gaston county, one convict to Penitentiary,	31	30

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	J. M. Chesnutt, Deputy Sheriff Sampson county, one convict to Penitentiary,	$ 23	50
May	A. B. Fennell, Sheriff Hyde county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	60	11
	J. M. Grantham, Deputy Sheriff Wayne county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	28	60
	Berry Bryant, Sheriff Richmond county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	47	50
	N. M. Hambrick, Sheriff of Cleveland county, six convicts to Penitentrary,	124	80
	J. G. Kenan, Sheriff Duplin county, one convict to Penitentiary,	21	84
	B. S. Graves, Sheriff Caswell county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	36	60
	T. J. Allison, Sheriff Iredell county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	59	00
	S. H. Manning, Sheriff New Hanover county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	59	05
	Geo. C. Fitts, Sheriff Warren county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	31	70
	CORPORATION TAX REFUNDED.		
	H. R. Scott, President Bank of Rockingham, for amount refunded him, the same having been overpaid as corporation tax on said Bank,	75	00
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	John Devereux, for salary as Clerk to Superintendent of Public Instruction for April, 1885,	83	33
	EASTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for amount of annual appropriation to said Asylum for the year 1885,	25,000	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885			
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
May	C. H. Armfield, for salary as Private Secretary to the Governor for April, 1885,	$ 100	00
	W. N. Scales, for salary as Executive Clerk for April, 1885,	50	00
	GENERAL ASSEMBLY.		
	R. M. Furman, Clerk of Senate, for indexing manuscript of Senate Journal for the year 1885,	100	00
	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	1,191	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	46,740	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	R. H. Bradley, for salary as Marshal to Supreme Court for the month of April, 1885,	41	67
	R. H. Bradley, for salary as Librarian of the Supreme Court for April, 1885,	25	00
	M. H. Tuttle, agent for J. S. Adams, Solicitor Eighth District, one certificate,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, three certificates,	60	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Sixth District, two certificates,	40	00
	F. N. Strudwick, Fifth District, three certificates,	60	00
	H. J. Godwin, agent for J. H. Collins, Solicitor Second District, one certificate,	20	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 May	Theo. F. Davidson, Attorney General, for attendance of the Supreme Court February Term of 1885,	$ 100	00
	T. B. Venable, agent for F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Fifth District, one certificate,	20	00
	G. S. Ferguson, Solicitor Ninth District, three certificates,	60	00
	J. C. L. Gudger, salary as Judge of the Superior Court for first quarter of 1885,	625	00
	Jas. D. McIver, Solicitor Fourth District, two certificates,	40	00
	J. S. Adams, Solicitor Eighth District, two certificates,	40	00
	NORMAL SCHOOLS.		
	S M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, on the above account, for appropriation to sundry Normal Schools, as follows:		
	Boone Normal School,	500	00
	Winston Normal School,	500	00
	Newton Normal School,	500	00
	New Berne Colored Normal School,	500	00
	Asheville Normal School,	500	00
	Wilson Normal School,	500	00
	OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.		
	F. H. Busbee, President *ex-officio* Board of Directors, for instalment of appropriation of said Asylum for second quarter of 1885,	2,500	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, for sundry printing and binding for		

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	the different State Departments this month,	$ 2,877	08
May	J. C. Birdsong and P. W. Wiley, practical printers, for examining four accounts of Public Printers during this month, at $2 each for each account,	16	00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
	V. S. Lusk, for amount refunded him on account of State Taxes of 1883, his property having been erroneously assessed for said year,	16	87
	SETTLING STATE TAX.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	82	80
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as Chief Clerk to Secretary of State for April, 1885,	83	33
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	Sherwood Haywood, for salary as State Librarian for the month of April, 1885,	62	50
	University Magazine, for subscription to said paper from February 1884, to February 1885,	1	00
	E. J. Hale & Son, for 24 Globe Leader files,	19	20
	J. B. Tucker, for one copy of Craven's Atlas,	3	75
	Alfred Williams & Co., for one Vol. Huger of America,	5	00
	H. A. London, for subscription to Chatham Record from February 19th, 1885, to February 19th, 1886,	2	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages books,	$	70
May			
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	C. M. Roberts, for salary as Superintendent of Capitol and State Arsenal for April, 1885,	62	50
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—BUILDING ACCOUNT.		
	W. J. Yates, President Board Directors, on account of appropriation for the completion of the north wing of said Asylum for the year 1885,	5,000	00
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—SUPPORT ACCOUNT.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for part of annual appropriation for the support of said asylum for the year 1885,	10,000	00
	UNCLASSIFIED ACCOUNTS.		
	Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, for freight and drayage on stationery for Secretary of State,	21	35
	Charles Cotton, for services as servant and messenger of the Supreme Court during this month,	35	00
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the Capitol during this month,	280	00
	Western Union Telegraph Company, for message sent by State Treasury Department,		35

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	W. J. C. Dulany & Co., for sundry bills of stationery furnished Secretary of		
May	State,	$ 80	34
	A. G. Elliott & Co., for stationery furnished Secretary of State,	240	70
	Pescud, Lee & Co., for soap, &c., furnished the Keeper of the Capitol for the different State Departments,	2	60
	H. L. Gudger, Post Master, Asheville, N. C., for necessary postage furnished the Adjutant General,	5	50
	James Allen, for cleaning out well in Capitol Square,	4	00
	W. F. Askew, for paper furnished Secretary of State,	598	50
	E. M. Uzzell, for amount paid by him for postage on abstracts shipped from office of State Treasurer,	175	91
	John Nichols, P. M. Raleigh, N. C., for necessary postage furnished the different State Departments during this month,	29	50
	Farrell & Co., for difference in exchange of safes for Auditor's Office,	180	00
	Henry Farnsworth, for painting office of Attorney General according to contract,	20	00
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for sundry articles of stationery furnished the Secretary of State,	210	20
	E. M. Uzzell, for record books furnished Superintendent of Public Instruction,	206	40
	Soper & Taylor, for carpets and trimmings furnished the Executive Department,	311	50
	Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Company, for freight and drayage on fourteen cases of paper for Secretary of State,	74	33
	Robert Bug, for one day's work in cleaning up the Governor's Office,		75
	John Hill, for one day's work in cleaning up the Governor's Office,		75

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 May	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol Building and gate lamps for April, 1885,	$ 48	00
	Edward Fane, for repairing walls and fire-places in Capitol Building,	3	00
	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during this month,	177	60
June	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
	Richmond & Danville R. R. Company, for freight and drayage on box of goods for State Arsenal,	2	74
	F. A. Olds, State Ordnance Officer, for services on special duty for the month of June, as ordered by the Governor,	12	50
	APPROPRIATION DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	W. J. Christian, C. S. C. Durham county, for annual pension to W. B. Bennett, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	George C. McLarty, C. S. C. Union Co., for annual pension to W. B. McLean, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	J. N. Nelson, C. S. C. Guilford county, for annual pension to W. N. Stewart, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	John C. Pass, C. S. C. Person county, for annual pension to John H. True, who lost his arms while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	C. F. Low, C. S. C. Rutherford county, for annual pension to Alexander Hege,		

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	who lost his eyesight while in the service of the Confederate States,	$ 120	00
June	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	C. E. Cross, for salary as Chief Clerk to Auditor, for month of May, 1885,	83	33
	BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.		
	C. H. Armfield, for three days' service as clerk to said Board,	9	00
	Joseph J. Davis, for mileage and per diem in attendance on said Board.	37	10
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, for services as gardener during this month,	26	88
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Paid sundry Sheriffs and Deputies on the above account for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary during this month, as follows:		
	G. W. Martin, Deputy Sheriff Rockingham county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	45	30
	W. P. Snakenburg, Deputy Sheriff Wilson county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	39	60
	Joseph L. Hahn, Deputy Sheriff Craven county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	52	70
	H. C. Irwin, Sheriff Mecklenburg county, one convict to Penitentiary,	28	75
	S. E. Koonce, Sheriff Jones county, one convict to the Penitentiary,	24	75
	M. H. Tuttle, Sheriff Caldwell county, one convict to Penitentiary,	37	30

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	C. C. Krider, Sheriff Rowan county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	$ 25	15
June	R. P. Hodges, Deputy Sheriff of Beaufort county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	55	08
	H. C. Hardison, Sheriff Martin county, one convict to Penitentiary,	29	55
	J. W. Hampton, Sheriff Polk county, one convict to Penitentiary,	49	00
	W. A. Connell, Deputy Sheriff Swain county, one convict to Penitentiary,	56	45
	R. J. Day, Deputy Sheriff Halifax county, one convict to Penitentiary,	27	00
	John H. Wood, Deputy Sheriff Rutherford county, one convict to Penitentiary,	63	20
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	John Devereux, for salary as Clerk to Superintendent of Public Instruction for the month of May, 1885.	83	33
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	C. H. Armfield, for salary as Private Secretary to Governor for the month of May, 1885,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, for salary as Executive Clerk for the month of May, 1885,	50	00
	GENERAL ASSEMBLY.		
	C. M. Busbee, for services in indexing and side-noting the laws and resolutions of the sessions of the General Assembly of 1885,	250	00
	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	61	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
June	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	$ 390	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	R. H. Bradley, for salary as Librarian of the Supreme Court for the month of May, 1885,	25	00
	R. H. Bradley, for salary as Marshal to Supreme Court for the month of May, 1885,	41	66
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First Judicial District, four certificates,	80	00
	G. S. Ferguson, Solicitor Ninth Judicial District, five certificates,	100	00
	John H. Collins, Solicitor Second Judicial District, two certificates.	40	00
	F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Fifth Judicial District, two certificates,	40	00
	Jas. D. McIver, Solicitor Fourth Judicial District, one certificate,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Sixth Judicial District, three certificates,	60	00
	J. S. Adams, Solicitor Eighth Judicial District, two certificates,	40	00
	Joseph Dobson, Solicitor Seventh Judicial District, eight certificates,	160	00
	NORMAL SCHOOLS.		
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for amount of appropriation to Franklin Normal School for the year 1885,	500	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885			
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
June	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, for sundry printing and binding for the different State Departments during this month,	$ 2,219	63
	J. C. Birdsong and P. W. Wiley, practical printers, for examining four accounts of Public Printer during this month, at $2 each for each account,	16	00
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.		
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for expenses incurred in traveling in interest of Public Schools,	100	00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
	W. G. Payne, Sheriff Cherokee county, for amount overpaid by him on account of State Taxes for the years 1881 and 1882,	315	85
	D. A. Johnson, for amount overpaid by him on account of State Taxes, for the year 1883,	2	36
	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
	Paid sundry Sheriffs on the above account during this month,	8	60
	STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.		
	Thomas F. Wood, Secretary and Treasurer, on account of appropriation to said Board of Health for the year 1885,	500	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885			
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
June	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as Clerk to Secretary of State for the month of May, 1885,	$ 83	33
	STATE GUARD.		
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for annual appropriation of $150.00 to each of the following military companies, to-wit: Granville Guards, Goldsboro Rifles, Edgecombe Guards, Washington Light Infantry, Pasquotank Rifles, Fayetteville Light Infantry, Wilmington Light Infantry, Shoe Heel Rifles, Sampson Light Infantry, Asheville Light Infantry and Iredell Blues,	1,650	00
	F. A. Olds, State Ordnance Officer, for services on special duty by order of the Governor, in preparing for the encampment of the State Guard, June, 1885,	25	00
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	Sherwood Haywood, for salary as State Librarian for the month of May, 1885,	62	50
	C. S. Lambeth, for six days' service in taking inventory of State Library,	18	00
	W. P. McGehee, for four and a half days' service in taking inventory of State Library,	13	50
	R. A. Shotwell, for subscription to Farmer and Mechanic, for one year from June 1st, 1884,	2	00
	Woodbury Wheeler, for two copies section four, Wheeler's Reminiscences,	2	00
	J. A. Sloan, for five copies of War Between The States,	5	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 June	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for binding done for State Library,	$ 4	00
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	C. M. Roberts, salary Superintendent of Capitol and State Arsenal, for the month of May, 1885,	62	50
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—BUILDING ACCOUNT.		
	W. J. Yates, President Board of Directors, for part of appropriation for completion of north wing of said Asylum, for year 1885,	5,000	00
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—SUPPORT ACCOUNT.		
	John A. Dickson, Deputy Treasurer, for salary for months of March and April, 1885,	75	00
	UNCLASSIFIED ACCOUNTS.		
	S. A. Ashe, Post Master Raleigh, N. C., for necessary postage furnished the different State Departments during this month,	72	50
	W. U. Telegraph Company, for sundry messages sent and received by the different State Departments for May, 1885.	6	98
	John Nichols, Post Master Raleigh, N. C., for amount due him for postage furnished Auditor's office,	17	00
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of the Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the Capitol during this month,	224	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	Charles Cotton, for services as servant and messenger of the Supreme Court		
June	during this month,	$ 28	00
	J. L. Harrison, for making, putting down and furnishing labor for same, 199 yards carpet in office of Governor,	21	19
	Herman Heller, for one printing stamp for use of office of Secretary of State,	8	00
	E. J. Hale & Son, for 36 Globe Leader Files furnished Secretary of State,	21	60
	Battle & Mordecai, for balance for services in two cases in which the State was interested, viz: W. E. Christian vs. Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company et als., and F. W. Scott vs. same,	500	00
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for amount paid by him for postage used in his office,	5	00
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for sundry articles of stationery furnished Secretary of State,	118	40
	Graham & Ruffin, for professional services in the case of W. E. Christian vs. Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company and J. M. Worth, Treasurer, and F. W. Scott vs. Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company,	500	00
	Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, for freight and drayage on sundry boxes books for Superintendent of Public Instruction,	10	93
	Raleigh Gas light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol building and gate lamps for month of May, 1885,	43	75
July	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, for		

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 July	freight and drayage on one box of equipments for State Arsenal,	$	75
	T. H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry necessary articles furnished State Arsenal,	1	75
	Seth Nowell, for drayage on goods for State Arsenal,	4	50
	John Straughan, for work done in State Arsenal for June and July,	3	75
	W. A. Bobbitt, Captain Granville Grays, Oxford N. C., for freight on arms and equipments from State Arsenal to Oxford,	10	95
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for amount paid by him for stationery used in his office,	7	80
	Johnstone Jones, for salary as Adjutant General for April, May and June, 1885,	150	00
	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for amount in hands of State Treasurer received from sale of Fertilizer Licenses,	1,500	00
	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	W. T. Bannerman, C. S. C. Pender county, for annual pension to David J. Moore, who lost his eyesight while in service of Confederate States,	120	00
	D. W. Patrick, C. S. C. Greene county, annual pension to Calvin Forest, who lost his eyesight while in service of Confederate States,	120	00
	C. B. Townsend, C. S. C. Robeson county, for annual pension to W. J. Humphrey, who lost his eyesight while in service of Confederate States,	120	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 July	S. Van Amringe, C. S. C. New Hanover county, for annual pension to George Pearman, who lost his eyesight while in service of Confederate States,	$ 120	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	C. E. Cross, for salary as Chief Clerk to State Auditor for June, 1885,	83	33
	W. P. Roberts, salary as Auditor of State for second quarter of 1885,	375	00
	W. P. Roberts, Auditor of State, for amount allowed him for clerical assistance during second quarter of 1885,	250	00
	BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.		
	Samuel F. Mordecai, for two days' attendance as member of said Board,	6	00
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, for services as gardener this month,	26	88
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Paid sundry Sheriffs and Deputies for carrying convicts to Penitentiary this month, as follows:		
	P. C. Howard, Deputy Sheriff Wayne county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	15	45
	George Murray, Deputy Sheriff New Hanover county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	57	05
	J. R. Rich, Sheriff Buncombe county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	93	75
	Henderson Wray, for expenses incurred in capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	10	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 July	W. C. Troy, Supt. convicts W. N. C. R. R., for amount covering expenses incurred in capturing and returning escaped convicts,	$ 40	00
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	John Devereux, for salary as Clerk to Superintendent of Public Instruction for June, 1885,	83	33
	S. M. Finger, salary as Superintendent Public Instruction, second quarter of 1885,	375	00
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for expenses incurred in traveling in interest of Public Schools,	250	00
	DISTRIBUTING LAWS.		
	K. P. Batchelor, for thirty-five days' work receiving and shipping laws of 1885,	95	55
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. N. Scales, salary as Clerk to Governor for June, 1885,	50	00
	C. H. Armfield, salary as Private Secretary to Governor, June, 1885,	100	00
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
	W. H. Deaver, amount of bill of expenses as special agent while in pursuit of fugitives from justice,	58	60
	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on above account this month,	24,957	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
July	Paid sundry persons on above account this month,	$ 900	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	Fred. Philips, salary as Judge Superior Court, second quarter 1885,	625	00
	Walter Clark, salary as Judge Superior Court from June 15 to June 30, 1885,	111	11
	J. A. Gilmer, salary as Judge Superior Court, second quarter 1885,	625	00
	W. M. Shipp, salary as Judge Superior Court, second quarter 1885,	625	00
	A. S. Merrimon, salary as Associate Justice Supreme Court, second quarter 1885,	625	00
	Thos. S. Ashe, salary as Associate Justice Supreme Court, second quarter 1885,	625	00
	W. N. H. Smith, salary as Chief Justice Supreme Court, second quarter 1885,	625	00
	J. E. Shepherd, salary as Judge Superior Court, second quarter 1885,	625	00
	A. C. Avery, salary as Judge Superior Court, second quarter 1885,	625	00
	J. F. Graves, salary as Judge Superior Court, second quarter 1885,	625	00
	A. A. McKoy, salary as Judge Superior Court, second quarter 1885,	625	00
	J. C. MacRae, salary as Judge Superior Court, second quarter 1885,	625	00
	J. C. L. Gudger, salary as Judge Superior Court, second quarter 1885,	625	00
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Marshal Supreme Court for month of June, 1885,	41	66
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Librarian to Supreme Court for June, 1885,	25	00
	W. H. Bagley, semi-annual salary as Clerk Supreme Court,	150	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	Swift Galloway, Solicitor Third Judicial District, three certificates,	$ 60	00
July	Theo. F. Davidson, salary as Attorney General and Supreme Court Reporter, second quarter 1885,	500	00
	NORMAL SCHOOLS.		
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for amount of appropriation to Washington Normal School and Elizabeth City Normal School, for year 1885, $500 each,	1,000	00
	ORPHAN ASYLUM.		
	F. H. Busbee, President Board Directors Oxford Orphan Asylum for third quarter payment of said Asylum of 1885,	2,500	00
	PENITENTIARY.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for amount on account of annual appropriation for 1885,	25,000	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, for sundry necessary printing and binding for different State Departments this month,	1,020	32
	J. C. Birdsong and P. W. Wiley, Practical Printers, for examining four accounts of State Printer this month, at $2 each for each account,	16	00
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for		

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 July	salary for self and wages for boat hands for second quarter of 1885,	$ 345	45
	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
	Paid sundry Sheriffs on above account this month,	26	50
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Batchelor, Chief Clerk to Secretary of State, salary for June 1885,	83	33
	W. L. Saunders, salary as Secretary of State for second quarter of 1885,	500	00
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for clerical assistance allowed during second quarter, 1885,	250	00
	STATE GUARD.		
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, on account of appropriation for encampment of State Guard,	250	00
	Johnstone Jones, for annual appropriation of $150 each to followiug Military Companies, viz: Durham Light Infantry, Haywood Grays, Hornet's Nest Riflemen, Southern Stars, Forsyth Riflemen, Reidsville Light Infantry, Granville Grays and Dallas Light infantry,	1,200	00
	Pettibone Manufacturing Company, one flag furnished State of North Carolina,	40	00
	Horstman Bros. & Co., flags furnished State of North Carolina,	133	50
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General for amount to pay expenses of encampment of State Guard,	729	75

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	STATE LIBRARY.		
July	R. A. Shotwell, salary as State Librarian for June, 1885,	$ 62	50
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	C. M. Roberts, salary as Keeper of Capitol and State Arsenal, for June, 1885,	62	50
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.		
	University of North Carolina, amount of quarterly instalment of appropriation for maintenance of said University for 1885,	3,750	00
	University of North Carolina, for semi-annual instalment of interest on note under §2636 of Code,	3,750	00
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	T. A. Partin, salary as Clerk to State Treasurer, for months of April, May, June, 1885,	200	00
	J. S. McAlister, salary as Teller in Treasury Department for April, May and June, 1885,	187	50
	H. M. Cowan, salary as Chief Clerk to State Treasurer, second quarter, 1885,	375	00
	D. W. Bain, salary as State Treasurer for second quarter, 1885,	750	00
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
	C. M. Roberts, salary as State Standard Keeper for second quarter of 1885,	25	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	UNCLASSIFIED ACCOUNTS.		
July	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by different State Departments, including charges on distribution of Laws, for June, 1885,	$ 524	70
	S. A. Ashe, Post Master, for necessary postage furnished different State Departments this month,	63	00
	F. A. Watson, for work done on State flag and for repairing sundry articles of furniture in Governor's Office,	27	50
	T. H. Briggs & Sons, for necessary articles furnished different State Departments,	33	80
	Western Union Telegraph Company, for sundry messages sent and received by different State Departments during June,	24	71
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for payment of sundry wages and watchman of Capitol this month,	224	00
	Charles Cotton, salary for servant and messenger to Supreme Court this month,	28	00
	Seth Nowell, drayage on goods for office of Secretary of State,		25
	Miss Rosabelle Engelhard, for copying for printers, manuscript of Colonial Records—411 copy sheets at 10c. each,	41	10
	A. Williams & Co., for sundry articles of stationery furnished Secretary of State,	68	35
	Raleigh News and Observer, for advertising Governor's Proclamation, offering reward for fugitive from justice,	10	00
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol and building and gate lamps during June, 1885,	41	00
	North Carolina Car Company, for boxes furnished Secretary of State to ship laws for 1885,	71	28

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	Johnstone Jones, Adj't General, amount of bill for postage for his Department,	$ 10	00
July	S. M. Parish & Son, for glazing and furnishing glass in State Arsenal,		80
	R. H. Cowan, Editor and Proprietor Anson Times, for advertising Governor's Proclamation offering reward for capture of John Boggan,	3	50
	S. W. Henley, Proprietor of Wadesboro Intelligencer, for advertising Governor's Proclamation offering reward for John Boggan,	4	50
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for stamps furnished in shipping tax-list books,	17	72
	Citizens National Bank, Raleigh, N. C., for exchange on London for £50 Sterling, for procuring from the public record office copies of MSS. of Colonial records of North Carolina,	244	85
	Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Company, for drayage on boxes shipped by office of Superintendent of Public Instruction,	5	72
Aug.	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
	Seth Nowell, for drayage on sundry articles of merchandise for State Arsenal,	4	50
	Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Company, for freight and drayage on sundry articles of merchandise for State Arsenal,	10	20 45
	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	J. J. White, C. S. C. Madison county, for annual pension to Hiram Hollifield, who lost his eyesight in service of Confederate States,	120	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885			
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
Aug.	C. E. Cross, salary as Chief Clerk to Auditor for July, 1885,	$ 83	33
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, for services as gardener during this month,	33	60
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Paid sundry Sheriffs and Deputies on this account for conveying convicts to Penitentiary, etc., this month, as follows:		
	L. B. Hall, Deputy Sheriff Rockingham county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	42	45
	P. A. Brown, Deputy Sheriff Durham county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	13	40
	M. Y. Justice, Deputy Sheriff Henderson county, one convict to Penitentiary,	50	80
	S. L. Yount, Deputy Sheriff Catawba county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	41	95
	V. V. Richardson, Sheriff Columbus county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	71	96
	W. M. King, Sheriff Pitt county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	48	85
	N. H. Gurley, Deputy Sheriff Wayne county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	26	20
	A. C. Vann, Deputy Sheriff Hertford county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	34	85
	Nathan McMinn, Sheriff Transylvania county, one convict to W. N. C. R. R.,	9	75
	W. L. Edwards, Deputy Sheriff Edgecombe county, six convicts to Penitentiary,	82	00
	H. C. Irwin, Deputy Sheriff Mecklenburg county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	34	90
	J. K. Hughes, Sheriff Orange county, one convict to Penitentiary,	8	90

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	J. A. Green, Sheriff Harnett county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	$ 33	00
Aug.	D. L. Reynolds, Deputy Sheriff Buncombe county, one convict to Penitentiary,	44	10
	S. E. Koonce, Sheriff Jones county, one convict to Penitentiary,	22	95
	J. J. Hunt, Deputy Sheriff Cleveland county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	48	20
	T. J. Allison, Sheriff Iredell county, one convict to Penitentiary,	32	20
	H. C. Kearney, Sheriff Franklin county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	15	15
	J. T. Ellington, Deputy Sheriff Johnston county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	26	10
	J. T. Owens, Deputy Sheriff Cumberland county, one convict to Penitentiary,	19	90
	J. H. Hodges, Deputy Sheriff Beaufort county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	51	30
	J. G. Grier, for expenses incurred in capturing and delivering an escaped convict,	45	20
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	J. Devereux, salary as Clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction for July, 1885,	83	33
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. N. Scales, salary as Clerk to Governor, July, 1885,	50	00
	C. H. Armfield, salary as Private Secretary to the Governor, July, 1885,	100	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	GENERAL ASSEMRLY.		
Aug.	W. H. Harrison, Representative Washington county, for nine days' attendance, at $4.00 per diem,	$ 36	00
	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on above account this month,	729	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on above account this month,	375	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	J. S. Adams, Solicitor Eighth Judicial District, one certificate,	20	00
	W. H. Bower, Solicitor Tenth Judicial District, one certificate,	20	00
	Jas. D. McIver, Solicitor Third Judicial District, two certificates,	40	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh Judicial District, three certificates,	60	00
	G. S. Ferguson, Solicitor Twelfth Judicial District, two certificates,	40	00
	R. H. Bradley, for salary as Marshal of Supreme Court, July, 1885,	41	66
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Librarian to Supreme Court, July, 1885,	25	00
	PENITENTIARY.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for amount on account of annual appropriation for said institution, year 1885,	10,000	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
Aug.	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, for sundry printing and binding for different State Departments,	$ 748	25
	J. C. Birdsong and P. W. Wiley, Practical Printers, for examining three accounts of State Printer, at $2 each for each account,	12	00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
	R. R. Peoples, Mecklenburg county, for amount refunded him on account of State Taxes 1883, his property having been erroneously assessed for said year,	4	00
	S. C. Johnson, Mecklenburg county, for amount refunded him on account of State Taxes 1883, his property having been erroneously assessed for said year,	5	54
	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
	Paid sundry Sheriffs on above account this month,	24	50
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Batchelor, salary as Chief Clerk to Secretary of State for July, 1885,	83	33
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	C. M. Roberts, salary as Keeper of Capitol, July, 1885,	62	50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	J. S. McAlister, salary as Teller in Treasury Department, July, 1885,	62	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Aug.	T. A. Partin, salary as Clerk to Treasurer, July, 1885,	$ 66	66
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—BUILDING ACCOUNT.		
	W. J. Yates, President Board Directors, on account of appropriation for the completion of the north wing of said Asylum, year 1885,	5,000	00
	UNCLASSIFIED ACCOUNTS.		
	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by different State Departments for July, 1885,	66	35
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for payment of sundry wages and watchman of Capitol this month,	280	00
	Charles Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to Supreme Court this month,	35	00
	Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, freight and drayage on boxes shipped by Superintendent of Public Instruction,	5	83
	E. M. Uzzell, for bond paper furnished Auditor's office,	45	00
	W. U. Telegraph Company, for sundry messages sent and received by different State Departments for July, 1885,	21	06
	Thos. H. Briggs, for material furnished and work done in Treasury Department, Supreme Court Room and Office of Private Secretary,	199	65
	W. A. Gash, as special counsel employed by Governor in cases State *vs.* Virgil Howard, Can Billingsley et als., known as Highland Cases,	100	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	S. A. Ashe, Post Master, for necessary postage furnished the different State		
Aug.	Departments this month,	$ 74	70
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for twenty-four Court Dockets for Supreme Court,	36	00
	Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Company, for freight and drayage on sundry articles of merchandise for different State Departments,	16	06
Sept.	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
	Jasper Waddell, work done in State Arsenal in August, 1885,	2	45
	John Straughan, work done in State Arsenal during July and August, 1885,	7	00
	Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Company, for freight and drayage on goods for Adjutant General's Department,	5	93
	F. A. Olds, salary as State Ordnance Officer and Quartermaster General, for May, July, August and September, 1885,	50	00
	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS		
	T. S. Lutterloh, C. S. C. Cumberland county, for annual pension to Daniel Matthews who lost both hands while in service of Confederate States,	120	00
	J. N. Nelson, C. S. C. Guilford county, for annual pension for William Core, who lost both arms while in service of Confederate States,	120	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	C. E. Cross, for salary as Chief Clerk for August, 1885,	83	33

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885			
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
Sept.	Robert Hines, for services as gardener during this month,	$ 26	88
	Allen & Cram, for repairing lawn mower on Square,	4	25
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Paid sundry Sheriffs and Deputies on above account this month for conveying convicts to Penitentiary, etc., as follows:		
	W. M. Black, Sheriff Moore county, four convicts to the Penitentiary,	45	40
	T. K. Miller, Sheriff Ashe county, one convict to Penitentiary,	72	65
	W. H. Smith, Sheriff Vance county, one convict to Penitentiary,	10	80
	J. D. Sutton, Sheriff Lenoir county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	36	40
	J. M. Byrd, Deputy Sheriff Robeson county, one convict to Penitentiary,	24	70
	J. B. Clark, Deputy Sheriff Watauga county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	89	72
	H. C. Hardison, Deputy Sheriff Martin county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	73	70
	W. F. Thompson, Sheriff Alleghany county, one convict to Penitentiary,	66	25
	J. G. Kenan, Sheriff Duplin county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	54	25
	W. B. Young, Deputy Sheriff Guilford county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	22	95
	W. M. Hand, Deputy Sheriff Pender county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	49	80
	J. W. Gudger, Sheriff Mitchell county, one convict to Penitentiary,	64	57
	J. A. Crowder, Sheriff Anson county, one convict to Penitentiary,	22	70
	W. R. Leonard, Deputy Sheriff Davidson county, one convict to Penitentiary,	18	95

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	W. H. Buffaloe, Deputy Sheriff Northampton county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	$ 31	45
Sept.	E. W. Taylor, Sheriff Brunswick county, one convict to Penitentiary,	37	85
	C. W. Tweed, Sheriff Madison county, one convict to Penitentiary,	50	20
	D. A. Grantham, Sheriff Wayne county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	26	90
	J. W. Brothers, Deputy Sheriff Pasquotank county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	44	60
	J. A. Crews, Sheriff Granville county, three convicts to Penitentary,	32	45
	G. C. Fitts, Sheriff Warren county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	19	20
	J. B. Andrews, for reward and expenses for capture and return of an escaped convict,	13	20
	S. W. Troublefield, for expenses incurred in capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	35	85
	W. A. Wall, expenses incurred in capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	43	70
	W. G. Hogan, for reward and expenses incurred in capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	12	65
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	John Devereux, salary as Clerk to Superintendent of Public Instruction for August, 1885,	83	33
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	C. H. Armfield, salary as Private Secretary to Governor for August, 1885,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, salary as Clerk to Governor for August, 1885,	50	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
Sept.	W. H. Deaver, special agent, for expenses incurred under orders from Governor in pursuit of fugitives from justice,	$ 72	70
	A. F. White, for reward for capture and delivery of John Braswell, a fugitive from justice,	300	00
	W. H. Deaver, for expenses incurred as special agent employed by Governor in pursuit of murderers of Joyce family,	19	65
	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account this month,	27,939	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT		
	Paid sundry persons on above account this month,	5,325	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Marshal to Supreme Court for the month of August, 1885,	41	66
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Librarian to Supreme Court for August, 1885,	25	00
	H. G. Connor, Judge Superior Court, salary from June 15th to 30th, 1885,	111	11
	R. B. Raney, agent for Swift Galloway, Solicitor Fourth District, one certificate,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, one certificate,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, two certificates,	40	00
	F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Fifth District, two certificates,	40	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Sept.	Swift Galloway, Solicitor Fourth District, five certificates,	$ 100	00
	J. D. McIver, Solicitor Seventh District, two certificates,	40	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, three certificates,	60	00
	J. S. Adams, Solicitor Eighth District, three certificates,	60	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, one certificate,	20	00
	PENITENTIARY.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, on account of annual appropriation to said institution, year 1885,	20,000	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, for sundry printing and binding for different State Departments this month,	149	00
	John Spelman and L. O. Lougee, for examining one account of State Printer, at $2 each,	4	00
	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
	Paid sundry Sheriffs on the above account during this month,	51	30
	STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.		
	Thomas F. Wood, Secretary and Treasurer, for amount of appropriation to said Board for 3d quarter of 1885,	500	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885			
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
Sept.	W. P. Batchelor, salary as chief clerk to Secretary of State for August, 1885,	$ 83	33
	STATE GUARD.		
	R. & D. R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on sundry articles of merchandise for State Arsenal,	106	47
	W. U. Tel. Co., for sundry telegrams sent and received by Adjutant-General's Department to date,	47	28
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, amount of annual appropriation to Monroe Light Infantry,	150	00
	Theo. F. Davidson, agent for J. G. Martin, Assistant Adjutant General, for expenses of trip from Asheville to Raleigh, to settle accounts of State Encampment of 1885,	34	70
	Pettibone Manufacturing Company, for two State flags furnished Adjutant General's Department,	80	00
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by State Library,	4	80
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of Capitol and State Arsenal for August, 1885,	62	50

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885			
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
Sept.	T. A. Partin, salary as clerk to State Treasurer for August, 1885,	$ 66	66
	J. S. McAlister, salary as Teller in Treasury Department August, 1885,	62	50
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—SUPPORT ACCOUNT.		
	J. A. Dickson, salary as Deputy Treasurer quarter ending August 31st, 1885,	75	00
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—BUILDING ACCOUNT.		
	W. J. Yates, President Board of Directors, for part of appropriation for completion of north wing of said Asylum,	5,000	00
	UNCLASSIFIED ACCOUNTS.		
	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments August, 1885,	50	47
	W. U. Tel. Co., for sundry telegrams sent and received by Treasury and Executive Departments during August, 1885,	6	63
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol Building and gate lamps July and August, 1885,	85	00
	S. A. Ashe, Post Master, for necessary postage for different State Departments, September, 1885,	86	50
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of the Capitol, for payment of sundry wages and watchman of Capitol this month,	224	00
	Charles Cotton, services as servant and messenger to Supreme Court this month,	28	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Sept.	T. F. Brockwell, for repairing lock in Auditor's Office,	$	50
	J. Lewis & Co., for nails furnished in making boxes in office of Secretary of State,	2	20
	J. C. S. Lumsden, copper and iron yokes furnished and work around two flag poles on Capitol building,	10	00
	F. A. Watson, necessary articles of furniture furnished the offices of Governor, Treasury and Attorney General,	67	50
	A. H. Gudger, Post Master, Asheville, N. C., postage furnished Adjutant General's Department,	5	00
	Furman, Stone & Cameron, Editors, etc., Asheville Citizen, for advertising reward for Ray and Anderson, escaped criminals,	6	00
	W. J. C. Dulaney & Co., for sundry articles of stationery furnished Secretary of State,	40	75
	A. G. Elliott & Co., $107\frac{9}{20}$ reams white paper furnished Secretary of State for State Departments,	829	82
	J. T. Morris, for one walnut toilet washstand for Governor's office,	35	00
	J. T. Morris, for one table desk for office of Attorney General, and one cylinder desk for Treasurer's office, with freight and drayage on same,	126	34
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., for carpets furnished offices of Treasurer, Attorney General, and other necessary articles furnished said offices,	398	77
	H. M. Farnsworth, painting offices of Governor, State Treasurer, and office of Keeper of Capitol, also graining doors of Attorney General's office,	218	60

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Sept.	News and Observer, advertising Governor's Proclamation, offering reward for apprehension of W. Petway, a fugitive from justice,	$ 11	00
	B. Hardy, work done in repairing walls of office of Superintendent of Capitol,	2	00
	Seth Nowell, hauling 20 loads of old lumber from Capitol building,	2	00
	T. S. Stevenson, two soapstone hearths for offices of Governor and State Treasurer, and freight on same,	61	72
	Soper & Taylor, sundry chairs furnished offices of Executive Department,	77	00
	Pescud, Lee & Co., sundry necessary articles furnished Keeper of Capitol for use in Capitol building,	1	55
	A. Williams & Co., for sundry articles of stationery furnished Secretary of State,	148	85
Oct.	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
	John Straughan, cleaning and packing guns at State Arsenal, September, 1885,	5	50
	Seth Nowell, drayage on sundry articles of merchandise for State Arsenal,	2	25
	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for amount in hands of State Treasurer received from sale of Fertilizer Licenses,	500	00
	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.		
	J. G. Shannonhouse, Treasurer Carolina Fair Association of Charlotte, N. C., for annual appropriation to said Association for year 1885,	50	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Oct.	John Nichols, Treasurer N. C. State Agricultural Society, for amount of appropriation to said Society for 1885 for payment of premiums on agricultural products, implements of husbandry, etc.	$ 1,500	00
	APPROPRIATION DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	J. F. McIntosh, C. S. C. Alexander Co., for annual appropriation to N. A. Childers who lost his hands while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	C. D. Upchurch, C. S. C. Wake county, for annual pension to W. D. Muice, who lost his eyesight in service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	W. M. Baldwin, C. S. C. Columbus county, annual pension to Henry Vines, who lost his legs while in service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	A. Tate, C. S. C. of Alamance county, for annual pension to G. D. Cobb, who lost his eyesight while in service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	A. H. McNeill, C. S. C. Moore county, for annual pension to Malcom McNeill, who lost his eyesight while in service of Confederate States,	120	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	C. E. Cross, salary as Chief Clerk to Auditor for September, 1885,	83	33
	W. P. Roberts, salary as Auditor for third quarter 1885,	375	00
	W. P. Roberts, Auditor, clerical assistance allowed him for third quarter of 1885,	250	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
Oct.	Robert Hines, for services as gardener this month,	$ 33	60
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Paid sundry Sheriffs and Deputies on above account this month, for conveying convicts to Penitentiary, etc., as follows:		
	E. Nichols, Deputy Sheriff New Hanover county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	35	95
	Robert White, Sheriff Perquimans county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	79	90
	E. J. Moffitt, Sheriff Randolph county, three convicts to C. F. & Y. V. R. R.,	41	85
	B. A. Horne, Deputy Sheriff Union county, one convict to Penitentiary,	23	30
	R. W. King, Deputy Sheriff Pitt county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	75	50
	A. Nixon, Sheriff Lincoln county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	32	05
	A. M. Wilson, Sheriff Yancey county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	81	44
	B. Bryant, Sheriff Richmond county, one convict to Penitentiary,	20	50
	J. C. Warren, Sheriff Chowan county, one convict to Penitentiary,	42	10
	R. J. Lewis, Sheriff Halifax county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	45	25
	L. H. Alman, Sheriff Macon county, one convict to Penitentiary,	79	59
	D. E. Riddick, Sheriff Gates county, one convict to Penitentiary,	36	00
	J. D. Jones, Deputy Sheriff Robeson county, one convict to Penitentiary,	25	75
	J. W. Bailey, Deputy Sheriff Davie county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	43	60

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Oct.	B. Hill, Sheriff Sampson county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	$ 46	35
	R. J. Porter, Deputy Sheriff Mecklenburg county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	60	30
	W. C. Abernethy, Sheriff Gaston county, one convict to Penitentiary,	32	15
	B. C. Blalock, Sheriff Stanly county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	36	85
	J. T. Moore, Deputy Sheriff Edgecombe county, six convicts to Penitentiary,	95	00
	J. P. Pickett, Deputy Sheriff Durham county, ten convicts to Penitentiary,	26	20
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	John Devereux, salary as Clerk to Superintendent of Public Instruction for September, 1885,	83	33
	S. M. Finger, salary as Superintendent Public Instruction, third quarter of 1885,	375	00
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, traveling expenses incurred in interest of Public Schools,	100	00
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	C. H. Armfield, salary as Private Secretary to Governor, September, 1885,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, salary as Clerk to Governor for September, 1885,	50	00
	A. M. Scales, salary as Governor, second and third quarters, 1885,	1,500	00
	A. M. Scales, Governor, for compensation for rents of Governor's Mansion to September 30, 1885,	180	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CT. STATE DEBT.		
Oct.	Paid sundry persons on above account this month,	$ 681	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on above account this month,	10,170	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	W. N. H. Smith, Chief Justice, salary third quarter of 1885,	625	00
	A. S. Merrimon, Associate Justice, salary third quarter of 1885,	625	00
	Thos. S. Ashe, Associate Justice, salary third quarter of 1885,	625	00
	Walter Clark, Judge Superior Court, salary third quarter of 1885,	625	00
	A. A. McKoy, Judge Superior Court, salary third quarter of 1885,	625	00
	F. Philips, Judge Superior Court, salary third quarter of 1885,	625	00
	J. C. MacRae, Judge Superior Court, salary third quarter of 1885,	625	00
	J. A. Gilmer, Judge Superior Court, salary third quarter of 1885,	625	00
	W. M. Shipp, Judge Superior Court, salary third quarter of 1885,	625	00
	H. G. Connor, Judge Superior Court, salary third quarter of 1885,	625	00
	J. E. Shepherd, Judge Superior Court, salary third quarter of 1885,	625	00
	W. J. Montgomery, Judge Superior Court, salary from June 15 to June 30, 1885,	111	11
	J. F. Graves, Judge Superior Court, salary third quarter of 1885,	625	00
	W. J. Montgomery, Judge Superior Court, salary third quarter of 1885,	625	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Oct.	A. C. Avery, Judge Superior Court, salary third quarter of 1885,	$ 625	00
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Marshal to Supreme Court for September, 1885,	41	66
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Librarian to Supreme Court, September, 1885,	25	00
	W. H. Bagley, Clerk, for making five dockets for use of Supreme Court,	50	00
	Theodore F. Davidson, salary as Attorney General and Supreme Court Reporter, third quarter of 1885,	500	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, four certificates,	80	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, four certificates,	80	00
	J. H. Collins, Solicitor Second District, three certificates,	60	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, two certificates,	40	00
	W. W. Barber, Solicitor pro tem. Ninth District, one certificate,	20	00
	J. D. McIver, Solicitor Seventh District, three certificates,	60	00
	J. S. Manning, Solicitor pro tem. Fifth District, one certificate,	20	00
	S. Galloway, Solicitor Fourth District, one certificate,	20	00
	W. H. Bower, Solicitor Tenth District, seven certificates,	140	00
	N. C. INSANE ASYLUM.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for amount to pay off indebtedness of said Asylum,	3,500	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	NORMAL SCHOOLS.		
Oct.	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for amount of appropriation to Plymouth and Salisbury Colored Normal Schools, $500 each,	$ 1,000	00
	OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.		
	F. H. Busbee, President Board Directors, 4th quarterly payment of appropriation to said asylum, year 1885,	2,500	00
	PENITENTIARY.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, balance of appropriation to said institution for year 1885,	16,900	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, for sundry printing and binding for different State Departments this month,	449	84
	John Spelman and L. O. Lougee, Practical Printers, for examining three accounts of Public Printer, $2 each for each account,	12	00
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
	The Daily Review, Wilmington, N. C., for advertising sundry Quarantine notices,	49	00
	W. H. Bernard, Proprietor Morning Star, Wilmington, N. C., advertising sundry Quarantine notices,	48	00
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, salary for self and wages of boat hand, 3d quarter 1885,	425	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
Oct.	C. W. Tweed, Sheriff Madison county, on above account,	$ 3	00
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Batchelor, salary as chief clerk to Secretary of State September, 1885,	83	33
	STATE GUARD.		
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, amount of annual appropriation to Polk Rifles, Oak City Blues, to pay armory rent, etc., of said companies, $150 each,	300	00
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, on account of expenses of encampment of State Guard at Asheville,	282	62
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., box rent and postage for State Library,	4	50
	Chas. Scribner's Sons, for Vol. 19 Encyclopœdia Brittanica,	7	00
	Seth Nowell, drayage on books for State Library,	3	00
	E. G. Birdsong, cleaning and packing books in State Library,	3	00
	J. Straughan, cleaning and packing books in State Library,	4	12
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of Capitol and State Arsenal for September, 1885,	62	50

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
Oct.	T. A. Partin, salary as clerk to State Treasurer for September, 1885,	$ 66	66
	J. S. McAlister, salary as Teller in Treasury Department September, 1885,	62	50
	H. M. Cowan, salary as Chief Clerk to State Treasurer, third quarter, 1885,	375	00
	D. W. Bain, salary as State Treasurer for third quarter, 1885,	750	00
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.		
	University of North Carolina, amount of quarterly instalment of allowance for year 1885,	2,500	00
	University of North Carolina, for quarterly instalment of appropriation for maintenance of said University, year 1885,	3,750	00
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—BUILDING ACCOUNT.		
	W. J. Yates, President Board Directors, on account of annual appropriation for completion of north wing of said Asylum for year 1885,	5,000	00
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—SUPPORT ACCOUNT.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for balance appropriation to said Asylum for year 1885,	8,000	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885			
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
Oct.	C. M. Roberts, salary as State Standard Keeper for third quarter of 1885,	$ 25	00
	UNCLASSIFIED ACCOUNTS.		
	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by different State Departments September, 1885,	17	10
	S. A. Ashe, Post Master, for necessary postage furnished different State Departments this month,	81	80
	Western Union Telegraph Company, for charges on sundry telegrams sent and received by different State Deparments this month,	2	63
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for payment of sundry wages and watchman of Capitol this month,	280	00
	Charles Cotton, services as servant and messenger to Supreme Court this month,	35	00
	Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector, for subscription to said journal one year for Treasury Department, beginning February 1st, 1885,	3	00
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol Building and gate lamps for September, 1885,	48	25
	Soper & Taylor, desk, chairs and rugs furnished Executive Department,	236	88
	Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Company, for freight and drayage on sundry articles of merchandise for Executive and Adjutant General's Departments,	12	83
	T. S. Stevenson, one soapstone hearth for Treasury Department,	30	86
	Herman Heller, one rubber stamp pad for Auditor's office,		50

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Oct.	Goodwin & Hiss, settling hearths in offices of Treasurer and Governor,	$ 23	00
	Citizens National Bank, Raleigh, N. C., for exchange on London for £50 Sterling, on account of Public Libraries,	244	86
Nov.	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for amount in hands of State Treasurer received from sale of fertilizer licenses,	500	00
	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.		
	E. J. Holmes, Treasurer Western North Carolina Fair Association, for amount of appropriation to pay premiums awarded by said Association for years 1884–'85,	100	00
	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	W. A. White, C. S. C. Warren county, for annual pension to B. P. Robertson, who lost his eyesight while in service of Confederate States,	120	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	C. E. Cross, salary as Chief Clerk to Auditor for month of October, 1885,	83	33
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, for services as gardener for this month,	26	88

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
Nov.	Paid sundry Sheriffs and Deputies on above account this month, as follows:		
	M. N. Hambrick, Sheriff Cleveland county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	$ 97	45
	D. Spruill, Sheriff Washington county, one convict to Penitentiary,	38	45
	J. B. Russell, Sheriff Carteret county, one convict to Penitentiary,	28	00
	D. T. Sudderth, Sheriff Cherokee county, one convict to Penitentiary,	96	60
	R. P. Walker, Deputy Sheriff Buncombe county, one convict to Penitentiary,	45	15
	B. Jones, Sheriff Tyrrell county, one convict to Penitentiary,	62	30
	F. A. Klutz, Sheriff Cabarrus county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	51	18
	John Boyer, Sheriff Forsyth county, one convict to Penitentiary,	18	40
	D. L. Withers, Deputy Sheriff Rockingham county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	39	95
	W. P. Snakenburg, Deputy Sheriff Wilson county, 5 convicts to Penitentiary,	41	40
	L. J. Ham, Sheriff Bladen county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	90	25
	Z. Vance Welsh, Sheriff Swain county, one convict to Penitentiary,	64	65
	T. H. Jennett, Deputy Sheriff Hyde county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	100	45
	H. C. Kearney, Sheriff Franklin county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	14	55
	J. T. Hunter, Sheriff Alamance county, one convict to Penitentiary,	10	20
	T. J. Allison, Sheriff Iredell county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	76	05
	R. J. Dalton, Sheriff Stokes county, one convict to Penitentiary and two to C. F. & Y. V. R. R.,	43	74

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Nov.	F. C. Loops, Deputy Sheriff Lenoir county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	$ 36	05
	W. H. Leatherwood, Sheriff Haywood county, two convicts to Spartanburg Junction,	16	00
	W. C. Troy, Superintendent of convicts, for rewards paid at different times for the capture and delivery of sundry escaped convicts,	30	00
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	J. Devereux, salary as Clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction for October, 1885,	83	33
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	C. H. Armfield, salary as Private Secretary to Governor for October, 1885,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, salary as Clerk to Governor for October, 1885,	50	00
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
	R. C. White, expenses incurred as special Agent under requisition of Governor in going to Columbia, S. C., and returning to Concord, N. C., with one Alex. Hagler, a fugitive from justice,	32	95
	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on above account this month,	110	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on above account this month,	945	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885			
	JUDICIARY.		
Nov.	R. H. Bradley, salary as Marshal to Supreme Court, October, 1885,	$ 41	66
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Librarian to Supreme Court, October, 1885,	25	00
	Swift Galloway, Solicitor Fourth District, eight certificates,	160	00
	J. A. Long, Solicitor Fifth District, one certificate,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, four certificates,	80	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, two certificates,	40	00
	J. D. McIver, Solicitor Seventh District, three certificates,	60	00
	J. C. L. Gudger, Judge Superior Court, salary third quarter, 1885,	625	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, three certificates,	60	00
	F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Fifth District, one certificate,	20	00
	G. S. Ferguson, Solicitor Twelfth District, seven certificates,	140	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, three certificates,	60	00
	Theo. F. Davidson, Attorney General, attendauce on Supreme Court October Term, 1885,	100	00
	NORMAL SCHOOLS.		
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for appropriation for Franklin Colored Normal School, year 1885,	500	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885			
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
Nov.	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, for sundry printing and binding for different State Departments this month,	$ 599	58
	John Spelman and L. O. Lougee, Practical Printers, for examining two accounts of Public Printer this month, at $2.00 each for each account,	8	00
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Batchelor, salary as Chief Clerk to Secretary of State for October, 1885,	83	33
	STATE GUARD.		
	F. H. Cameron, Inspector General, traveling expenses incurred visiting and inspecting State Guard for 1885,	249	40
	W. & W. R. R., for transportation of State Troops to Encampment of State Guard at Asheville, in July, 1885,	842	94
	N. & S. R. R. Co., for transportation of two members Co. I, State Guard, returning from Encampment at Asheville, from Norfolk to Elizabeth City,	3	20
	C. C. R. R. Co., for transportation of State Troops to Encampment of State Guard at Asheville, July, 1885,	12	80
	R. & D. R. R. Co., for transportation of State Troops to Encampment of State Guard at Asheville, July, 1885,	949	70
	C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Co., for transportation of State Troops to Encampment of State Guard at Asheville, July, 1885,	142	78
	O. D. S. S. Co., for transportation of State Troops to Encampment of State Guard at Asheville, July, 1885,	301	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Nov.	C. C. & A. R. R. Co., for transportation of State Troops to Encampment of State Guard at Asheville, July, 1885,	$ 191	00
	R. & G. R. R. Co., for transportation of State Troops to Encampment of State Guard at Asheville, July, 1885,	20	40
	J. E. Wood, transportation furnished two members of State Guard, Co. I, 2d Regiment, returning from Encampment at Asheville, from Raleigh to Weldon,	9	00
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	J. C. Birdsong, salary as State Librarian from October 7th to 31st, 1885,	52	08
	Jordan Hall, cleaning and packing books for State Library,	3	00
	A. Syme, Administrator R. A. Shotwell, State Librarian, (deceased), salary for July, 1885,	62	50
	T. J. Moring, 1 vol. of Martin's History of Louisiana,	2	70
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., Raleigh, for necessary postage for use of State Library,	5	00
	D. Appleton & Co., sundry books furnished State Library,	40	00
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of Capitol and State Arsenal, for October, 1885,	62	50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	J. S. McAlister, salary as Teller to State Treasurer, October, 1885,	62	50
	T. A. Partin, salary as Clerk to State Treasurer, 1885,	66	66

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	UNCLASSIFIED ACCOUNTS.		
Nov.	W. U. Tel. Co., for sundry telegrams sent and received by different State Departments, for the month of October, 1885,	$ 4	09
	L. C. Bagwell, Agent, one lounge and one washstand furnished State Library,	17	00
	S. A. Ashe, Post Master Raleigh, for necessary postage for different State Departments this month,	49	50
	T. H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry articles furnished Keeper of Capitol for different State Departments, including work done in same,	29	93
	Schlicht & Field, for files and cases furnished State Treasurer,	9	00
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of the Capitol, for payment of sundry wages and watchman of Capitol this month,	224	00
	Charles Cotton, for services as messenger and servant of Supreme Court this month,	28	00
	Goodwin & Hiss, for furnishing material and setting one hearthstone in Attorney General's office,	12	50
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., for carpet, rug, matting, etc., furnished State Library and Executive Departments,	176	64
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol building and gate lamps, October, 1885,	56	25
	Citizens National Bank of Raleigh, N. C., for exchange on London for £100 sterling, in favor of W. Noell Sainsbury, for copies of MSS. of Colonial records,	488	22
	Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Company, for freight and drayage on one case of stationery for Secretary of State,	1	67

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Nov.	J. W. Denmark & Co., for one letter press and stand from Attorney General's office,	$ 23	50
	Seth Nowell, drayage on furniture from various places for Executive Department,	5	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

STATEMENT G.

Showing the Gross Tax of each County for the year 1884, *derived from the several subjects of taxation, as per returns on file in this Department.*

1884	ALAMANCE COUNTY.		
	JAMES T. HUNTER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Concerts and Musical Entertainments for profit,	$ 12	00
	Peddlers of Stoves,	72	50
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	4	29
	Merchants and other dealers,	247	08
	Hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants, etc.,	9	07
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	23	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	124	45
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	40	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 547	39
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 15,658	59
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	7,952	88

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	ALEXANDER COUNTY.		
	H. W. MAYS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Merchants and other dealers,	$	46 08
	Hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants, etc.,		4 41
	Marriage Licenses,		48 00
	Subjects unlisted for 1883,		3 55
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$	102 49
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$	2,578 61
	All school purposes, levied by the State,		2,423 71
	ALLEGHANY COUNTY.		
	B. EDWARDS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Merchants and other dealers,	$	7 35
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,		3 75
	Marriage licenses,		27 00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$	38 10
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$	2,663 66
	All school purposes, levied by the State,		2,915 83

1884	ANSON COUNTY.		
	THOMAS J. HARDISON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	$ 15	00
	Itinerant companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public,	5	00
	Billiard saloons,	45	83
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	7	23
	Merchants and other dealers,	266	45
	Marriage licenses,	149	15
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	266	67
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 755	33
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 15,697	06
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	5,327	11

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	ASHE COUNTY.		
	JOHN BAKER, Tax Collector.		
	State Taxes:		
	Peddlers of stoves,	$ 10	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	49	07
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	2	87
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	4	00
	Marriage Licenses,	96	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 161	94
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county, (none reported).		
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	$ 3,863	95

1884	BEAUFORT COUNTY.		
	R. T. HODGES, Sheriff.		
	Traveling theatrical companies,	$ 28	00
	Gypsies or fortune-tellers,	50	00
	Billiard saloons,	68	75
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	24	09
	Merchants and other dealers,	598	52
	Horse or mule drovers,	10	00
	Peddlers,	80	00
	Marriage licenses,	196	65
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	843	58
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,899	59
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 14,627	76
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	5,957	47

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	BERTIE COUNTY.		
	E. R. OUTLAW, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Billiard saloons,	$ 20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	29	29
	Merchants and other dealers,	289	07
	Dealers in cigars,	4	22
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	5	50
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	4	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	10	00
	Peddlers,	50	00
	Marriage licenses,	165	00
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	1,215	51
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,792	59
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 7,387	85
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,947	31

1884			
	BLADEN COUNTY.		
	L. J. HALL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	$	1 38
	Merchants and other dealers,		119 94
	Horse or mule drovers,		10 00
	Marriage licenses,		59 00
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,		100 00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$	290 32
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$	10,541 47
	All school purposes, levied by the State,		4,812 18
	BRUNSWICK COUNTY.		
	E. W. TAYLOR, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	$	4 76
	Merchants and other dealers,		98 02
	Peddlers,		10 00
	Marriage licenses,		31 00
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,		244 60
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$	388 38
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$	5,235 37
	All school purposes, levied by the State,		2,995 13

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	BUNCOMBE COUNTY.		
	T. W. PATTON, Tax Collector.		
	State Taxes:		
	Traveling theatrical companies,	$ 55	00
	Concert and musical entertainments for profit,	6	00
	Billiard saloons,	240	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	800	82
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	161	00
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	216	60
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	80	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,579	42
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 29,569	44
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	9,066	18

1884	BURKE COUNTY.		
	J. A. LACKEY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	$ 3	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	122	64
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	15	92
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	103	17
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 254	73
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 13,548	65
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,426	21

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	CABARRUS COUNTY.		
	GEORGE E. RICHMOND, Tax Collector.		
	State Taxes:		
	Traveling theatrical companies,	$ 5	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	52	84
	Merchants and other dealers,	388	12
	Dealers in cigars,		87
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	4	56
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	22	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	137	75
	Subjects unlisted,	37	74
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 658	88
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 11,195	27
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,026	14

1884	CALDWELL COUNTY.		
	M. H. TUTTLE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	$ 3	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	93	16
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	7	13
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	24	00
	Marriage licenses,	50	35
	Subjects unlisted,	24	18
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 201	82
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 4,310	71
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,135	04

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	CAMDEN COUNTY.		
	N. G. GRANDY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, etc.,	$ 10	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	3	22
	Merchants and other dealers,	34	98
	Dealers in cigars,		32
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,		31
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	10	00
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	54	15
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	273	73
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 396	71
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 6,830	50
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,766	64

1884	CARTERET COUNTY.		
	M. A. HILL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	$ 15	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, etc.,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	3	69
	Merchants and other dealers,	264	09
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	31	00
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	61	35
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	210	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 615	13
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 5,624	83
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,497	12

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	CASWELL COUNTY.		
	B. S. GRAVES, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Billiard saloons,	$ 20	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	220	89
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	8	50
	Tobacco warehousemen,	25	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	15	00
	Peddlers,	27	50
	Marriage licenses,	140	68
	Subjects unlisted,	36	19
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	682	21
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,175	97
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 8,764	67
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,134	49

1884	CATAWBA COUNTY.		
	S. L. YOUNT, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	$ 6	00
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	2	70
	Merchants and other dealers,	326	45
	Dealers in cigars,		66
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	20	50
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	5	13
	Commission merchants, one per cent. on commissions, except on spiritous liquors, etc., five per cent. on sale of such liquors,	3	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	8	00
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Seals of Notaries Public, etc.,	8	00
	Marriage licenses,	134	90
	Subjects unlisted,	22	91
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	90	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 658	25
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 7,481	52
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	5,919	26

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	CHATHAM COUNTY.		
	S. W. BREWER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	$ 2	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	237	37
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,		35
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	133	95
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	100	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 483	67
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 14,384	14
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	7,839	41
	CHEROKEE COUNTY.		
	W. G. PAYNE, Tax Collector.		
	State Taxes:		
	Merchants and other dealers,	$ 20	83
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	2	17
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	68	40
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 106	40
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 7,379	34
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,029	83

1884	CHOWAN COUNTY.		
	JAMES C. WARREN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Concerts and Musical Entertainments for profit,	$ 21	00
	Billiard saloons,	40	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	131	93
	Hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants, etc.,	9	49
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	71	25
	Subjects unlisted for 1883,	91	89
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	505	90
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 891	46
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 6,107	42
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,978	55

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	CLAY COUNTY.		
	JAMES P. CHERRY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Merchants and other dealers,	$ 22	27
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	3	50
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Marriage licenses,	25	65
	Subjects unlisted,	3	08
	Delinquents for 1883,	1	95
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 86	45
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 3,003	27
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	980	81

1884	CLEVELAND COUNTY.		
	D. D. SUTTLE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Circus or menageries,	$ 100	00
	Side shows,	10	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	262	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	8	00
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	15	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	46	00
	Hog drovers,	20	00
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	118	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 599	00
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 15,235	33
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	5,078	44

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	COLUMBUS COUNTY.		
	V. V. RICHARDSON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	$ 17	27
	Merchants and other dealers,	239	89
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	6	95
	Marriage licenses,	67	45
	Subjects unlisted,	59	00
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	670	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,060	56
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 6,857	21
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	5,833	44

1884	CRAVEN COUNTY.		
	MAYER HAHN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	$ 60	00
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Billiard saloons,	30	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	28	36
	Merchants and other dealers,	685	80
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	58	05
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	15	11
	Commission merchants, one per cent. on commissions, except on spiritous liquors, etc., five per cent. on sale of such liquors,	17	71
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	4	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	10	00
	Peddlers,	55	00
	Seals of Notaries Public, etc.,	33	75
	Marriage licenses,	150	10
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	1,116	04
	Liquor dealers—Class 3, for selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	200	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,566	92
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 34,679	08
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	7,076	37

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	CUMBERLAND COUNTY.		
	R. W. HARDIE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	$ 6	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Billiard saloons,	100	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	15	57
	Merchants and other dealers,	519	73
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	2	50
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	6	20
	Horse or mule drovers,	20	00
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	187	35
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	597	63
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,564	98
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 19,222	50
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	11,082	35

1884	CURRITUCK COUNTY.		
	W. H. BRAY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Merchants and other dealers,	$ 123	29
	Peddlers,	40	00
	Marriage Licenses,	61	00
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	623	55 00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 847	29
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 13,662	72
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,634	53
	DARE COUNTY.		
	JOHN Q. HORNER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Billiard saloons,	$ 5	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	10	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	39	70
	Hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants, etc.,	15	00
	Peddlers,	7	50
	Marriage licenses,	31	35
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	10	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 118	55
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 2,868	59
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	729	67

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	DAVIDSON COUNTY.		
	JOHN MICHAEL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Billiard saloons,	$ 4	50
	Merchants and other dealers,	95	77
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	26	02
	Tobacco warehousemen,	25	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	10	00
	Peddlers,	2	50
	Marriage licenses,	154	85
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 318	64
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 11,746	04
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,918	79

1884	DAVIE COUNTY.		
	W. A. BAILEY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	$	3 80
	Merchants and other dealers,		89 64
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,		24 56
	Marriage Licenses,		109 25
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,		150 00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$	377 25
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$	6,619 49
	All school purposes, levied by the State,		3,771 79

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	DUPLIN COUNTY.		
	WILLIAM M. HURST, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	$ 3	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	3	47
	Merchants and other dealers,	222	10
	Dealers in cigars,		29
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	7	88
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	8	00
	Marriage licenses,	131	00
	Delinquents for 1883,	11	67
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	569	59
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,057	00
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 5,932	73
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	5,824	10

1884	DURHAM COUNTY.		
	J. R. BLACKNALL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Traveling theatrical companies,	$ 15	00
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	9	00
	Billiard saloons,	40	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	21	98
	Merchants and other dealers,	607	93
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	76	39
	Tobacco warehousemen,	200	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	20	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	10	00
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	121	60
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	633	33
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,770	23
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 11,160	99
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	8,708	78

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	EDGECOMBE COUNTY.		
	JOHN R. STATEN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Traveling theatrical companies,	$ 18	00
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Billiard saloons,	100	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	1,048	37
	Merchants and other dealers,	918	75
	Horse or mule drovers,	15	00
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	206	15
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	1,476	17
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,905	44
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$	
	All school purposes, levied by the State,		

1884	FORSYTH COUNTY.		
	AUGUSTUS FOGLE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Traveling theatrical companies,	$ 25	00
	Concert and musical entertainments for profit,	24	00
	Billiard saloons,	100	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, etc.,	40	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	8	24
	Merchants and other dealers,	873	92
	Dealers in cigars,	9	59
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	133	25
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	5	33
	Tobacco warehousemen,	300	00
	Commission merchants, one per cent. on commissions, except on spiritous liquors, etc., five per cent. on sale of such liquors,	52	15
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	37	00
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Seals of Notaries Public, etc.,	25	00
	Marriage licenses,	215	40
	Subjects unlisted,	678	27
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	370	48
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,907	63
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$	
	All school purposes, levied by the State,		

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	FRANKLIN COUNTY.		
	H. C. KEARNEY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Billiard saloons,	$ 20	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, etc.,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	13	79
	Merchants and other dealers,	248	84
	Dealers in cigars,	1	51
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	10	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	8	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	15	00
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	150	10
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	260	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 757	24
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 14,854	06
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,995	26

1884	GASTON COUNTY.		
	W. C. ABERNETHY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Merchants and other dealers,	$ 263	40
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	40	58
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	12	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	5	00
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	15	00
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	121	60
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 467	58
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 12,762	34
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,139	23

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	GATES COUNTY.		
	D. E. RIDDICK, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	$ 3	06
	Merchants and other dealers,	100	60
	Horse or mule drovers,	15	00
	Peddlers,	40	00
	Marriage licenses,	74	11
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	459	96
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 692	73
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 3,573	18
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,203	26

1884	GRAHAM COUNTY.		
	W. F. COOPER, Tax Collector.		
	State Taxes:		
	Merchants and other dealers,	$ 10	29
	Marriage licenses,	21	00
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	11	66
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 42	95
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 2,915	95
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	760	56

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	GRANVILLE COUNTY.		
	L. H. BULLOCK, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Traveling theatrical companies,	$ 20	00
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	6	00
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	6	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Billiard saloons,	60	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	15	41
	Merchants and other dealers,	436	69
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	17	50
	Tobacco warehousemen,	150	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	30	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	20	00
	Peddlers,	40	00
	Marriage licenses,	109	00
	Subjects unlisted,	63	50
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	190	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,179	10
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 17,117	03
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	7,682	40

1884	GREENE COUNTY.		
	LUBY HARPER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	$ 9	00
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	19	44
	Merchants and other dealers,	152	39
	Dealers in cigars,		83
	Hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants, etc.,	5	17
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	12	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	20	00
	Peddlers,	40	00
	Marriage licenses,	95	95
	Subjects unlisted,	32	65
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	627	39
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,034	82
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 10,673	38
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	5,363	44

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	GUILFORD COUNTY.		
	J. H. GILMER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Traveling theatrical companies,	$ 30	00
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	12	00
	Lectures for reward,	6	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Side shows,	20	00
	Billiard saloons,	60	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, etc.,	51	21
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	9	05
	Merchants and other dealers,	538	83
	Dealers in cigars,	8	52
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	67	36
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	24	00
	Peddlers,	40	00
	Marriage licenses,	152	00
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	201	75
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,320	52
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 17,515	30
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	10,729	93

1884	HALIFAX COUNTY.		
	R. J. LEWIS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	$ 3	00
	Circus or menageries,	200	00
	Billiard saloons,	80	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	532	15
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	47	50
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	4	00
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	232	75
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	1,420	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,539	40
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 19,936	73
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	11,119	81

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	HARNETT COUNTY.		
	JOHN A. GREEN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	$ 4	12
	Merchants and other dealers,	29	91
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	2	27
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	60	80
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	160	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 267	10
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 4,589	18
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,096	56

1884	HAYWOOD COUNTY.		
	A. J. MURRAY, Tax Collector.		
	State Taxes:		
	Traveling theatrical companies,	$ 10	00
	Concerts and Musical Entertainments for profit,	3	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	125	05
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	19	35
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	30	00
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	101	65
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 309	05
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 9,531	83
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,712	98

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	HENDERSON COUNTY.		
	M. S. JUSTUS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Billiard saloons,	$ 63	33
	Merchants and other dealers,	140	65
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	42	09
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	76	00
	Marriage licenses,	59	85
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	66	66
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 448	58
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 15,680	85
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,520	28

1884	HERTFORD COUNTY.		
	J. J. JORDAN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Billiard saloons,	$ 20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	6	56
	Merchants and other dealers,	245	41
	Dealers in cigars,	1	04
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	14	97
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	12	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	12	00
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	30	00
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	120	65
	Subjects unlisted,	3	87
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	820	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,301	50
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 7,117	00
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,072	91

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	HYDE COUNTY.		
	H. G. McCLAUD, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	$ 15	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	8	84
	Merchants and other dealers,	98	14
	Horse or mule drovers,	10	00
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	15	00
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	100	70
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 257	68
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 5,029	62
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,443	44

1884	IREDELL COUNTY.		
	T. A. WATTS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Traveling theatrical companies,	$ 20	00
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, etc.,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	113	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	633	05
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	7	50
	Tobacco warehousemen,	50	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	30	00
	Marriage licenses,	120	00
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	20	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,033	55
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 19,584	87
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	8,754	36

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	JACKSON COUNTY.		
	D. G. BIGHAM, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Itinerant companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public,	$ 5	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	47	95
	Marriage Licenses,	48	45
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	20	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 121	40
	The above amount is subject to a deduction of $65.90 on account of unlisted subjects of 1883.		
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 5,504	82
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	1,988	65

1884	JOHNSTON COUNTY.		
	WM. HINNANT, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Billiard saloons,	$ 8	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	14	12
	Purchasers of farm products from other than producers,	1	40
	Merchants and other dealers,	399	50
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	11	30
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	4	00
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	163	40
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	1,359	50
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,971	22
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 14,999	78
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	10,696	48

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	JONES COUNTY.		
	S. E. KOONCE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	$ 15	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,		40
	Merchants and other dealers,	48	14
	Dealers in cigars,		16
	Peddlers,	40	00
	Marriage licenses,	51	30
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	68	63
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 223	63
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 6,072	49
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,285	47

1884	LENOIR COUNTY.		
	JAS. K. DAVIS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	$ 51	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Itinerant companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public,	5	00
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	22	78
	Merchants and other dealers,	447	21
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	16	60
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	17	00
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Seals of Notaries Public, etc.,		47
	Marriage licenses,	129	20
	Subjects unlisted,	19	24
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	672	26
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,530	76
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 12,745	38
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,987	32

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	LINCOLN COUNTY.		
	J. F. REINHARDT, Tax Collector.		
	State Taxes:		
	Traveling theatrical companies,	$ 10	00
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	3	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Side shows,	10	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	147	12
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	18	76
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	11	00
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	65	00
	Subjects unlisted,	223	96
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 608	84
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 5,105	61
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	4,480	97

1884	MACON COUNTY.		
	L. H. ALLMAN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Traveling theatrical companies,	$ 5	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	1	20
	Merchants and other dealers,	100	17
	Dealers in cigars,		30
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	11	01
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	6	00
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	73	00
	Subjects unlisted,	45	11
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 256	79
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 6,335	68
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	4,523	60

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	MADISON COUNTY.		
	C. W. TWEED, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Lectures for reward,	$ 6	00
	Billiard saloons,	80	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	1	67
	Merchants and other dealers,	140	74
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	91	50
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	5	00
	Tobacco warehousemen,	50	00
	Marriage Licenses,	81	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 455	91
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 13,762	76
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,870	47

1884	MARTIN COUNTY.		
	W. J. HARDISON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	$ 3	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	31	33
	Merchants and other dealers,	271	05
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	10	59
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	5	00
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	76	00
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	470	67
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 977	64
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 10,905	05
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	5,430	62

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	McDOWELL COUNTY.		
	JOSEPH G. NEAL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Merchants and other dealers,	$ 91	10
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	30	00
	Marriage licenses,	68	17
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 189	27
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 10,559	85
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,630	84

1884	MECKLENBURG COUNTY.		
	M. E. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Traveling theatrical companies,	$ 195	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Side shows,	10	00
	Billiard saloons,	160	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, etc.,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	58	61
	Merchants and other dealers,	1,364	05
	Dealers in cigars,	13	50
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	131	27
	Commission merchants, one per cent. on commissions, except on spiritous liquors, etc., five per cent. on sale of such liquors,	3	30
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	53	00
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Seals of Notaries Public, etc.,	54	25
	Marriage licenses,	351	50
	Subjects unlisted,	381	88
	Delinquents for 1882 and 1883,	169	89
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	770	00
	Liquor dealers—Class 3, for selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	200	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,066	25
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 41,702	80
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	16,223	42

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	MITCHELL COUNTY.		
	W. C. HICKEY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Merchants and other dealers,	$ 83	18
	Marriage licenses,	59	00
	Subjects unlisted,	23	20
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 165	38
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 3,494	02
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,655	40
	MONTGOMERY COUNTY.		
	M. B. LASSITER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Merchants and other dealers,	55	88
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	1	50
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,		96
	Marriage Licenses,	76	25
	Delinquents for 1883,	8	82
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	70	00
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 214	11
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 9,508	07
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,969	85

1884	MOORE COUNTY.		
	WM. BLACK, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Circus or menageries,	$ 100	00
	Side shows,	10	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	17	36
	Merchants and other dealers,	341	21
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	15	70
	Marriage licenses,	127	30
	Subjects unlisted,	9	14
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	263	87
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 884	58
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county, (none reported).		
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	$ 5,667	03

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	NASH COUNTY.		
	J. P. ARRINGTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	$ 18	86
	Purchasers of farm products from other than producers,		30
	Merchants and other dealers,	183	96
	Dealers in cigars,	2	16
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	14	77
	Horse or mule drovers,	20	00
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Marriage licenses,	137	75
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	492	74
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 900	54
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 11,031	38
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	7,598	45

1884	NEW HANOVER COUNTY.		
	S. H. MANNING, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Traveling theatrical companies,	$ 135	00
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	45	00
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	10	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Billiard saloons,	40	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, etc.,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	66	40
	Merchants and other dealers,	2,882	18
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	104	54
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	15	96
	Commission merchants, one per cent. on commissions, except on spiritous liquors, etc., five per cent. on sale of such liquors,	743	93
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	45	00
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	30	00
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Seals of Notaries Public, etc.,	19	73
	Marriage licenses,	182	40
	Subjects unlisted,	100	00
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	3,415	10
	Liquor dealers—Class 3, for selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	800	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 8,785	24
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 25,550	02
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	14,574	36

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.		
	W. T. BUXTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Billiard saloons,	$ 20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	22	51
	Merchants and other dealers,	257	16
	Dealers in cigars,	3	20
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	5	80
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	6	00
	Peddlers,	50	00
	Marriage Licenses,	155	80
	Subjects unlisted,	88	62
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	820	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,429	09
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 8,054	74
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	8,266	53

1884	ONSLOW COUNTY.		
	E. MURRILL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	$ 15	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	3	31
	Horse or mule drovers,	5	00
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	67	00
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	100	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 200	31
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 4,292	90
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,975	42

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	ORANGE COUNTY.		
	JOHN K. HUGHES, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	$ 2	26
	Merchants and other dealers,	226	39
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	90	25
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	73	05
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 401	95
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 9,044	02
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	4,637	90

1884	PAMLICO COUNTY.		
	D. B. HOOKER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	$ 3	93
	Merchants and other dealers,	81	14
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	3	01
	Commission merchants, one per cent. on commissions, except on spiritous liquors, etc., five per cent. on sale of such liquors,		20
	Horse or mule drovers,	5	00
	Peddlers,	2	50
	Marriage licenses,	39	90
	Subjects unlisted,	3	79
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	230	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 369	47
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 7,309	57
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,149	30

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	PASQUOTANK COUNTY.		
	F. F. COHOON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	$ 66	00
	Billiard saloons,	74	22
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	28	89
	Merchants and other dealers,	405	97
	Hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants, etc.,	21	70
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	6	03
	Commission merchants, one per cent. on commissions, except on spiritous liquors, etc., five per cent. on sale of such liquors,	1	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	11	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	5	00
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Seals of Notaries Public, etc.,	3	00
	Marriage licenses,	109	25
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	999	67
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,741	73
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 15,674	20
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	4,424	80

1884	PENDER COUNTY.		
	ALFRED C. WARD, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	$ 15	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	8	16
	Merchants and other dealers,	95	97
	Marriage licenses,	90	25
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	213	53
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 422	91
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 7,689	90
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,922	42

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	PERQUIMANS COUNTY.		
	ROBERT WHITE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Concerts and Musical Entertainments for profit,	$ 15	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	165	69
	Horse or mule drovers,	20	00
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Marriage licenses,	38	00
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	423	31
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 692	00
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 7,495	75
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,400	16

1884	PERSON COUNTY.		
	C. G. MITCHELL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Merchants and other dealers,	$ 143	49
	Horse or mule drovers,	10	00
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	62	70
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	230	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 466	19
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 12,037	83
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	5,035	49

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	PITT COUNTY.		
	W. M. KING, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	$ 6	00
	Billiard saloons,	40	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	30	06
	Merchants and other dealers,	517	97
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	3	80
	Horse or mule drovers,	25	00
	Peddlers,	95	00
	Marriage licenses,	241	30
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	1,264	09
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,223	22
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 11,602	29
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	10,520	01

1884			
	POLK COUNTY.		
	J. W. W. HAMPTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Merchants and other dealers,	$ 22	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	26	50
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	5	50
	Marriage licenses,	28	50
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 82	50
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 5,844	62
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,358	25
	RANDOLPH COUNTY.		
	E. A. MOFFITT, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	$ 1	83
	Merchants and other dealers,	196	71
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	3	22
	Peddlers,	27	50
	Marriage licenses,	167	63
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 396	89
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 19,519	98
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	5,236	24

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	RICHMOND COUNTY.		
	JOHN M. SMITH, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	$	9 00
	Circus or menageries,		100 00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,		9 99
	Merchants or other dealers,		448 58
	Dealers in cigars,		4 40
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,		21 33
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,		1 46
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,		29 00
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,		30 00
	Peddlers,		5 00
	Marriage licenses,		98 80
	Subjects unlisted,		1 81
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,		570 00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$	1,329 37
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$	11,032 29
	All school purposes, levied by the State,		6,319 59

1884	ROBESON COUNTY.		
	F. J. FLOYD, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	$ 3	00
	Circus or menageries,	200	00
	Side shows,	13	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, etc.,	5	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	17	20
	Merchants and other dealers,	501	54
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	13	19
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	8	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	166	70
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 947	63
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 11,897	37
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	9,577	74

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.		
	J. S. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Billiard saloons,	$ 60	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	5	33
	Merchants and other dealers,	409	36
	Dealers in cigars,	3	36
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	8	00
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	172	90
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	868	82
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,538	09
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 24,299	70
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	8,273	77

1884	ROWAN COUNTY.		
	C. C. KRIDER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	$ 15	00
	Itinerant companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public,	20	00
	Billiard saloons,	76	67
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	7	11
	Merchants and other dealers,	341	18
	Dealers in cigars,	2	73
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	57	63
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	17	01
	Tobacco warehousemen,	50	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	44	00
	Peddlers,	15	85
	Seals of Notaries Public, etc.,	16	25
	Marriage licenses,	135	85
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	48	21
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 847	49
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 7,674	05
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	10,845	35

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	RUTHERFORD COUNTY.		
	N. E. WALKER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Merchants and other dealers,	$ 64	41
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	5	00
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	112	00
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	26	66
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 218	07
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 19,158	10
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	4,264	98

1884	SAMPSON COUNTY.		
	BUCKNER HILL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	$ 6	74
	Merchants and other dealers,	175	35
	Dealers in cigars,		78
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	147	25
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	272	50
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 612	62
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 9,538	92
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,849	61

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	STANLY COUNTY.		
	J. D. CAGLE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	$ 2	04
	Merchants and other dealers,	32	58
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	57	00
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	52	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 163	62
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 12,932	67
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,984	78

1884	STOKES COUNTY.		
	R. J. DALTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	$	70 00
	Merchants and other dealers,		77 55
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,		15 00
	Marriage Licenses,		85 80
	Subjects unlisted,		5 33
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$	253 38
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$	5,607 27
	All school purposes, levied by the State,		4,081 11
	SURRY COUNTY.		
	STEPHEN VENABLE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,		30 00
	Merchants and other dealers,		147 83
	Marriage licenses,		131 10
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$	308 93
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$	9,136 64
	All school purposes, levied by the State,		5,130 60

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	SWAIN COUNTY.		
	J. A. FRANKS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Merchants and other dealers,	$ 36	41
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	15	00
	Marriage Licenses,	38	20
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	26	25
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 115	86
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 4,666	29
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	1,291	65
	TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.		
	NATHAN MCMINN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Merchants and other dealers,	$ 30	36
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	4	75
	Peddlers,	9	50
	Marriage licenses,	36	15
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 80	76
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 6,712	50
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	1,621	57

1884	TYRRELL COUNTY.		
	S. D. WYNNE, Tax Collector.		
	State Taxes:		
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	$	5 76
	Merchants and other dealers,		51 52
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,		6 89
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,		3 00
	Horse or mule drovers,		15 00
	Peddlers,		20 00
	Marriage licenses,		44 65
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,		150 00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$	296 82
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$	3,702 26
	All school purposes, levied by the State,		1,714 42

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	UNION COUNTY.		
	A. J. PRICE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	$ 15	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	14	75
	Merchants and other dealers,	365	80
	Dealers in cigars,	1	86
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	19	50
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	30	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	10	00
	Seals of Notaries Public, etc.,	11	40
	Marriage licenses,	150	10
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	220	63
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 939	04
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 10,763	22
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	7,682	37

1884	VANCE COUNTY.		
	W. H. SMITH, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Traveling theatrical companies,	$ 10	00
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	18	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Side shows,	10	00
	Billiard saloons,	80	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	4	37
	Merchants and other dealers,	495	28
	Dealers in cigars,		70
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	126	69
	Tobacco warehousemen,	262	50
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	17	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	10	00
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Seals of Notaries Public, etc.,	13	50
	Marriage licenses,	54	15
	Delinquents for 1883,	10	10
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	580	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,812	19
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 13,339	23
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	5,154	12

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	WAKE COUNTY.		
	J. R. NOWELL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Traveling theatrical companies,	$ 65	00
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	18	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Side shows,	10	00
	Billiard saloons,	40	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	112	27
	Purchases of farm products from other than producers,	1	81
	Merchants and other dealers,	1,784	71
	Dealers in cigars,	44	75
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	107	46
	Commission merchants, one per cent. on commissions, except on spiritous liquors, etc., five per cent. on sale of such liquors,	26	01
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	59	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	10	00
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Seals of Notaries Public, etc.,	79	25
	Marriage licenses,	375	25
	Subjects unlisted,	554	29
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	1,714	58
	Liquor dealers—Class 3, for selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	200	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 5,312	38
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 39,717	10
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	29,961	29

1884	WARREN COUNTY.		
	GEO. C. FITTS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Circus or menageries,	$ 100	00
	Side shows,	10	00
	Purchasers of farm products from other than producers,	290	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	20	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	5	00
	Marriage Licenses,	128	25
	Subjects unlisted,	20	81
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 574	06
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 11,459	33
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	4,301	35

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
	DEMPSEY SPRUILL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	$ 12	00
	Itinerant companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public,	100	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, etc.,	5	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,	20	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	9	17
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	212	23
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	15	33
	Horse or mule drovers,	10	00
	Peddlers,	5	00
	Marriage licenses,	20	00
	Delinquents,	81	70
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	1	17
		363	36
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 754	96
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 3,776	95
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,217	24

1884	WATAUGA COUNTY.		
	D. F. BAIRD, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	$ 8	50
	Merchants and other dealers,	30	33
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	7	00
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	18	00
	Marriage licenses,	32	30
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 96	18
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 3,427	04
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,171	67

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	WAYNE COUNTY.		
	D. A. GRANTHAM, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Traveling theatrical companies,	$ 65	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Billiard saloons,	120	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	948	95
	Horse or mule drovers,	15	00
	Peddlers,	40	00
	Seals of Notaries Public, etc.,	16	00
	Marriage licenses,	213	75
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	1,236	99
	Liquor dealers—Class 3, for selling in qnantities of five gallons or more,	200	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,955	69
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 11,879	26
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	12,167	20

1884	WILKES COUNTY.		
	MILTON MCNEILL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Merchants and other dealers,	$ 61	14
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	6	47
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	7	50
	Peddlers,	2	50
	Marriage licenses,	113	05
	Subjects unlisted,	2	69
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 193	35
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 3,840	02
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,507	88

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	WILSON COUNTY.		
	J. E. FARMER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Traveling theatrical companies,	$ 30	00
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	3	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Gypsies or fortune-tellers,	50	00
	Billiard saloons,	100	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	746	10
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	20	00
	Commission merchants, one per cent. on commissions, except on spiritous liquors, etc., five per cent. on sale of such liquors,	5	50
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	5	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	178	60
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	607	27
	Liquor dealers—Class 3, for selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	200	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,055	47
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 12,553	09
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	9,896	04

1884	YADKIN COUNTY.		
	W. F. SHORE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Merchants and other dealers,	$ 54	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.,	2	60
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	17	18
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	76	00
	Liquor dealers—Class 1, for selling in quantities less than a quart,	20	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 179	78
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 17,455	20
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,482	44

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

1884	YANCEY COUNTY.		
	N. M. WILSON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	$ 3	00
	Itinerant companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public,	5	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, etc.,		17
	Merchants and other dealers,	38	36
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	44	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 110	53
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 5,184	46
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,017	04

STATEMENT H.

SHOWING THE AGGREGATE GROSS AMOUNT OF STATE AND COUNTY TAXES DERIVED FROM THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS OF TAXATION IN THE STATE, AS TAKEN FROM SUCH LISTS AS ARE ON FILE FOR THE YEAR 1884.

1884	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	$ 486	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, etc.,	1,636	12
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen),	994	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	380	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	28,027	46
	Dealers in spiritous, vinous or malt liquors,	2,055	21
	Peddlers,	1,447	85
	Liquor dealers—Class 1,	30,660	55
	Liquor dealers—Class 3,	1,800	00
	Seals of Notaries Public, etc.,	280	64
	Circuses,	1,900	00
	Delinquents for 1883,	202	33
	Marriage licenses,	10,185	89
	Subjects unlisted,	2,475	37
	Itinerant dentists, etc.,	200	25
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	60	00
	Itinerant companies, or persons who exhibit for the amusement of the public,	63	00
	Billiard saloons, ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, bagatelle, etc., etc.,	2,218	01
	Traveling theatrical companies,	741	00
	Gypsies,	100	00
	Dealers in cigars,	103	63
	Museums,	45	50
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges, etc.,	184	23
	Tobacco warehousemen,	1,112	50
	Commission merchants,	852	60
	Lectures for rewards,	6	00

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

STATEMENT H—CONTINUED.

1884	Side shows,	$ 93	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 88,311	14
	Taxes levied by State for school purposes, payable to County Treasurer:		
	Licensed retailers of spiritous liquors, wines or cordials,	$ 52,418	15
	Number 137,238 of white polls,	163,549	43
	Number 63,089 of colored polls,	81,294	21
	Valuation of all taxable property (including bank stock) in the State, 12½ cents on every $100 value,	266,809	91
	Total school tax,	$ 564,071	70
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes,	$1,050,238	85

STATEMENT J.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WHITE AND COLORED POLLS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE STATE, AS PER RETURNS TO THIS DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	COLORED POLLS.
Alamance	1,492	573
Alexander	1,069	92
Alleghany	686	18
Anson	1,336	924
Ashe	1,835	91
Beaufort	1,769	1,028
Bertie	1,244	1,278
Bladen	1,203	949
Brunswick	857	514
Buncombe	2,944	290
Burke	1,476	228
Cabarrus	1,602	552
Caldwell	1,275	150
Camden	561	311
Carteret	1,168	189
Caswell	1,002	1,020
Catawba	1,995	244
Chatham	2,410	869
Cherokee	947	17
Chowan	558	472
Clay	474	24
Cleveland	2,186	359
Columbus	1,593	692
Craven	984	1,084
Cumberland	1,851	1,191
Currituck	769	263
Dare	436	34
Davidson	2,562	417
Davie	1,299	372
Duplin	1,688	855

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

STATEMENT J.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	COLORED POLLS.
Durham	1,227	740
Edgecombe	1,232	2,371
Forsyth	2,201	381
Franklin	1,453	1,380
Gaston	1,503	512
Gates	813	400
Graham	340	4
Granville	1,727	1,445
Greene	903	761
Guilford	2,586	675
Halifax	1,538	2,704
Harnett	1,055	413
Haywood	1,408	40
Henderson	1,291	130
Hertford	889	955
Hyde	798	440
Iredell	2,743	678
Jackson	953	40
Johnston	2,779	1,083
Jones	630	494
Lenoir	1,256	970
Lincoln	1,317	297
Macon	1,156	64
Madison	1,925	68
Martin	1,132	921
McDowell	986	86
Mecklenburg	2,623	1,665
Mitchell	1,310	24
Montgomery	1,124	260
Moore	1,791	670
Nash	1,661	1,101
New Hanover	1,346	1,876
Northampton	1,336	1,594
Onslow	1,087	370
Orange	1,231	426
Pamlico	805	311

STATEMENT J.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	COLORED POLLS.
Pasquotank	660	526
Pender	978	913
Perquimans	773	593
Person	1,168	810
Pitt	1,900	1,477
Polk	542	85
Randolph	2,829	332
Richmond	1,394	1,101
Robeson	2,050	1,746
Rockingham	1,883	947
Rowan	2,325	758
Rutherford	1,728	301
Sampson	2,230	1,092
Stanly	1,447	171
Stokes	1,784	360
Surry	1,980	193
Swain	571	18
Transylvania	711	60
Tyrrell	580	225
Union	2,104	573
Vance	862	1,038
Wake	3,550	2,834
Warren	796	1,374
Washington	788	581
Watauga	1,333	43
Wayne	2,317	1,598
Wilkes	2,272	147
Wilson	1,637	1,185
Yadkin	1,518	113
Yancey	1,102	42
	137,238	63,089

STATEMENT K.

Showing the Gross Amount of Taxes levied in the various Counties, payable to the County Treasurer, during the Fiscal Year ending November 30th, 1884, for School Purposes; also giving the sources from which said Taxes were derived. This statement also includes a column which embraces amount of County Taxes levied for all other County Purposes, as per last returns from the following Counties:

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Tax on Licensed Retailers of Spiritous and Malt Liquors.	Tax on White Polls.	Tax on Colored Polls.	12½ cts. on every $100 valuation Real and Personal Property; also Special Taxes.	Total Amount of School Tax levied in 1884.	Amount of Tax levied for County purposes in 1884.
Alamance	$ 40 00	$ 1,678 50	$ 644 63	$ 5,589 75	$ 7,952 88	$ 15,658 59
Alexander	.....	1,202 63	103 50	1,117 58	2,423 71	2,578 61
Alleghany	.....	1,543 50	40 50	1,331 83	2,915 83	2,663 66
Anson	266 66	1,503 00	1,039 50	2,616 05	5,327 11	15,697 06
Ashe	7 70	2,102 62	78 75	1,674 88	3,863 95	.....
Beaufort	.....	1,990 12	1,156 50	2,810 85	5,957 47	14,627 76
Bertie	1,367 46	1,399 50	1,437 75	2,742 60	6,947 31	7,387 85
Bladen	243 05	1,353 37	1,067 63	2,148 13	4,812 18	10,541 47
Brunswick	244 60	964 12	578 25	1,208 16	2,995 13	5,235 37
Buncombe	80 00	3,312 00	326 25	5,347 93	9,066 18	29,569 44
Burke	.....	1,660 50	258 50	1,507 21	3,426 21	13,548 65
Cabarrus	170 00	1,802 25	621 00	3,432 89	6,026 14	11,195 27
Caldwell	.....	1,434 37	168 75	1,531 92	3,135 04	4,310 71

STATEMENT K—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Tax on Licensed Retailers of Spiritous and Malt Liquors.	Tax on White Polls.	Tax on Colored Polls.	12½ cts. on every $100 valuation Real and Personal Property; also Special Taxes.	Total amount of School Tax levied in 1884.	Amount of Tax levied for County Purposes in 1884.
Camden	296 00	1,122 00	622 00	726 64	2,766 64	6,830 50
Carteret	83 00	1,314 00	212 63	887 49	2,497 12	5,624 83
Caswell	.....	1,596 94	1,625 62	2,911 93	6,134 49	8,764 67
Catawba	90 00	2,244 38	274 50	3,310 38	5,919 26	7,481 52
Chatham	100 00	2,711 25	977 62	4,050 54	7,839 41	14,584 14
Cherokee	.....	1,065 38	19 12	945 33	2,029 83	7,379 34
Chowan	618 40	627 75	531 00	1,201 40	2,978 55	6,107 42
Clay	.....	533 25	27 00	420 56	980 81	3,003 27
Cleveland	.....	718 75	235 62	4,124 07	5,178 44	15,235 33
Columbus	1,180 88	1,792 12	778 50	2,081 94	5,833 46	6,857 21
Craven	1,774 15	1,107 00	1,219 50	2,975 72	7,076 37	34,679 08
Cumberland	.....	2,810 00	1,800 00	4,807 24	9,417 24	18,625 03
Currituck	623 00	865 02	295 87	850 64	2,634 53	13,662 72
Dare	10 00	490 50	38 25	290 92	729 67	2,868 59
Davidson	37 50	2,882 25	469 12	3,529 92	6,918 79	11,746 04
Davie	50 00	1,461 37	418 50	1,841 92	3,771 79	6,619 49
Duplin	950 49	1,899 00	961 87	2,012 74	5,824 10	5,932 73
Durham	1,254 36	1,380 37	832 50	5,241 55	8,708 78	11,160 99

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

Edgecombe	2,268 84	1,420 50	2,705 22	5,844 26	12,238 82	14,001 10
Forsyth	376 65	2,607 23	432 27	5,428 30	8,844 45	12,456 61
Franklin	632 19	1,634 62	1,552 50	3,175 95	6,995 26	14,854 06
Gaston	70 00	1,690 87	576 00	3,802 35	6,139 23	12,762 34
Gates	509 96	914 62	450 00	1,328 68	3,203 26	3,573 18
Graham		382 50	4 50	373 56	760 56	2,915 95
Granville	125 00	1,942 87	1,625 63	3,988 90	7,557 40	17,218 20
Greene	1,364 35	1,015 87	856 13	2,127 09	5,363 44	10,673 38
Guilford		3,879 00	1,012 50	5,838 43	10,729 93	17,515 30
Halifax	1,895 00	1,730 25	3,042 00	4,452 56	11,119 81	19,936 73
Harnett	160 00	1,186 88	464 62	1,285 06	3,096 56	4,589 18
Haywood	115 62	1,584 00	45 00	1,968 36	3,712 98	9,531 83
Henderson	66 66	1,452 37	146 25	1,855 00	3,520 28	15,680 85
Hertford	1,712 50	995 62	1,074 38	2,290 41	6,072 91	7,117 00
Hyde	576 62	897 75	495 00	1,050 69	3,020 06	5,029 62
Iredell	140 00	3,085 87	760 75	4,767 74	8,754 36	19,584 87
Jackson		1,072 12	45 00	871 53	1,988 65	5,504 82
Johnston	1,359 50	3,126 38	1,218 37	4,992 23	10,696 48	14,999 78
Jones	183 47	1,240 31	972 57	889 14	3,285 47	6,072 49
Lenoir	1,509 46	1,413 00	1,091 25	2,973 61	6,987 32	12,745 38
Lincoln	112 50	1,481 62	334 13	2,552 72	4,480 97	5,105 61
Macon		1,838 04	101 76	2,583 79	4,523 60	6,335 68
Madison	131 18	2,165 62	76 50	1,497 17	3,870 47	13,827 36
Martin	779 67	1,273 50	1,036 12	2,341 32	5,430 62	10,905 05
McDowell		1,479 00	129 00	1,022 84	2,630 84	10,559 85
Mecklenburg	1,700 00	2,950 88	1,873 12	9,699 41	16,223 42	41,702 80

STATEMENT K—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Tax on Licensed Retailers of Spiritous and Malt Liquors.	Tax on White Polls.	Tax on Colored Polls.	12½ cts. on every $100 valuation Real and Personal Property; also Special Taxes.	Total amount of School Tax levied in 1884.	Amount of Tax levied for County Purposes in 1884.
Mitchell	.....	1,965 00	36 00	654 40	2,655 40	3,494 02
Montgomery	.....	1,264 50	292 50	1,412 85	2,969 85	9,508 07
Moore	170 00	2,014 87	753 75	2,728 41	5,667 43	.....
Nash	1,202 54	1,868 62	1,238 63	3,288 66	7,598 45	11,031 38
New Hanover	3,941 00	1,514 25	2,110 50	7,011 61	14,570 27	25,550 02
Northampton	1,467 00	1,503 00	1,793 25	3,453 28	8,266 53	8,054 53
Onslow	.....	1,222 87	416 25	1,336 29	2,975 42	4,292 90
Orange	270 00	1,384 87	479 25	2,501 69	4,637 90	9,044 02
Pamlico	242 50	905 62	349 87	651 31	2,149 30	7,309 57
Pasquotank	1,377 38	346 50	276 15	2,424 77	4,424 80	15,674 20
Pender	213 53	1,100 25	1,027 12	1,581 52	3,922 42	7,689 90
Perquimans	664 14	724 68	555 94	1,455 40	3,400 16	7,495 75
Person	434 00	1,314 00	911 25	2,376 24	5,035 49	12,037 83
Pitt	2,713 04	2,137 50	1,661 62	4,007 85	10,520 01	11,602 29
Polk	.....	619 75	95 62	1,642 87	2,358 25	5,844 62
Randolph	96 66	1,060 88	124 50	3,954 20	5,236 24	19,519 98
Richmond	570 00	1,568 25	1,238 62	2,942 72	6,319 59	11,032 29
Robeson	862 50	2,306 25	1,964 25	4,444 74	9,577 74	11,897 37

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

Rockingham	880 00	2,118 38	1,065 37	4,210 02	8,273 77	24,299 70
Rowan	677 62	2,615 62	852 75	6,699 36	10,845 35	7,674 05
Rutherford	26 66	1,944 00	351 00	1,943 32	4,264 98	19,158 10
Sampson	272 50	2,508 75	1,228 50	2,839 86	6,849 61	9,538 92
Stanly	....	1,627 87	192 38	4,455 47	6,275 72	12,932 67
Stokes	70 00	2,007 00	405 00	1,599 11	4,081 11	5,607 27
Surry	30 00	2,693 00	260 55	2,147 05	5,130 60	9,136 64
Swain	....	642 37	20 25	629 03	1,291 65	4,666 29
Transylvania	....	799 87	67 50	754 20	1,621 57	6,712 50
Tyrrell	....	652 50	253 12	808 80	1,714 42	3,702 26
Union	782 64	2,366 00	644 62	3,889 11	7,682 37	10,763 22
Vance	673 75	969 75	1,167 75	2,342 87	5,154 12	13,339 23
Wake	3,700 32	7,100 00	5,668 00	13,492 97	29,961 29	39,717 10
Warren	1,257 50	298 50	515 25	2,230 10	4,301 35	11,459 33
Washington	571 80	886 50	653 62	1,105 32	3,217 24	3,776 95
Watauga	....	1,732 90	55 90	1,381 87	3,171 67	3,427 04
Wayne	1,504 65	2,713 15	1,822 13	5,821 15	11,862 06	11,623 81
Wilkes	....	4,430 40	286 65	1,790 83	6,507 88	3,840 02
Wilson	2,362 50	1,841 62	1,333 13	4,358 79	9,896 04	12,553 09
Yadkin	....	1,707 75	127 12	1,647 57	3,482 44	17,455 20
Yancey	107 50	1,239 75	47 25	622 54	2,017 04	5,184 46
	$ 52,418 15	$ 163,549 43	$ 81,294 21	$ 266,809 91	$ 564,071 70	$1,050,238 85

STATEMENT L.

Comparative Statement, showing the number of acres of Land, number of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c., &c., also the value of the same, including Town Property, Farming Utensils, Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent Credits, &c., for the years 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 1884, *as per Annual Returns to this Department.*

Year.	No. Acres Land	Value of Land.	Value of Town Property.	Ag'regate value of Land and Town Property.	No. of Horses.	Value of Horses	No. of Mules.	Value of Mules.	No. of Jacks.	Value of Jacks.
1875	25,948,328	$ 75,309,799	$ 17,047,321	$ 92,357,120	124,686	$ 6,573,706	72,547	$ 4,109,259	618	$ 31,085
1876	25,966,530	74,221,398	17,458,520	91,679,918	129,620	6,181,425	74,675	4,112,719	618	28,790
1877	25,559,734	74,744,905	17,413,340	92,158,245	135,659	6,117,117	76,967	4,144,378	574	25,981
1878	26,052,161	74,768,791	16,311,043	91,079,834	135,715	5,572,603	80,295	3,848,212	498	20,671
1879	26,823,511	83,034,885	18,764,539	101,799,424	137,133	5,871,006	81,021	3,650,285	254	20,178
1880	26,605,402	83,137,981	19,208,236	102,346,215	140,926	6,214,662	81,395	4,295,336	515	21,508
1881	26,987,907	84,075,375	20,667,556	104,742,911	143,948	7,079,246	84,847	4,857,550	561	25,592
1882	27,897,343	87,590,759	21,397,425	108,987,184	151,377	8,393,653	87,302	4,998,375	590	26,257
1883	28,223,640	101,106,387	23,028,990	124,135,377	161,728	10,559,055	91,230	5,127,782	682	27,097
1884	28,468,789	102,327,840	24,627,839	126,955,679	162,375	11,325,724	94,239	5,648,843	466	27,155

STATEMENT L—CONTINUED.

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

Year.	No. of Jennies.	Value of Jennies.	No. of Goats.	Value of Goats.	No. of Cattle.	Value of Cattle.	No. of Hogs.	Value of Hogs.	No. of Sheep.	Value of Sheep.	Aggregate value Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Jacks, &c.
1875	605	$ 10,539	14,031	$ 12,388	594,185	$ 4,003,352	1,159,361	$ 1,188,784	474,829	$ 453,983	$ 16,683,004
1876	508	8,500	16,874	14,805	595,960	3,850,166	1,181,980	1,475,588	375,803	457,871	16,130,858
1877	466	7,305	19,435	15,495	542,196	4,195,293	1,383,967	1,840,276	512,514	487,664	16,833,500
1878	423	6,453	21,335	18,512	640,607	4,885,443	1,413,042	1,673,515	525,613	471,511	15,994,918
1879	536	6,526	25,772	19,371	678,311	3,844,964	1,413,042	1,703,245	582,468	521,345	15,994,918
1880	448	6,326	29,212	22,970	665,373	4,033,159	1,402,733	1,608,736	602,140	538,514	16,641,251
1881	451	6,986	27,917	21,840	636,383	3,953,624	1,370,162	1,678,394	536,266	500,702	18,123,934
1882	503	7,057	28,300	21,960	727,891	4,329,745	1,416,318	1,727,881	537,217	528,303	20,221,334
1883	601	8,220	30,090	23,107	825,321	5,009,828	1,892,320	2,129,380	626,340	637,879	.....
1884	395	6,684	30,811	26,065	876,481	5,289,788	1,906,785	2,473,644	625,390	632,428	....

STATEMENT L—CONTINUED.

Year.	Value of Farming Utensils.	Money on hand or on deposit.	Solvent Credits.	Stocks in Incorporated Companies.	Other personal property.	Railroad franchise, &c.	Aggregate amount Farming Utensils, Money on hand, Solvent Credits, Stock, Other Personal Property, &c.	Total aggregate value of Land, Town Property, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Farming Utensils, Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent Credits, &c.
1875	$ 13,500,218	$ 4,084,127	$ 12,047,513	$ 2,376,216	$ 10,520,499	$ 977,134	$ 43,505,807	$ 152,546,023
1876	12,351,655	3,189,559	12,007,313	2,275,781	10,070,452	859,021	40,753,781	148,564,557
1877	11,226,259	2,461,484	12,786,359	698,258	9,316,797	889,591	37,378,939	146,370,493
1878	10,308,200	2,145,020	12,552,768	628,266	8,876,122	722,874	35,233,350	142,308,102
1879	10,124,553	3,106,076	13,518,809	893,819	9,996,058	892,582	38,551,897	156,268,241
1880	10,621,161	3,540,439	13,943,548	1,017,843	11,490,529	913,645	50,927,440	169,916,907
1881	11,521,245	4,192,527	14,343,678	1,418,712	12,175,630	1,420,002	44,471,794	167,738,639
1882	12,121,178	4,937,642	15,998,131	1,877,112	13,069,322	1,844,527	51,168,007	180,376,525
1883	13,372,880	5,199,728	16,927,372	2,086,344	14,066,327	1,972,347	77,087,346	201,222,723
1884	14,289,726	5,375,380	17,394,388	2,979,327	15,137,921	2,006,344	82,613,417	209,569,096

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

RECAPITULATION.

Statement showing the value of Real and Personal Property in the State, including Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Goats, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; also Farming Utensils, &c., Money on Hand or on Deposit, Solvent Credits, Stock in Incorporated Companies, other Personal Property and Railroad Franchise, as per returns to this Department for the year 1884.

Valuation of Land	$102,327,840
Valuation of Town Property	24,627,839
Valuation of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Farming Utensils, Money on Hand or on Deposit, Solvent Credits, &c	82,613,417
Total valuation of Real and Personal Property	$209,569,096

APPENDIX.

Showing the amount of Receipts and Disbursements of the State for each Fiscal Year from 1868 *to* 1885 *inclusive.*

Year.	Public Fund.		Educational Fund.		Total Receipts.	Total Disbursements.
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Receipts.	Disbursements.		
1868	$1,925,564 98	$2,019,909 41	$ 21,564 64	$ 35,866 01	$1,947,129 62	$2,055,755 42
*1869	8,550,877 62	8,687,428 97	169,870 42	167,158 18	8,720,748 04	8,854,587 15
1870	3,557,867 48	3,454,214 10	333,973 76	203,411 01	3,891,841 24	3,657,625 11
1871	558,147 38	645,579 97	229,990 79	177,494 94	788,138 17	823,077 91
1872	654,476 21	628,532 70	46,000 81	173,275 92	700,477 02	801,808 62
1873	481,224 91	524,168 47	41,705 01	83,007 18	522,999 92	607,175 65
1874	667,114 49	448,839 68	44,384 21	56,260 94	711,498 70	504,869 62
1875	508,317 67	551,816 78	43,677 08	37,959 97	551,994 75	589,776 75
1876	524,039 17	528,055 22	42,235 59	54,702 93	566,274 76	582,758 15
1877	533,635 55	613,264 59	33,783 57	24,433 10	567,419 12	637,697 69
1878	533,322 04	534,187 07	12,592 39	4,915 03	545,914 43	539,102 10
1879	553,339 96	577,658 41	5,269 65	4,074 90	558,609 60	581,733 31
1880	546,796 04	492,720 33	6,233 47	4,000 00	553,029 51	496,720 33
1881	645,743 05	625,616 59	114,501 31	50,651 25	760,244 36	676,067 84
1882	755,881 44	629,112 37	12,712 05	66,125 00	768,593 49	695,337 37
1883	965,107 08	944,343 76	29,879 30	135 00	994,986 38	944,478 76
1884	1,436,775 66	785,641 78	35,200 33	76,228 65	1,471,975 99	861,870 43
1885	378,957 62	795,486 26	7,176 54	5,195 14	386,134 16	800,681 40

*Much the larger proportion of the Receipts and Disbursements for 1869 are on account of subscriptions to Railroad Companies, &c., where no money actually passed.

Year ending November 30th, 1885.

ADDENDA,

Showing the number of Acres of Land, Value of Land and Value per Acre in the different Counties in the State, as follows:

COUNTIES.	ACRES LAND.	VALUE LAND.	PER ACRE.
Alamance	231,635	$ 153,280	$ 6 61
Alexander	158,948	633,669	3 99
Alleghany	116,098	362,279	3 12
Anson	322,711	1,166,213	3 61
Ashe	257,743	750,356	2 91
Beaufort	381,627 2/3	1,090,211	2 59
Bertie	366,165 1/3	1,356,832	3 43
Bladen	467,604	1,013,838	2 10
Brunswick	396,998	570,929	1 43
Buncombe	339,533	1,610,075	4 74
Burke	216,372	572,142	2 65
Cabarrus	219,155	1,415,923	6 46
Caldwell	268,902	710,119	2 64
Camden	121,301	350,961	2 89
Carteret	178,340	273,280	1 53
Caswell	266,795	1,270,795	4 76
Catawba	247,033	1,370,278	5 54
Chatham	499,033	2,049,676	4 10
Cherokee	255,619	500,243	1 95
Chowan	93,648	439,606	4 69
Clay	121,689	193,402	1 58
Cleveland	277,388	2,134,114	7 69
Columbus	443,269	1,465,623	3 30
Craven	305,095	619,212	2 02
Cumberland	519,626	740,614	1 44
Currituck	138,063	406,921	2 94
Dare	150,609	124,168	82
Davidson	357,644	1,627,118	4 54
Davie	160,499	839.102	5 10
Duplin	454,170	889,415	1 95
Durham	161,648 1/4	1,027,970	6 35
Edgecombe	304,197	2,203,411	7 24
Forsyth	221,870	1,089,948	4 91
Franklin	266,711	1,572,128	5 89
Gaston	228,689	1,872,101	8 18
Gates	192,397	588,638	3 05
Graham	226,453	189,394	83
Granville	314,281	1,413,069	4 48
Greene	160,019	1,033,201	6 45
Guilford	407,493	2,036,019	4 99
Halifax	429,392	2,015,152	4 69
Harnett	336,325	711,312	2 11
Haywood	255,626	997,865	3 90
Henderson	185,694	839,718	4 52
Hertford	207,548	883,490	4 25
Hyde	159,319	433,507	2 74

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal Year ending Nov. 30th, '85.

ADDENDA—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	ACRES LAND.	VALUE LAND.	PER ACRE.
Iredell	260,420	$ 1,875,460	$ 7 20
Jackson	325,974	479,493	1 44
Johnston	478,189	2,428,928	5 07
Jones	205,478	488,170	2 37
Lenoir	230,594	1,224,132	5 30
Lincoln	176,866½	1,124,929	6 36
Macon	321,991	541,560	1 68
Madison	301,264	662,962	2 20
Martin	274,823	1,004,276	3 65
McDowell	211,000	508,996	2 50
Mecklenburg	311,956	2,782,340	8 91
Mitchell	192,261	314,336	1 64
Montgomery	301,930	708,376	2 34
Moore	506,478	1,244,284	2 45
Nash	334,542	1,681,980	5 05
New Hanover	83,717½	444,216	5 30
Northampton	314,518	1,732,795	5 50
Onslow	290,061	696,817	2 40
Orange	237,453	1,061,716	4 47
Pamlico	141,261	302,403	2 06
Pasquotank	99,319	598,198	6 32
Pender	331,374	908,850	2 71
Perquimans	141,192	685,225	4 85
Person	234,602	1,010,789	4 30
Pitt	344,973	1,608,224	4 66
Polk	144,933	513,129	3 54
Randolph	462,609	1,910,447	4 12
Richmond	439,948	1,169,315	2 70
Robeson	579,267⅓	2,208,209	3 79
Rockingham	343,071	1,498,301	4 36
Rowan	322,520	1,818,950	5 63
Rutherford	327,592	1,067,493	3 25
Sampson	548,833	1,297,206	2 36
Stanly	242,705	1,073,347	4 42
Stokes	262,609	806,870	3 07
Surry	304,271	1,043,922	3 43
Swain	415,722	355,919	85
Transylvania	178,881	416,217	2 32
Tyrrell	118,499¾	390,772	3 29
Union	379,754	1,630,461	4 84
Vance	160,479	808,009	5 03
Wake	480,079	3,264,720	6 80
Warren	238,018	1,022,045	4 29
Washington	170,816	436,349	2 55
Watauga	228,069	771,936	3 38
Wayne	319,675	1,947,505	6 09
Wilkes	402,460	894,322	2 22
Wilson	221,904	1,450,736	6 54
Yadkin	214,681	830,201	3 86
Yancey	195,920	257,329	1 82

T I.

TOWN LOTS, NUMBER AND VALUE OF HORSES, MULES,
ORPORATED COMPANIES, OTHER PERSONAL PROPER
ROPERTY IN THE STATE, AS TAKEN FROM THE ABST

	Hogs.		Sheep.		Farming Utensils, &c.	Money on Hand.	Solvent Credits.	Stock Incor rate Compa nies.
	o. of	alue of	o. of	alue of	alue of			

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal Year ending Nov. 30th, '85.

ADDENDA—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	ACRES LAND.	VALUE LAND.	PER ACRE.
Iredell	260,420	$ 1,875,460	$ 7 20
Jackson	325,974	479,493	1 44
Johnston	478,189	2,428,928	5 07
Jones	205,478	488,170	2 37
Lenoir	230,594	1,224,132	5 30
Lincoln	176,866½	1,124,929	6 36
Macon	321,991	541,560	1 68
Madison	301,264	662,962	2 20
Martin	274,823	1,004,276	3 65
McDowell	211,000	508,996	2 50
Mecklenburg	311,956	2,782,340	8 91
Mitchell	192,261	314,336	1 64
Montgomery	301,930	708,376	2 34
Moore	506,478	1,244,284	2 45
Nash	334,542	1,681,980	5 05
New Hanover	83,717½	444,216	5 30
Northampton	314,518	1,732,795	5 50
Onslow	290,061	696,817	2 40
Orange	237,453	1,061,716	4 47
Pamlico	141,261	302,403	2 06
Pasquotank	99,319	598,198	6 32
Pender	331,374	908,850	2 71
Perquimans	141,192	685,225	4 85
Person	234,602	1,010,789	4 30
Pitt	344,973	1,608,224	4 66
Polk	144,933	513,129	3 54
Randolph	462,609	1,910,447	4 12
Richmond	439,948	1,169,315	2 70
Robeson	579,267½	2,208,209	3 79
Rockingham	343,071	1,498,301	4 36
Rowan	322,520	1,818,950	5 63
Rutherford	327,592	1,067,493	3 25
Sampson	548,833	1,297,206	2 36
Stanly	242,705	1,073,347	4 42
Stokes	262,609	806,870	3 07
Surry	304,271	1,043,922	3 43
Swain	415,722	355,919	85
Transylvania	178,881	416,217	2 32
Tyrrell	118,499¾	390,772	3 29
Union	379,754	1,630,461	4 84
Vance	160,479	808,009	5 03
Wake	480,079	3,264,720	6 80
Warren	238,018	1,022,045	4 29
Washington	170,816	436,349	2 55
Watauga	228,069	771,936	3 38
Wayne	319,675	1,947,505	6 09
Wilkes	402,460	894,322	2 22
Wilson	221,904	1,450,736	6 54
Yadkin	214,681	830,201	3 86
Yancey	195,920	257,329	1 82

STATEMENT I.

SHOWING NUMBER ACRES OF LAND, VALUE OF LAND, VALUE OF TOWN LOTS, AGGREGATE VALUE OF LAND AND TOWN LOTS, NUMBER AND VALUE OF HORSES, MULES, JACKS, JENNIES, GOATS, CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP, VALUE OF FARMING UTENSILS, MONEY ON HAND, SOLVENT CREDITS, STOCK IN INCORPORATED COMPANIES, OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY AND RAILROAD FRANCHISE, AGGREGATE VALUE OF ALL PERSONAL PROPERTY, AGGREGATE VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE STATE, AS TAKEN FROM THE ABSTRACTS ON FILE IN THIS DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1884.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Land.	Value of Land.	Value of Town Lots.	Aggregate Value of Real Property.	Horses.		Mules.		Jacks.		Jennies.		Goats.		Cattle.		Hogs.		Sheep.		Farming Utensils, &c.	Money on Hand.	Solvent Credits.	Stock in Incorporated Companies.	Other Personal Property.	Railroad Franchise.	Aggregate Value of Personal Property.	Aggregate Value of Real and Personal Property.
					No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of								
Alamance	220203	$ 1593848	$ 121391	$ 1715239	2423	$ 117790	688	$ 36721	1	$ 75	3	$ 60	51	$ 51	6301	$ 364	13522	$ 18515	6527	$ 6554	$ 129835	$ 95418	$ 382935	$ 304542	$ 344554	$ 21000	$ 1501981	$ 3217220
Alexander	158848	663140	14885	678025	912	50761	144	8458	22	1540	15	322	5	221	4221	261	7632	9635	4614	4043	63940	17492	53770		34069		323409	979443
Alleghany	116098	401840	5500	407340	1150	45210	135	7500	3	185					4822	238	3600	3600	3067	3067	4200	21936	2000		7884		123392	530732
Anson	318977	1163881	169825	1333706	1160	60221	1621	102920	1	5					7853	24107	21607	23060	1396	1107882	24704	148373	21345	21699	28694	691833	2025539
Ashe	258742	740431	18692	759123	2348	127173	468	21218	9	310	8	97	24	1200	10585	31	12508	13957	13236	13959	62938	29462	93196	22226	159883		580773	1339808
Beaufort	379674	1004650	345986	1410636	1450	95320	654	44675	1	80	2	35	160	130	10109	5240	21245	22837	9257	9257	41251	138223	69096	116319	7161	66767	10000	537706	2248342
Bertie	364678	1334673	169540	1444483	1845	107260	1011	65856	1	50			113	113	9015	4532	23219	27828	5768	5768	159075	79387	141370	7905	292444		732734	2176917
Bladen	467936	1025746	28855	1054601	178	5171	479	26642					446	893	7597	4884	21368	23638	5680	5839	100536	47402	68460	1996	87740	168064	6950005	7455606
Brunswick	329078	1384691	1013792	2398483	2788	149565	1495	79609	10	745	24	399	146	1203	13357	11911	11477	14722	5068	5503	43942	23875	35345		100801	16971	329777	960459
Buncombe	244210	4747870	966005	5713875	2483	124202	1240	85100	8	655	10	135	13	505	6023	1	11981	12992	8888	8888	214110	121264	337040				1112974	3711407
Burke	217482	1396796	279810	1676606	2235	105241	1531	78705	4	140	2	20	117	58	5986	4881	7822	10285	4126	3477	55142	18897	73537	8800	55226	168125	535782	1206765
Cabarrus	288234	7003914	45230	7525144	1083	112129	953	53626	10	1255	33	652	4	4	5111	4280	11314	29071	9946	9946	209703	129863	420360	16265	104803	17000	1047598	8572494
Caldwell	111846	533842	22800	577342	994	37194	280	11600	1	80			23	23	2813	1	8334	10152	1515	1505	23902	18027	36066	41082	3850		203951	781293
Camden	175460	280427	18976	466403	1060	31875	106	4028	2	160			169	81	5512	2969	4206	7238	1504	1775	51373	13635	14054		89670	8500	243387	709990
Carteret	253971	1223102	103810	1326912	1736	98134	883	56194			3	68	7	9	3853	3163	10073	12977	5432	5432	120983	110412	281743	48450	192731	30770	1690582	2329544
Caswell	247431	1345544	239155	1604699	2000	1107 81	1401	88814	14	1165	15	341	98	265	7779	6341	13263	20952	6888	6834	188847	37592	246935	9660	226483	43015	1093515	2698314
Catawba	487470	2089424	49352	2138776	2951	164899	2165	149453	7	610	5	80	495	490	13423	8947	25798	34563	22837	22837	211491	154227	344907	20171	96930	16700	1083930	3222706
Cherokee	338599	1067529	49725	1117254	959	48327	460	24903	14	528	4	58	15	15	6381	5971	8241	14228	7016	6752	31993	6876	17382	83	18589	512	425538	1543463
Chowan	92248	447529	194367	641896	794	28012	418	16289	2	55			52	47	2767	1	16095	17490	323	532	59875	17489	84131	7600	71617	3165	393585	945081
Clay	159276	193934	7525	201459	556	26332	466	22380	7	545	7	60	27	10	3300	2037	4330	6144	3475	3475	16038	8206	17851		19884		93548	295007
Cleveland	289876	2673493	278105	2233206	3345	170194	2050	133553	10	413	18	318	52	34	7096	6876	9878	10901	5936	5757	104472	22103	210837	46224	191834		944584	3290252
Columbus	344722	795812	46305	842317	599	40388	492	44390	2	165	3	95	1430	996	9290	5429	23483	25162	11143	10675	93149	30079	52338		82417	4615	429869	1272186
Craven	314911	577912	1048048	1625960	3063	6113	528	31385	1	10			440	743	6753	3458	9542	11393	2392	2254	48750	44781	149819	15985	249869	10070	638406	2264906
Cumberland	145193	432410		432410	1098	39038	231	9268					78	78	4793	2395	14372	15472	3423	3123	28042	12981	19392	75000	16218	11160	243129	675837
Currituck	478347	1587220	527378	2114598	1482	92124	1322	102320	2	48	3	65	859	829	8078	4586	25220	27819	7029	7560	172793	54108	237300	88	208394	8000	1068386	3182984
Dare	190698	135594		135594	462	17854	20	1220					15	15	1951	1023	3030	3030	1754	1754	22548	1285	1396		37825		57144	252738
Davidson	352244	1806867	222830	2029697	2444	135009	1230	7	80	6	69	9225	6134	5948	19498	27043	12342	11566	16723	16533	232999	21033	169721	24500	1636511	3667348
Davie	161263	837300	72980	910380	1618	82931	965	57548	6	687	6	36	4	4	3705	2453	7498	9938	3908	3201	100884	56747	129464	3050	85310		563103	1474533
Duplin	444454	882868	81560	964428	1781	103572	644	43276	4	185			1168	880	9004	5631	30179	35082	5371	5371	143028	42578	101350	688	102797	6800	554738	1519166
Durham	154523	837813	372637	1210450	1327	66046	741	40284	2	75	2	70	266	216	4741	3847	8892	13110	2004	2904	152353	131934	392374	110940	178774	16000	2293209	4013049
Edgecombe	304197	2203411	528380	2731791	1821	121722	2612	162589	1	50	2	25	684	582	6707	3440	21910	34012	7290	7290	188860	71746	251457	41287	419389		1107497	4905541
Forsyth	231654	1117920	1018493	2136413	2021	108239	714	42337	6	400	5	75	24	24	4997	4465	10519	23034	3600	3606	210320	130257	720418	37920	622538	13835	1657240	4793653
Franklin	271335	2055003	95000	2150003	2048	109010	934	59002	3	160			249	220	7896	5797	16114	25250	5641	5687	138220	48467	171292	8500	131381		739724	2543502
Gaston	217994	1694898	109678	1795486	1011	57496	1743	120400	4	240	6	90	62	56	5026	2455	19253	26729	4993	4477	111113	93699	330360	41291	115382	2010950	1017729	2812808
Gates	180297	557012	22175	579187	1358	67243	3888	21427	1	250	1	40	693	359	5713	3274	14429	19684	3160	3154	79755	50109	137094	10500	51257	10000	483762	1062949
Graham	274289	414144	2500	416644	753	24776	115	4830	4	170	1	6	6	6	2702	2540	4285	5201	2043	2047	47195	3325	4009		4460		82268	498933
Granville	314009	1520376	3436620	1864196	2767	102402	923	62780	4	170	2	20	278	325	6618	4859	16470	26083	7831	9893	94004	105710	329453		435163		1310926	3174122
Greene	156307	1000362	75107	1075559	1096	61554	969	57017					459	210	1675	1174	13929	19640	643	641	107089	30303	240896	9250	88131	60	6258895	1701424
Guilford	404622	3342201	886955	4229156	3464	143470	1111	104439	12	675	11	143	57	57	11676	8477	18197	23146	7722	7722	209407	118229	388522	29150	493348	66736	1634690	5863846
Halifax	417497	1969155	478985	2448140	2313	130 70	1650	109399	1	40	1	10	363	676	9987	8746	23732	30083	2552	3343	176566	92837	269602	3216	436936	25	1176118	3565458
Harnett	343308	689444	9377	698821	1749	45796	731	53896					80	1031	10007	9096	13773	16236	5953	5788	91602	7821	46308	3661	81062	60	6258895	1701424
Haywood	273413	1988021	63055	2051076	3464	143470	1111	104439	12	675	11	143	57	57	11676	8477	18197	23146	7722	7722	209407	118229	388522	29150	493348	66736	1634690	5863846
Henderson	201353	846909	145140	991049	1070	55548	478	27909	5	235	8	115	98	98	5672	3747	13263	16470	2683	2683	78431	20966	99000	2500	125025	5808	1650	1650	1650

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR OF THE STATE

OF

NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

DOCUMENT No. 5.] [Session 1887.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1886.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, December 1st, 1886.

His Excellency, ALFRED M. SCALES,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—In compliance with the statute, I have the honor to conform to an established custom, and hand you herewith for your information and transmittal to the General Assembly, the Annual Report of this Department, showing the receipts and disbursements of the revenues of the State for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1886, arranged and classified under the head of "Statements," represented by letters. I especially invite your attention to Statements E and F, with explanatory foot notes.

In this respect, inasmuch as the absolute superintendence of the fiscal concerns of the State is, in peremptory language, required of the Auditor, by the provisions of Section 3350 of The Code, enacted in pursuance of Article 3, Section 13, of the Constitution, I venture the following suggestions with regard to certain matters which, in my opinion, demand legislative attention:

1st. Sub-section 13 of Section 3350 of The Code makes it the duty of the Auditor "to countersign and enter all checks drawn by the Treasurer;" and Section 3355 provides that "the Treasurer shall not draw, nor shall such banks pay, any moneys

on account of the Treasury, except by checks subscribed by him as Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor."

Since the Treasurer can only draw his check upon the warrant of the Auditor, duly entered in his office, a mere reference in his check to the number of the warrant by virtue of which it was drawn would seem to be all which should be required, and quite as sufficient a safeguard as that provided in the clause above quoted, to say nothing of the book-keeping, inconvenience and risk thereby saved to the two offices and to the banks.

2d. By Sub-section 13, already referred to, it is likewise made the duty of the Auditor "to countersign and enter * * * all receipts for money paid to the Treasurer, and no such receipt shall be evidence of payment unless so countersigned."

It might frequently happen that persons wishing to take out "The Drummer's License," or the License to sell Fertilizers, would apply to the Treasurer at a time when the Auditor would be unavoidably absent, and unable to sign the Treasurer's receipt: all the difficulties and the duties of both officers might easily be met, by requiring the applicant for such license to present the Treasurer's receipt, for the amount paid in, at the Auditor's office and obtain therefrom the license applied for.

3d. Article 14, Section 3, of the Constitution provides "that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." This would seem to imply, that a specific appropriation must be made by the General Assembly sufficient in terms to embrace each and every disbursement. Acknowledging the impossibility of foreseeing and providing for every small expenditure of public money, yet I can not but think that the clause of the Constitution, just above quoted, enjoins on the General Assembly the duty of specific appropriation so far as possible; and in case where classification is either impossible or excessively difficult, a provision that the disbursement shall be made from any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated would relieve the Auditor's office of responsibility and risk.

A difficulty which has arisen in my office during the current year compels me to again press the matter upon the attention of your Excellency with more urgency than I otherwise would. The Public Printer presented to me a bill for work done for the Agricultural Department. I was of the opinion that the law contemplated the payment of the bill by that department, but the Public Printer was of the opinion that it should be paid out of the General Fund. The question presented to my mind so grave a doubt that I felt compelled to submit it to the Attorney General.

The opinion of the Attorney General was that "all accounts for such printing should be 'charged' for, 'approved' and 'audited' as provided in Sections 3622 and 3623 (Chap. 52, vol. 2), of The Code."

A warrant to cover this bill was issued, which the Treasurer paid out of the General Fund, but that officer informs me that it was collected by him from the Agricultural Department, and the General Fund was thus reimbursed.

The annual appropriation made by the General Assembly for the relief of Confederate soldiers, &c., under an Act ratified the 11th day of March, 1885, has been apportioned and distributed, pro rata, to 2,127 claimants, of which number 1,030 are soldiers and 1,097 are the widows of deceased soldiers. The whole number of applicants, however, under the Act aggregate 4,391, and it will be seen that 2,264 of these claims were rejected by the State Board, consisting of the Governor, Attorney General and Auditor, it holding that under the statute they were not entitled to share in the appropriation; but these claims are on file in this office for such action as the General Assembly may see fit to take.

In this connection, I will say that the State Board has had difficulty in understanding, from the wording of the statute, whether the widows of soldiers who died from natural causes are entitled to the benefits of the appropriation.

If this uncertainty could be removed by additional legislation, it would relieve the Board at once.

It is not customary for the Auditor to submit to the General Assembly estimates of future expenditures, but the Treasurer has submitted to me his estimates for the next two years, based upon expenditures of the last two years; also his recommendation as to the rate of taxation necessary for ordinary purposes, both of which I substantially endorse.

The latest returns received at this office show the assessed value of real and personal property to be, in round numbers, $202,000,000, and a levy of *twenty-three* cents on every hundred dollars' value of property, in addition to the revenues derived from other sources, would seem to be sufficient for all legitimate purposes, provided, however, there is no considerable increase of aggregate appropriations.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. P. ROBERTS,

Auditor.

NOTE.—The latest assessed value of real and personal property of the State, by counties, will be found by reference to the addenda, on page 285.

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STATEMENT I,

Showing the number of acres of land, value of land, value of town lots, aggregate value of land and town lots, number and value of horses, mules, jacks, jennies, goats, cattle, hogs and sheep, value of farming utensils, money on hand, solvent credits, stock in incorporated companies, other personal property and railroad franchise, aggregate value of all personal property, and aggregate value of real and personal property in every county in the State. (See folding table that follows page 270).

STATEMENT J,

Showing the number of white and colored polls in the several counties of the State, as per returns. Pages 272 to 274, inclusive.

STATEMENT K,

Showing the gross amount of taxes levied in the various counties payable to the County Treasurers, during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1885, for school purposes; also giving the sources from which said taxes were derived. Pages 275 to 279, inclusive. This statement also includes a column which shows amount of county taxes levied for all county purposes for the same year, 1885.

STATEMENT L,

(*Comparative*).

Showing the number of acres of land, number of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., also the value of the same, including town property, farming utensils, money on hand or on deposit, solvent credits, &c., in the State for the years 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885. Pages 280 to 282, inclusive.

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Statement showing the amount of Receipts and Disbursements of the State for each fiscal year, from 1868 to 1886, inclusive. Page 284.

ADDENDA,

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GENERAL STATEMENT.

Balance in hands of State Treasurer December 1st, 1885:				
Educational Fund,	$ 22,962	98		
Public Fund,	509,558	34	$ 532,521	32
Receipts of Educational Fund from December 1st, 1885, to December 1st, 1886,	7,626	25		
Receipts of Public Fund from December 1st, 1885, to December 1st, 1886,	835,421	03	843,047	28
			$ 1,375,568	60
Disbursements of Educational Fund from December 1st, 1885, to December 1st, 1886,	7,365	85		
Disbursements of Public Fund from December 1st, 1885, to December 1st, 1886,	1,172,652	31	1,180,018	16
Balance in hands of State Treasurer December 1st, 1886,			$ 195,550	44
Educational Fund,			23,223	38
Public Fund,			172,327	06
			$ 195,550	44

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

STATEMENT A.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

YEARS.	MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1885	December,	$ 1,627 92	$ 389 46
1886	January,	2,180 73	365 82
	February,	....	346 24
	March,	10 06	422 04
	April,	235 42	2,548 18
	May,	849 03	668 87
	June,	75 13	525 48
	July,	2,050 36	432 26
	August,	108 50	380 53
	September,	85 69	450 31
	October,	166 21	417 26
	November,	237 28	419 40
		$ 7,626 25	$ 7,365 85

STATEMENT B.

SHOWING THE SOURCES FROM WHICH THE RECEIPTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND WERE DERIVED.

Entries on vacant lands,	$ 3,465	04
Contingent account,	91	21
Incorporation tax on railroads,	100	00
Interest on 4 per cent. State coupon bonds,	3,970	00
	$ 7,626	25

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

ENTRIES ON VACANT LANDS.		
Sundry persons on the above account during the month of December, 1885,	$ 1,536	71
" " January, 1866,	195	73
" " March, "	10	06
" " April, "	235	42
" " May, "	849	03
" " June, "	75	13
" " July, "	65	36
" " August, "	108	50
" " September, "	85	69
" " October, "	66	21
" " November, "	237	20
CONTINGENT ACCOUNT.		
Received of S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, on the above account,	91	21
CORPORATION TAX ON RAILROADS.		
Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account,	100	00
INT. ON 4 PER CT. STATE COUPON BONDS.		
Received of D. W. Bain, State Treasurer, on the above account,	3,970	00
	$ 7,626	25

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

STATEMENT C.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENT PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE DISBURSEMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND WERE MADE.

SURVEY OF SWAMP LANDS.		
Paid W. G. Lewis, Engineer and Agent Board of Education, salary for self, and all expenses of survey party, on the above account,	$ 5,007	50
EXPENSE ACCOUNT.		
Paid sundry persons on the above account during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1886, at sundry times,	2,375	51

STATEMENT D.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

YEARS.	MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1885	December,	$ 29,649 61	$ 79,765 96
1886	January,	208,145 43	120,422 56
	February,	141,076 31	127,258 08
	March,	137,624 06	59,649 00
	April,	28,304 26	97,113 52
	May,	46,340 57	43,736 51
	June,	19,911 88	82,998 71
	July,	30,005 39	80,710 61
	August,	10,477 07	43,007 04
	September,	97,591 80	24,668 70
	October,	45,362 19	68,536 94
	November,	40,932 46	344,784 68
		$ 835,421 03	$ 1,172,652 31

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

STATEMENT E.

EXHIBITING THE SEVERAL SOURCES FROM WHICH THE RECEIPTS OF THE PUBLIC FUND WERE DERIVED.

Public taxes,	$ 501,274	21
Special taxes,	27,612	82
Blank books,	237	85
Drummers,	81,300	00
Fertilizers,	41,000	00
Tax on telegraph companies,	623	05
Contingencies,	164	57
Indigent pupils,	507	00
Fees from officers,	3,251	53
Tax on Express companies,	410	35
Tax on itinerants,	450	00
Tax on seals,	233	03
Tax on halls,	675	00
Sales of public documents,	1,894	36
Tax on insurance companies,	11,802	82
Quarantine regulations,	100	00
Tax on bank stock,	5,655	53
North Carolina Railroad, dividends on $3,000,000 stock,	143,820	00
N. C. Railroad, dividends on special stock,	12	00
Tax on sewing machines,	1,400	00
Weights and measures,	146	55
License tax on banks,	550	00
Tax on sleeping cars,	500	00
Public printing refunded,	2,865	90
Tax on N. C. Railroad, gross receipts,	8,888	46
Conscience fund,	46	00
	$ 835,421	03

NOTE.

The foregoing receipts, ($835,421.03) are subject to deduction of special items as follows:		
Tax on fertilizers to be specially applied to the Department of Agriculture, and not a part of the ordinary revenues.....	$	41,000 00
Dividends from the North Carolina Railroad Company received under the amended decree of the United States Circuit Court in the Swasey suit for the purpose of paying the interest on the new 6 per cent. State bonds.....		143,820 00
	$	184,820 00
Deducting the above amount, the legitimate receipts from the ordinary revenues for the fiscal year are.....	$	650,601 03

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

1885	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
Dec.	Sundry persons on the above account, during this month, as follows:		
	Austin Nichols & Co., New York,	$	100 00
	Hood, Bonbright & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	C. E. Buck, Richmond,		100 00
	Bay State Shoe and Leather Co., New York,		100 00
	The Emerson & Fisher Co., Cincinnati,		100 00
	C. Billups, Norfolk,		100 00
	E. G. Leigh, Jr., & Co., Richmond,		200 00
	Keiffer Bros., Boston,		100 00
	Craxton, Wood & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Whiteall, Tatum & Co, Philadelphia,		100 00
	Dunham, Buckley & Co., New York,		100 00
	W. M. Wilson & Co., Charlotte,		100 00
	Hatcher & Stamps, Milton,		100 00
	The C. F. Simmons Medical Company, St. Louis,		100 00
	Elias & Cohen, Charlotte,		100 00
	Lippincott, Ogilvee & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	C. S. Parsons & Sons, New York,		100 00
	Rosendale & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Alexander Kerr Bro. & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Hayes, Murray & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Baylor, Wheelwright & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Findley, Roberts & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Carline & Fulton, Baltimore,		100 00
	W. P. Harvey & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Geo. M. Taylor & Co., Martinsville,		100 00
	Edwin Bates & Co., New York,		100 00
	FERTILIZER LICENSES.		
	Received from sundry persons on the above account, during this month,		1,500 00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1885	TAX ON TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Dec.	Received of O. McCullen, Manager Western Union Telegraph Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts of said Company in the State of North Carolina for quarter ending September 30, 1885,	$ 109	00
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	Received of C. M. Roberts, Superintendent of the Capitol, for sale of scrap copper from roof of Capitol building,	164	57
	PUBLIC TAXES OF 1884 AND 1885.		
	Received of sundry sheriffs on the above account, during this month, as follows:		
	L. H. Bullock, Sheriff Granville county, tax of 1884,	1,120	15
	J. T. Ellington, Sheriff Johnston county, tax of 1885,	10,474	68
	Berry Bryant, Sheriff Richmond county, tax of 1885,	6,568	70
	M. Hahn, Sheriff Craven county, tax of 1885,	6,997	50
	INDIGENT PUPILS.		
	Received of Berry Bryant, Sheriff of Richmond county, on the above account,	15	00
1886	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
Jan.	Received of sundry persons on the above account, during this month, as follows:		
	D. C. Woods & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Henry K. Wampole & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Southern Railway Supply Co., Richmond,	100	00
	R. Walter's Sons, Baltimore,	100	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	John C. Hagan, Richmond,	$	100 00
Jan.	H. Sampson & Co., Reidsville,		100 00
	A. J. Mock, Salisbury,		100 00
	J. Whitehill & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	J. Whitehill & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	J. Whitehill & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	T. J. Magruder & Co, Baltimore,		100 00
	Augustine & Glover, Richmond,		100 00
	Edell Bros., Richmond,		200 00
	Jacob Adler & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Ives & Bonar, New York,		100 00
	A. Brafman & Son, Baltimore,		100 00
	Smith, Stewart & Co., Lynchburg,		100 00
	Bangs, Bard & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	E. D. Winstead & Co., Milton,		100 00
	J. W. Brigham & Co., Boston,		100 00
	Ambach, Burgunder & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Clement Weill & Ball, Baltimore,		100 00
	Ambach, Burgunder & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	J. Leopold & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Creighton, Disney & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Creighton, Disney & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	M. L. T. Davis & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	A. Brafman & Son, Baltimore,		100 00
	Henry S. King & Son, Baltimore,		100 00
	McTeers, Payne, Burger & Hood, Knoxville,		100 00
	Spragins, Stover & Craddock, Baltimore,		100 00
	Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta,		100 00
	James O'Connor & Co., Knoxville,		100 00
	Lynchburg Tobacco Works, Lynchburg,		100 00
	Tabb Bros. & Dimmock, Baltimore,		100 00
	Henry Maslin & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Jacob, Hecht & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	Hamburger Bros., Norfolk,		100 00
	Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co., New York,		100 00
	Geo. H. Clark & Co., New York,		100 00
	W. P. Whitney & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Harris & Flippen, Greensboro,		100 00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	Wolff & Co., New York,	$	100 00
Jan.	Tarrant & Co., New York,		100 00
	D. W. Glass & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	L. Grief & Bro., Baltimore,		100 00
	Meyer, Reinhardt & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Meyer, Reinhardt & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	L. C. Younger, Richmond,		100 00
	E. G. Leigh, Jr., & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Conrad B. Day & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	M. Lauchheimer & Son, Baltimore,		100 00
	Goldsborough, Meyer & Pitts, Baltimore,		200 00
	Boykin, Bland & Co., Petersburg,		100 00
	Chapman & Grant, West Field,		100 00
	Catlin, Tally & Davis, Richmond,		100 00
	Buck, Cator & Neer, Baltimore,		100 00
	J. A. Edmondson & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	E. Walters & Co., Baltimore,		200 00
	C. H. Garden & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Tucker & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Spragins, Stover & Craddock, Baltimore,		100 00
	Spragins, Stover & Craddock, Baltimore,		100 00
	Spragins, Stover & Craddock, Baltimore,		100 00
	Haynes & Robinson, Baltimore,		100 00
	Moses Cohen & Sons, Baltimore,		100 00
	Hall Safe and Lock Co., Cincinnati,		100 00
	C. C. Covington & Co., Wilmington,		100 00
	R. R. Roberts & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Edwin Bates & Co., New York,		100 00
	Mayer & Ross, Charlotte,		100 00
	Robert F. Williams & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Catlin, Tally & Davis, Richmond,		100 00
	Arthur Emory, Baltimore,		100 00
	Hornthal, Whitehead, Weissman & Co., New York,		100 00
	Morrison, Herriman & Co., New York,		100 00
	Hornthal & Deiches, Baltimore,		100 00
	John Henderson & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Robert K. Davis & Co., New York,		100 00
	C. W. Thorn & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Wallace Bros., Statesville,		100 00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	Haynes, Henson & Co., Knoxville,	$	100 00
Jan.	Geo. R. French & Sons, Wilmington,		100 00
	C. E. Graham, Asheville,		100 00
	Frank & Adler, Baltimore,		100 00
	W. & T. Allen & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Moritz & Keidel, Baltimore,		100 00
	Findlay, Roberts & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Ackerland, Wyler & Co., Cincinnati,		100 00
	Lawrence, Berry & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Carroll, Adams & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	S. W. Venable & Co., Petersburg,		100 00
	C. H. Almond & Co., Lynchburg,		100 00
	Shield & Stern, Baltimore,		100 00
	Tyson & Jones, Carthage,		100 00
	Augustus Meneker & Bro., Baltimore,		100 00
	Shipley, Roane & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Randolph Manufacturing Co., Franklinsville,		100 00
	Elhart & Heller, Baltimore,		100 00
	William A. Tottle & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Carroll, Adams & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Aaron Claflin & Co., New York,		100 00
	C. W. Thorn & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Brooks, Jenkins & Hutchison, Baltimore,		100 00
	Beirman, Midleberg & Co., New York,		100 00
	Henry Archbell, Agent, Kinston,		100 00
	W. R. Hudgins & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	Findlay, Roberts & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Sullivan, Drew & Co., New York,		100 00
	Hall, Powers & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	James Y. Whitted, Durham,		100 00
	Hodges Bros., Baltimore,		100 00
	Henshaw & Bynum, Winston,		100 00
	Boykin, Carmer & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	B. Kohee & Bro., Baltimore,		100 00
	Geo. A. Lathrop & Co., Richmond,		200 00
	Rouse, Hempstone & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Johnson, Sutton & Co., Baltimore,		100 00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886 Jan.	Rouse, Hempstone & Co., Baltimore,	$ 100	00
	John A. Horner & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	N. Wolfsheimer & Son, Baltimore,	100	00
	Sam'l White & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Biddle Hardware Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	J. H. Winkleman & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Catlin, Tally & Davis, Richmond,	100	00
	J. Reglustein, Atlanta,	100	00
	Geo. H. Zeigler, Philadelphia,	100	00
	FERTILIZER LICENSES.		
	Received from sundry persons on the above account, during this month,	12,000	00
	BLANK BOOKS.		
	Received from sundry sheriffs on the above account, during this month,	52	00
	INDIGENT PUPILS.		
	Received from sundry sheriffs on the above account, during this month,	190	00
	FEES FROM PRIVATE SECRETARY.		
	Received from C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary to Governor, on the above account, during the fourth quarter of 1885,	54	00
	FEES FROM STATE TREASURER.		
	Received of Davenport & Co., for registering 10 North Carolina 4 per cent. bonds,	5	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.		
Jan.	Received of C. S. Plank, Cashier Southern Express Co., 2 per cent tax on gross receipts of said Company for 4th quarter of 1885,	$ 155	61
	TAX ON ITINERANT PHOTOGRAPHERS.		
	L. T. Peterson, for license for one year from date,	30	00
	TAX ON SEALS.		
	Received of C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, on the above account for 4th quarter of 1885,	176	70
	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account for 4th quarter of 1885,	3	80
	TAX ON TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
	Received of Southern Express Co. on the above account, for the year 1885,	104	82
	Received of C. L. McArthur, Manager W. U. Telegraph Co., on the above account, for 4th quarter of 1885,	110	24
	TAX ON THEATRES.		
	Received of A. J. Ellington, on the above account,	25	00
	FEES FROM SECRETARY OF STATE.		
	Received of W. L. Saunders Secretary of State, on the above account,	115	64

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886			
	SALES OF LAWS, ETC.		
Jan.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account,	$ 19	50
	SALE OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.		
	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account,	277	15
	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account,	193	89
	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES OF 1885.		
	Received from sundry sheriffs on the above account, during this month, as follows:		
	E. A. Moffitt, Sheriff Randolph county,	7,722	46
	J. T. Hunter, Sheriff Alamance county,	7,770	96
	S. W. Brewer, Sheriff Chatham county,	8,259	18
	John A. Lackey, Sheriff Burke county,	3,158	35
	J. W. Hampton, Sheriff Polk county,	1,891	35
	J. R. Nowell, Sheriff Wake county,	25,629	12
	S. E. Koonce, Sheriff Jones county,	1,860	61
	John A. Crowder, Sheriff Anson county,	5,366	71
	L. F. Wright, Sheriff Camden county,	1,553	37
	D. F. Baird, Sheriff Watauga county,	2,701	29
	E. R. Outlaw, Sheriff Bertie county,	6,356	31
	Dan'l B. Hooker, Sheriff Pamlico county,	1,332	41
	W. C. Abernathy, Sheriff Gaston county,	6,730	21
	Luby Harper, Sheriff Greene county,	4,819	35
	B. Hill, Sheriff Sampson county,	5,505	87
	A. Nixon, Sheriff Lincoln county,	5,191	31
	S. H. Manning, Sheriff New Hanover co.,	18,794	94
	J. W. Crowell, Sheriff Wilson county,	9,621	61
	W. F. Thompson, Sheriff Alleghany co.,	1,206	22
	B. Jones, Sheriff Tyrrell county,	1,606	81
	Robert White, Sheriff Perquimans county,	2,955	09

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	John B. Blanton, Sheriff Rutherford co.,	$ 3,994	03
Jan.	L. A. Potts, Sheriff Mecklenburg county,	20,917	40
	J. D. Sutton, Sheriff Lenoir county,	6,135	23
	E. Murrill, Sheriff Onslow county,	3,015	34
	W. J. Hardison, Sheriff Martin county,	4,925	14
	R. M. Sharpe, Sheriff Alexander county,	2,441	17
	T. J. Allison, Sheriff Iredell county,	9,972	24
	DRUMMERS' LICENCES.		
Feb.	Received from sundry persons on the above account, during this month, as follows:		
	Frank & Hammerslaugh, Baltimore,	100	00
	Snyder, Harris, Bassett & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Maffitt & Corbett, Wilmington,	100	00
	Tucker, Smith & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	John R. Shields & Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	C. S. Parsons & Sons, New York,	100	00
	John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	R. R. Roberts & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	V. O. Thompson & Co., Winston,	100	00
	St. John Kirkham & Co., New York,	100	00
	T. B. Stokes & Simmons, Richmond,	100	00
	O. W. Hunter & Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	Florence Bros. & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Pearre Bros., Baltimore,	100	00
	Lowenburg & Hecht, Norfolk,	100	00
	T. Miles' Sons, Philadelphia,	100	00
	J. Lawrence Baker, Greensboro,	100	00
	M. Friedman & Sons, Baltimore,	100	00
	A. Claflin & Co., New York,	100	00
	W. H. Crawford & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Farrell & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Cherry Morran & Co, Nashville,	100	00
	Flishman & Morris, Richmond,	100	00
	Grandy & Taylor, Norfolk,	100	00
	O. F. Weesiger & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Witz, Bidler & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Matthai Ingram & Co., Baltimore,	100	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	Stephen Putney & Co., Richmond,	$	100 00
Feb.	Pretzfelder, Kline & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Smith N. Brickhouse & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	Smith N. Brickhouse & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	Creighton, Disney & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	L. Oppenheimer & Sons, Louisville,		100 00
	O. P. Merryman & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	C. N. Howell, New York,		100 00
	Snideker & Boynton, New York,		100 00
	Isaac Greenbaum & Sons, Baltimore,		100 00
	R. B. Porter & Sons, Baltimore,		100 00
	F. N. Derve & Co., New York,		100 00
	Barys, Bard & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Shipley, Roane & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Loyd & Supple Hardware Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Harrison & Crump, Richmond,		100 00
	Hood, Bonbright & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	L. C. Younger, Richmond,		100 00
	Gates & Brown, Richmond,		100 00
	The Melburne Wagon Co., Toledo,		100 00
	Wingo, Ellett & Crump, Richmond,		100 00
	Alsop, Mosly & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Tough, Rutherford & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	M. D. Long & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Camden Furniture Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	M. Millhiser & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Odell Hardware Co., Greensboro,		100 00
	J. P. Yancey & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	J. P. Yancey & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	T. Siddon Bruce, Richmond,		100 00
	Martin & Powers, Richmond,		100 00
	Goddin & Taylor, Richmond,		100 00
	Blake, Dowell & Helen, Baltimore,		100 00
	Martin & Powers, Richmond,		100 00
	C. S. Parsons & Sons, New York,		100 00
	Stephen Putney & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	W. H. Cole & Sons, Baltimore,		100 00
	W. H. Wetmore, Raleigh,		100 00
	Watkins, Cattrell & Co., Richmond,		100 00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886 Feb.	Carson & Sons, Riverton,	$ 100 00
	Witt & Watkins, Lynchburg,	100 00
	Allen & Prichard, Petersburg,	100 00
	Blake, Dowell & Helen, Baltimore,	100 00
	Hodges Bros., Baltimore,	100 00
	Oghurn, Hill & Co., Winston,	100 00
	Ryland & Lee, Richmond,	100 00
	Willimantic Linen Co., Willimantic,	100 00
	W. H. Wetmore & Co., Raleigh,	100 00
	Strauss Bros., Baltimore,	100 00
	Geo. A. Clarke & Bro., New York,	100 00
	Pfallzer Bros. & Co., Philadelphia,	100 00
	M. Cohen & Son, Petersburg,	100 00
	Sanford, Chamberlain & Albers, Knoxville,	100 00
	Metallic Burial Case Co., New York,	100 00
	A. C. Pryor, Petersburg,	100 00
	Thomas E. Hicks & Co., Richmond,	100 00
	Drewry & Co., Richmond,	100 00
	Spencer & Brown, Greenville,	100 00
	Woollcott & Son, Raleigh,	100 00
	T. A. Davis & Co., Baltimore,	100 00
	D. Laughfeld & Co., Baltimore,	100 00
	Watkins, Cattrell & Co., Richmond,	100 00
	FERTILIZER LICENSES.	
	Received of sundry persons on the above account, during this month,	11,500 00
	TAX ON ITINERANT DENTISTS.	
	Received of Dr. C. L. Alexander on the above account,	30 00
	TAX ON ITINERANT PHOTOGRAPHERS.	
	Received on the above account during this month,	60 00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	FEES FROM STATE TREASURER.		
Feb.	Received of Davenport & Co., for fees for registering twelve four per cent. bonds,	$ 6	00
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for fees received by him from vessels subject to quarantine,	100	00
	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES FOR 1885.		
	Received from sundry sheriffs on the above account, during this month, as follows:		
	D. T. Sudderth, Sheriff Cherokee county,	1,989	51
	J. G. Neal, Sheriff McDowell county,	2,248	05
	D. A. Grantham, Sheriff Wayne county,	12,417	96
	M. F. Stancell, Sheriff Northampton co.,	7,411	07
	D. E. Riddick, Sheriff Gates county,	2,684	08
	M. B. Lassiter, Sheriff Montgomery co.,	2,871	02
	F. F. Cohoon, Sheriff Pasquotank county,	4,003	04
	R. J. Lewis, Sheriff Halifax county,	9,754	92
	F. J. Floyd, Sheriff Robeson county,	9,433	84
	J. P. Horn, Sheriff Union county,	7,855	04
	W. C. Hickey, Sheriff Mitchell county,	1,482	00
	E. W. Taylor, Sheriff Brunswick county,	2,563	95
	M. H. Tuttle, Sheriff Caldwell county,	3,191	58
	John R. Staton, Sheriff Edgecombe co.,	12,721	45
	Oliver Wheeler, Sheriff Guilford county,	11,910	16
	William Propst, Sheriff Cabarrus county,	7,659	79
	A. B. Terrell, Sheriff Hyde county,	2,341	76
	J. A. Green, Sheriff Harnett county,	2,513	73
	W. M. Hooper, Sheriff Jackson county,	1,786	19
	W. H. Leatherwood, Sheriff Haywood co.,	3,934	63
	Nathan McMinn, Sheriff Transylvania co.,	1,521	97
	N. M. Wilson, Sheriff Yancey county,	1,263	81
	James P. Cherry, Sheriff Clay county,	920	34
	B. C. Blalock, Sheriff Stanly county,	4,284	86
	Z. V. Welch, Sheriff Swain county,	1,317	46

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	BLANK BOOKS.		
Feb.	Received from sundry sheriffs on the above account, during this month,	$ 89	10
	INDIGENT PUPILS.		
	Received from sundry sheriffs on the above account, during this month,	90	00
	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
March	Received of sundry persons on above account, this month, as follows:		
	Ford, Moorman & Co., Lynchburg,	100	00
	Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Murk & Wris, New York,	100	00
	James D. Patton & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	United Brass Co., New York,	100	00
	L. Sprier, Jr., Norfolk,	100	00
	Potts, Stokes & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	W. R. Keenan, Wilmington,	100	00
	Henry S. King & Sons, Baltimore,	100	00
	Slater, Myers & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Cringan, Watkins & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Wm. L. Wolfe & Co., Baltimore,	200	00
	Morton D. Banks, Baltimore,	100	00
	Morris Bear Bros., Wilmington,	100	00
	Jos. Louchheim & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Watkins, Cattrell & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Va. Iron and Nail Works, Lynchburg,	100	00
	Freeman Bros. & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Brown, Rogers & Co., Winston,	100	00
	The C. A. Gambrill Mfg. Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	The Ullmans Philpott Co., Cleveland,	100	00
	J. L. King & Co., Greensboro,	100	00
	Price & Lucas, Louisville,	100	00
	Morris & Son Mfg. Co., Durham,	100	00
	Cringan, Watkins & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Jas. S. Kirk & Co., Chicago,	100	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886 March	Geo. R. Caffrath & Co., Baltimore,	$ 100 00
	Seliger & Newman, Baltimore,	100 00
	Brown, Sapp & Co., Kernersville,	100 00
	Lyon, Conklin & Co., Baltimore,	100 00
	S. A. Gulman, New York,	100 00
	Robt. P. Voight & Co., Norfolk,	100 00
	Keer & Co., Newark,	100 00
	Tribbett & Taylor, Richmond,	100 00
	Walter A. Taylor, Atlanta,	100 00
	D. J. Foley & Co., Baltimore,	100 00
	Hamberger Bros., Norfolk,	100 00
	Alabastine Co., New York,	100 00
	Sanford & Robinson, Troy,	100 00
	A. Hoen & Co., Richmond,	100 00
	S. G. B. Cook & Co., Baltimore,	100 00
	J. R. Butt & Co., Knoxville,	100 00
	Walsh, Haen & VonKalff, Baltimore,	100 00
	H. Cone & Sons, Baltimore,	100 00
	Valentine & Co., New York,	100 00
	Smithdeal & Richie, Salisbury,	100 00
	W. D. Kyle & Co., Richmond,	100 00
	FERTILIZER LICENSES.	
	Received from sundry persons on above account, this month,	9,500 00
	TAX ON BANK STOCK.	
	Received of A. F. Johnson, Cashier of Clinton Loan Association, for State tax on $49,900, value of stock of said Association June 1st, 1885,	124 75
	FEES FROM STATE TREASURER.	
	Received of Davenport & Co., Richmond, fees for registering 13 N. C. 4 per cent. bonds,	6 50

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	N. C. RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.		
March	Received of P. B. Ruffin, Treasurer N. C. R. R. Co., payment in full of dividend due March 1st, 1886, on 23,070 shares of stock owned by State in said road,	$ 69,210	00
	Received of P. B. Ruffin, Treasurer N. C. R. R. Co., 3 per cent. dividend due March 1st, 1886, on 2 shares of stock in said Company in name of State Treasurer of North Carolina,	6	00
	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES OF 1886.		
	Received of sundry sheriffs on above account, this month, as follows:		
	W. H. Bray, Sheriff of Currituck county,	1,806	63
	Milton McNeill, Sheriff Wilkes county,	3,493	05
	J. S. Mitchell, Sheriff Hertford county,	4,922	66
	R. W. Hardy, Sheriff Cumberland co,	1,564	98
	Dempsey Spruill, Sheriff Washington co.,	2,511	60
	M. S. Justus, Sheriff Henderson county,	3,900	58
	M. N. Hamrick, Sheriff Cleveland co.,	7,677	75
	J. B. Russell, Sheriff Carteret county,	2,103	26
	L. J. Hall, Sheriff Bladen county,	4,340	08
	S. L. Yount, Sheriff Catawba county,	7,246	52
	V. V. Richardson, Columbus county,	4,638	94
	W. M. King, Sheriff Pitt county,	8,851	14
	D. E. Hyde, Tax Collector Graham co.,	739	87
	BLANK BOOKS.		
	Received from sheriffs on above account, this month, as follows:		
	M. N. Hamrick, Sheriff Cleveland co.,	65	25
	D. E. Hyde, Tax Collector Graham co.,	12	50

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	INDIGENT PUPILS—INSTITUTION DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.		
March	Received from sheriffs on above account, this month, as follows:		
	R. W. Hardy, Sheriff Cumberland co.,	$	42 00
	M. S. Justus, Sheriff Henderson county,		40 00
	M. N. Hamrick, Sheriff Cleveland co.,		20 00
	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
April	Received of sundry persons on above account, this month, as follows:		
	L. C. Younger, Richmond,		100 00
	F. W. Thornton, Fayetteville,		100 00
	J. B. Jeffress & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Park, Dennis & Co., Detroit,		100 00
	Goodin & Taylor, Richmond,		100 00
	Kringer & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Smith, Hernway & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Gerst Tobacco Co., Danville,		100 00
	Brown, Weddington & Co., Charlotte,		100 00
	Darby & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	S. R. White & Bro., Norfolk,		100 00
	Denny, Tyle & Andrews, Reidsville,		100 00
	Chandlee, Quarles & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Heywood Bros. & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	John H. Gresham, Richmond,		100 00
	Rothschilds Bros., Philadelphia,		200 00
	M. Millhiser & Bro., Richmond,		100 00
	M. M. Davis & Co., Petersburg,		100 00
	J. D. Foley & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Fink Bros. & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Stebbins & Whitham, New York,		100 00
	W. F. Phillips & Stern, Richmond,		100 00
	Wellburn & Piper, Charleston,		100 00
	Smith, Dickson & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Ellis, Bangert & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Aperndorfer & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	Pearre Bros. & Co., Baltimore,		100 00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886 April.	T. A. Williams & Co., Norfolk,	$ 100	00
	R. Arminger & Son, Baltimore,	100	00
	H. M. Myers, Philadelphia,	200	00
	The R. F. Morris & Son Manufacturing Co., Durham,	100	00
	E. S. Snow & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	J. S. Vandusen & Son, Passaic,	100	00
	S. J. Myers & Co., New York,	100	00
	Mells & Gibbs, New York,	100	00
	Spotts & Gibson, Richmond,	100	00
	J. W. Tufts, Boston,	100	00
	Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	W. P. Rickett & Co., High Point,	100	00
	Brooks, Jenkins & Hutchinson, Baltimore,	100	00
	Richmond Oil Co., Richmond,	100	00
	FERTILIZER LICENSES.		
	Received of sundry persons on above account, this month,	5,000	00
	TAX ON SEWING MACHINE COMPANIES.		
	Davis Sewing Machine Co., Watertown,	200	00
	Singer Sewing Machine Co., Watertown,	200	00
	FEES FROM PRIVATE SECRETARY.		
	Received from C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary to Governor, for fees collected during 1st quarter of 1886, less 5 per cent. commission,	256	55
	FEES FROM SECRETARY OF STATE.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, amount of fees from sundry sources 1st quarter 1886,	83	79

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.		
April.	C. S. Plank, Cashier Southern Express Co., 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts of said company in North Carolina for quarter ending March 31, 1886,	$ 83	94
	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, amount of taxes collected from sundry insurance companies for 1st quarter of 1886,	5,431	10
	TAX ON ITINERANT PHOTOGRAPHERS.		
	C. F. Bartlett, Company Shops, N. C., for license as intinerant photographer for one year from date.	30	00
	TAX ON SEALS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for 16 impressions of official seal @ 50 cents, less 5 per cent. commission,	7	60
	TAX ON TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
	C. L. McArthur, Manager Western Union Telegraph Co., 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts in North Carolina for 1st quarter 1886,	100	20
	SALE OF CODE.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, amount received from sale of Code, 1st quarter of 1886,	14	25

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	SALE OF JOURNALS.		
April.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, amount received from sale of Journal of General Assembly, 1st quarter of 1886,	$ 2	00
	SALES OF LAWS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, amount received from sales of Laws first quarter of 1886,	4	00
	SALE OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount received from sale of Supreme Court Reports for first quarter of 1886, less 5 per cent. commission,	634	13
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
	C. M. Roberts, State Standard Keeper, for amount received by him for weights and measures furnished C. W. West, Standard Keeper of Buncombe county,	146	55
	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
May	John Faust & Son, Baltimore,	100	00
	M. H. Smith & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Home Rubber Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Thomas, Roberts, Stevenson & Co., Phila.,	100	00
	W. E. Schwets & Co., Pittsburg,	100	00
	Geo. W. Cissell & Co., Washington, D. C.,	100	00
	Holmes & Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	Thos. K. Casey & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Ramsey, Bacon & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Hellen & May, Richmond,	100	00
	Wm. Leat, Sons & Co., Wilmington, Del.,	100	00
	Kerngood Bros., Baltimore,	100	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886 May.	Lemlin & Bros., New York,	$ 100 00
	Kemper Woolwine Candy and Cracker Co., Nashville,	100 00
	Frank & Pray, Baltimore,	100 00
	Hurst, Purnell & Co., Baltimore,	100 00
	Johns Hopkins Oil Co., Baltimore,	100 00
	M. D. Sullivan, Walkertown,	100 00
	W. B. Lockett & Co., Knoxville,	100 00
	J. Y. Bassell, Newark,	100 00
	D. E. Smoke, Winston,	100 00
	Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore,	100 00
	A. J. Patterson, Home,	100 00
	W. J. Palker & Co., Baltimore,	100 00
	John B. Daniel, Atlanta,	100 00
	Hirsch & Bro., Philadelphia,	100 00
	Northern Silk Co., Cincinnati,	100 00
	S. E. Edgerton & Co., Baltimore,	100 00
	Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore,	100 00
	Jas. C. Stevenson, Wilmington,	100 00
	Dinsmore & Kyle, Baltimore,	100 00
	Mangum, Webb & Oats, Shelby,	100 00
	J. H. Macks & Co., Petersburg,	100 00
	B. D. Chalkeley, Richmond,	100 00
	W. J. Johnson & Co., Richmond,	100 00
	T. C. Williams & Co., Richmond,	100 00
	C. M. McClung, Knoxville,	100 00
	Hurst, Purnell & Co., Baltimore,	100 00
	R. J. Allen, Son & Co., Philadelphia,	100 00
	American Shoe Co., Lynn,	100 00
	H. B. Carpart & Co., Knoxville,	100 00
	John Silvey & Co., Atlanta,	100 00
	Baker & Clark, New York,	100 00
	Thomson, Moore & Co., New York,	100 00
	Warinek Bros., Richmond,	100 00
	C. E. Graham & Co., Asheville,	100 00

TAX ON SEWING MACHINES.

	Received from sundry persons on above account, as follows:	

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.,		
May.	Bridgeport,	$ 200	00
	American B. H. O. Sewing Machine Co., Philadelphia,	200	00
	Household Sewing Machine Co., Richmond,	200	00
	LICENSE TAX ON BANKS.		
	Davis & Wiley, Salisbury, N. C., for license tax on capital employed as bankers from June 1st, 1886, to June 1st, 1887,	25	00
	TAX ON THEATRES.		
	E. A. Russell for license tax on Opera House for one year from date,	25	00
	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES OF 1885.		
	Received from sundry sheriffs on above account, this month, as follows:		
	R. I. Dalton, Sheriff Stokes county,	3,428	04
	J. K. Hughes, Sheriff Orange county,	5,300	15
	G. R. Rich, Sheriff Buncombe county,	12,467	40
	T. D. Markham, Sheriff Durham county,	11,889	22
	Jas. C. Warren, Sheriff Chowan county,	2,452	62
	W. H. Smith, Sheriff Vance county,	5,553	14
	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
June.	Received of sundry persons on above account, this month, as follows:		
	H. A. Bartlett & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	J. L. Farmet & Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	Wilson, Brown & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Korke Bros., Baltimore,	100	00
	P. Lorillard & Co., Jersey City,	100	00
	P. Lorillard & Co., Jersey City,	100	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	D. L. Gore, Wilmington,	$ 100	00
June.	G. W. Gail & Ax, Baltimore,	100	00
	M. Millheiser & Bro., Richmond,	100	00
	H. Brunhild & Bro., Richmond,	200	00
	Marey Bros. & Co., Hartford,	100	00
	Trojan Shirt and Collar Co., Troy,	100	00
	J. & H. Mann & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Tucker, Smith & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	J. R. Stonebraker & Co., Baltimore,	200	00
	T. J. Macgruder & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	American Chemical Manufacturing and Mining Co., Rochester,	100	00
	Tucker, Smith & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Bangs, Bard & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Hall & Ruckel, New York,	100	00
	Stern & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Hall & Bohannan, Hickory,	100	00
	P. Whitlock, Richmond,	100	00
	Holmes & Walters, Wilmington,	100	00
	Smith & Durham, Charlotte,	100	00
	Geo. H. Clark & Co., New York,	100	00
	Wm. Lindsay & Co., Reidsville,	100	00
	Wittkowsky & Baruch, Charlotte,	100	00
	Wittkowsky & Baruch, Charlotte,	100	00
	Ledbetter & Co., Winston,	100	00
	Brown & Atherton, Lynn,	100	00
	Allmet, Nixon & Goldsboro, Baltimore,	100	00
	Houston & Emerson, Greensboro,	100	00
	Wingo, Ellett & Crump, Richmond,	100	00
	F. & H. Fries, Salem,	100	00
	Aaron & Rheinsten, Wilmington,	100	00
	Aaron & Rheinsten, Wilmington,	100	00
	M. Hessberg, Richmond,	100	00
	Frank & Adler, Baltimore,	100	00
	R. W. Hicks, Wilmington,	100	00
	E. D. Latta & Bro., Charlotte,	100	00
	Spriggins, Stover & Craddock, Baltimore,	100	00
	W. & T. Allen & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Boykin, Carmer & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Monroe Bros. & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886 June.	A. David & Co., Wilmington,	$ 100	00
	Giles & Murchison, Wilmington,	100	00
	T. S. Lewis, Atlanta,	100	00
	Sharpe & Dohme, Baltimore,	100	00
	TAX ON SEWING MACHINE COMPANIES.		
	Received from New Home Sewing Machine Co., Orange, Mass., on above account,	200	00
	TAX ON BANK STOCK.		
	Received of J. A. Gray, Cashier National Bank, Winston, on above account,	376	53
	CONSCIENCE FUND.		
	Rev. Mark S. Gross for amount received from him in letter of May 29, 1886, stated as follows: "A certain person through my ministry as a Catholic Priest wishes to return to the State Treasury of North Carolina the enclosed sum."	46	00
	FEES FROM STATE TREASURY.		
	Received of Davenport & Co., fees for registering five bonds,	2	50
	LICENSE TAX ON THEATRES.		
	Jas. P. Sawyer for license tax on Opera House for one year from date,	50	00
	LICENSE TAX ON ITINERANT PHOTOGRAPHERS.		
	Reid & Farrell, for license as itinerant photographers for one year from date,	30	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES.		
June.	Received from sundry sheriffs on above account, this month, as follows:		
	John Q. Homer, Sheriff Dare county,	$ 722	36
	J. D. Hamlin, Sheriff Yadkin county,	3,429	95
	W. M. Black, Sheriff Moore county,	6,286	12
	W. A. Bailey, Sheriff Davie county,	3,648	42
	INDIGENT PUPILS.		
	Received of W. M. Black, Sheriff Moore county, on above account, this month,	20	00
	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
July.	Strauss, Louch & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	A. J. Ellington & Bro., Reidsville,	100	00
	Adrian & Vollers, Wilmington,	100	00
	Piedmont Wagon Co., Hickory,	100	00
	W. B. Hancock, Boston,	100	00
	Frank Hammerslaugh, Baltimore,	100	00
	Hann & Schloss, Baltimore,	100	00
	Henry S. King & Son, Baltimore,	100	00
	Perry & Co., Albany,	100	00
	Newbold & Sons, Baltimore,	100	00
	H. C. Hunt, Asheville,	100	00
	Taylor Manufacturing Co., St. Louis,	100	00
	Moyer & Hirsinger, Charlotte,	100	00
	Geo. Brown, Knoxville,	100	00
	Thomas Bolton, Rochester,	100	00
	Adams & Buck, Baltimore,	100	00
	Smith, Lyon & Field, New York,	100	00
	W. E. Springer & Co., Wilmington,	100	00
	The D. Lowenburg Boot and Shoe Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	Strauss & Bros., Baltimore,	100	00
	Stevenson & Slingluff, Baltimore,	100	00
	Armstrong, Craig & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Augustus Wright, Petersburg,	100	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	Oppenheimer & Cutchins, Richmond,	$	100 00
July.	Oppenheimer & Cutchins, Richmond,		100 00
	Richmond Stove Co., Richmond,		100 00
	A. G. Woodruff & Co., New York,		100 00
	Davis & Walker, Knoxville,		100 00
	S. H. George & Co., Knoxville,		100 00
	Zeigler Bros., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Tucker & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Bergman Manufacturing Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Freeman Bros., New York,		100 00
	LeRoy Myers & Co., Savannah,		100 00
	Henry Maston & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	T. D. Stokes & Simmons, Richmond,		100 00
	Eagle Shoe Co., Fredericksburg,		100 00
	E. Campe & Son, Norfolk,		100 00
	M. H. Lauchheimer & Son, Baltimore,		100 00
	W. F. Allen & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	J. B. Lewis, Boston,		100 00
	Bailey Bros., Winston,		100 00
	Lowenburg & Hecht, Norfolk,		100 00
	Blackwell Tobacco Co., Reidsville,		100 00
	Matt J. Heyer, Wilmington,		100 00
	Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Co., Louisville,		100 00
	Tucker & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Grandy & Taylor, Norfolk,		100 00
	T. L. Vaughan, Winston,		100 00
	Patterson, Renstan & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Holstein Woolen Co., Marion,		100 00
	The Brainard & Armstrong Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Hurst, Purnell & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Henry Someborn & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Bein & Co., New York,		100 00
	Blanchard, Little & Heiser, Lynn,		100 00
	J. Lewis & Co., Raleigh,		100 00
	J. N. Hunter & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	Pepkin & Dalton, Winston,		100 00
	Boyd & Baxter, Atlanta,		100 00
	Elhart & Heller, Baltimore,		100 00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886 July.	P. H. Hanes & Co., Winston,	$	100 00
	Oates, White & Co., Knoxville,		100 00
	J. W. Hunter & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	Chas. H. Foset & Bro., Baltimore,		100 00
	Talbot & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Lowenburg & Hecht, Norfolk,		100 00
	H. & E. Hartman & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Blumenthal Bros. & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Flashman & Morris, Richmond,		100 00
	Frank Tobacco Co., Danville,		100 00
	Standard Wagon Co., Cincinnati,		100 00
	Antrim & Bowie, Richmond,		100 00
	C. W. Scott, Lynchburg,		100 00
	Davenport & Morris, Richmond,		100 00
	Sickle, Hellen & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Sickle, Hellen & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Hodges & Hodges, Norfolk,		100 00
	Washington, Taylor & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	N. J. Schloss & Co., New York,		100 00
	J. H. Hargrave & Son, Chatham, Va.,		100 00
	Moore, Marsh & Co., Atlanta,		100 00
	Woollcott & Son, Raleigh,		100 00
	Williams, Rankin & Co., Wilmington,		100 00
	Elhart & Heller, Baltimore,		100 00
	M. L. T. Davis & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	Davie, Miller & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Davie, Miller & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Morris, Newburg & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Hodges & Hodges, Norfolk,		100 00
	Benheim Bros. & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	T. J. Magruder & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Wm. Neelly & Co., New York,		100 00
	The Geo. W. Helme Co., Helmetta,		100 00
	Hememan Bros., Baltimore,		100 00
	Witkowsky & Barouch, Charlotte,		100 00
	Witkowsky & Barouch, Charlotte,		100 00
	Davie Miller & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Potter, Partin & Co., Cincinnati,		100 00
	Witt & Watkins, Lynchburg,		100 00
	J. D. Gaskell, Salisbury,		100 00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886 July.	Standard Dist. Co., Cincinnati,	$ 200	00
	TAX ON BANK STOCK.		
	Received on above account, this month, as follows:		
	Neil Ellington, Cashier National Bank of Greensboro,	250	00
	John Hutchinson, Cashier First National Bank, Wilson,	127	50
	J. R. Holland, Cashier Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, Charlotte,	426	50
	I. H. Faust, Cashier First National Bank, Salisbury,	125	00
	S. D. Wallace, Cashier Bank of New Hanover, Wilmington,	637	50
	W. H. Fitzgerald, Cashier People's Bank of Monroe,	89	10
	D. C. Waddell, Cashier Bank of Asheville,	252	33
	M. P. Pegram, Cashier First National Bank, Charlotte,	637	50
	Wm. Huske, Cashier Fayetteville National Bank,	425	00
	W. Weddell, Cashier Pamlico Insurance and Banking Co., Tarboro,	107	50
	FEES FROM PRIVATE SECRETARY.		
	Received from C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary to Governor, on the above account, for second quarter of 1886,	215	07
	FEES FROM SECRETARY OF STATE.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on above account, second quarter of 1886,	1,893	53

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	FEES FROM STATE TREASURER.		
July.	Received of Rev. J. S. Watkins, for registering eight 6 per cent. bonds,	$ 4	00
	LICENSE TAX ON BANKS.		
	The People's Bank of Monroe, for license tax employed on capital for one year from June 1, 1885,	50	00
	The People's Bank of Monroe, for license tax employed on capital for one year from June 1st, 1886,	50	00
	Bank of Asheville, N. C., for license tax on capital employed from June 1st, 1886,	200	00
	SALE OF CODE.		
	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on above account, second quarter of 1886,	23	50
	SALE OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.		
	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account, during the second quarter of 1886,	850	05
	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account, during the second quarter of 1886,	3,507	06
	TAX ON ITINERANT PHOTOGRAPHERS.		
	Received of T. W. Moore & Carlisle, Photographers, on above account,	30	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	TAX ON SLEEPING-CAR COMPANIES.		
July.	Received of A. S. Weinsheimer, Sec'y of Pullman Palace Car Co., on above account, for the year ending June 1, 1886,	$ 500	00
	TAX ON SEALS.		
	Received of C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, on the above account for second quarter of 1886,	26	75
	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on the above account for second quarter of 1886,	15	68
	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES.		
	Received from sundry sheriffs on the above account, during this month, as follows:		
	A. C. Ward, Sheriff Pender county,	3,220	99
	R. T. Hodges, Sheriff Beaufort county,	6,395	83
	INDIGENT PUPILS.		
	Received of sundry sheriffs on the above account, during this month, as follows:		
	A. C. Ward, Sheriff Pender county,	15	00
	R. T. Hodges, Sheriff Beaufort county,	30	00
	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
Aug.	Received of sundry persons on the above account, during this month, as follows:		
	John P. Moore's Sons, New York,	100	00
	Chas. W. Lord & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	R. P. Bailey & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	A. G. Fuller & Co., Danville,	100	00
	W. H. Lyon & Co., New York,	100	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886 Aug.	Normberg, Kraus, Lauer & Co., New York,	$	100 00
	Owens & Minor, Richmond,		100 00
	Witts, Beedler & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	J. M. Aydelett & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Heidleberg & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Johnson, Sutton & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	P. T. George & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Isaac A. Shepherd & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Briscos, Swepson & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	White & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Abram French & Co., Boston,		100 00
	Adelsdorf Bros. & Co., Norfolk,		200 00
	Stern & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Darby & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	J. P. Yancey & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Molton Bros., Baltimore,		100 00
	Drewry & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Brown & Roddick, Wilmington,		100 00
	M. Rosenbaum & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	T. S. Dale & Co., Yadkin College,		100 00
	Tabb Bros. & Dimmock, Baltimore,		100 00
	Kern & Hagerty, Baltimore,		100 00
	Darby & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Beard, Roberts & Co., Kernersville,		100 00
	E. M. Andrews, Charlotte,		100 00
	S. Frank & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	Stewart, Ralph & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	E. A. Saunders & Son, Richmond,		100 00
	Carlisle & Fulton, Baltimore,		100 00
	J. N. Yarborough Milling Co., Danville,		100 00
	Patterson & Co., Mt. Airy,		100 00
	Molton Bros., Baltimore,		100 00
	Baltimore United Oil Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	S. Kind & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Jos. Louchheim & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	S. Grabfelder & Co., Louisville,		100 00
	Herring & Jackson, Baltimore,		100 00
	Wiseger & Tiffany, Richmond,		100 00
	Macks & Needle, Charleston,		100 00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	Hall's Safe and Lock Co., Cincinnati,	$	100 00
Aug.	Barbee & Barbee, Raleigh,		100 00
	M. E. Goldsmith, Atlanta,		100 00
	G. H. Davis & Co., Petersburg,		100 00
	Waters & Martin, Norfolk,		100 00
	Stern & Stern, New York,		100 00
	W. D. Kyle & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	M. L. T. Davis & Co , Norfolk,		100 00
	D. Holliday & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	W. Duke, Sons & Co., Durham,		100 00
	L. Elliott & Bro., Baltimore,		100 00
	J. B. Sealey & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Herman, Baker & Co., New York,		100 00
	Lodge & Moore, New York,		100 00
	Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg,		100 00
	Smith & Shackman, Baltimore,		100 00
	E. Levering & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Wingo, Ellett & Crump, Richmond,		100 00
	Mantoue & Co., Charleston,		100 00
	J. J. Thompson, Baltimore,		100 00
	D. Carnerick & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	The Red C Oil Mfg. Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	French, Richards & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Sol Bear, Wilmington,		100 00
	Dewey Bros., Goldsboro,		100 00
	J. Packhurst, Jr., & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	M. Cohen & Son, Petersburg,		100 00
	Carrow, McClung & Co., Knoxville,		100 00
	Carstairs, McCall & Co., Philadelphia,		200 00
	McNeally & Beatty, Mt. Pleasant,		100 00
	Harvey & Blair, Richmond,		100 00
	Spotts & Gibson, Richmond,		100 00
	Davenport & Morris, Richmond,		100 00
	Pool & Moring, Raleigh,		100 00
	F. & J. Heins, Petersburg,		100 00
	Leaksville Cotton and Woolen Mills, Leaksville,		100 00
	Phillips Buttorff Mfg. Co., Nashville,		100 00
	Brown & Bro., Winston,		100 00
	Stewart & Skinner, Baltimore,		100 00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886 Aug.	Corbet, Burch & Co., Durham,	$ 100	00
	Moseley, Born & Co., New York,	100	00
	N. K. Fairbanks & Co., St. Louis,	100	00
	FERTILIZER LICENSES.		
	Received of Allison & Addison, Richm'd,	500	00
	TAX ON BANK STOCK.		
	Received on above account, this month, as follows:		
	R. M. Sloan, Cashier Bank of Reidsville,	125	00
	J. A. Guion, Cashier National Bank, New Bern,	250	00
	W. H. Renland, Cashier First National Bank, Asheville,	212	50
	LICENSE TAX ON BANKS.		
	Received of Burnardt & Sluder, Asheville, for license tax on capital employed for one year from July 10, 1886,	25	00
	Bank of Oxford, for license tax on capital employed for two years from June 1st, 1885,	100	00
	TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.		
	Received of C. S. Plank, Cashier Southern Express Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts for quarter ending June 30th, 1886,	83	45
	TAX ON ITINERANT PHOTOGRAPHERS.		
	Received on above account, this month, as follows:		
	W. S. Cooper, Denver, N. C.,	30	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886 Aug.	Keller & Tally, Durham,	$ 30	00
	Davis & Bro.,	30	00
	TAX ON TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
	Received of C. L. McArthur, Manager W. U. Telegraph Co., 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts of said Co., for 2d quarter of 1886,	91	12
	TAX ON THEATRES.		
	Received of Sanders & Wadsworth, Charlotte, on above account,	100	00
	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
Sept.	Received of sundry persons on above account, this month, as follows:		
	Payne Jones, Louisville,	200	00
	Louisville Coffin Co., Louisville,	100	00
	Holland, Foshler & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	W. S. Myer & Bro., Westminster, Md.,	100	00
	Wm. Morris & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Geo. Blome & Son, Baltimore,	100	00
	C. W. Thorn & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	A. C. Wiley & Co., Atlanta,	100	00
	Chapman, White, Lyons & Co., Knoxville,	100	00
	C. H. Brenaman & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Hall & Pearsall, Wilmington,	100	00
	J. W. Scott & Co., Greensboro,	100	00
	Seward & Munt, Petersburg,	100	00
	Hirstburg & Holland, Baltimore,	100	00
	Willbusch & Higler, New York,	100	00
	W. W. Woodruff & Co., Knoxville,	100	00
	D. W. Miller, Baltimore,	100	00
	R. J. Reynolds, Winston,	100	00
	Boykin, Carmer & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Ward & Jones, Advance,	100	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	Harrison Bros. & Co., Philadelphia,	$	100 00
Sept.	Atlanta Coffin Co., Atlanta,		100 00
	Janney & Congdon, Baltimore,		100 00
	Slater, Myers & Co., Richmond,		200 00
	J. B. Lanier, Salisbury,		200 00
	W. E. Shaw & Co., Charlotte,		100 00
	A. E. Shuford & Co., Hickory,		100 00
	J. V. Williams, Newbern,		100 00
	J. H. Zeiling & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Bates & Auchencloss, Philadelphia,		100 00
	Lurch Bros., Baltimore,		100 00
	James Beaty & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Odell Hardware Co., Greensboro,		100 00
	Seevers & Anderson Milling Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	S. A. Ogburn, Winston,		100 00
	Skinner & Co., Baltimore,		200 00
	Carey Bros. & Greveinger, Philadelphia,		100 00
	The Geo. W. Helme Co., Helmetta,		100 00
	Edward Jenkins & Sons, Baltimore,		100 00
	S. T. Cottrell & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Valinsi Drug and Chemical Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Gilpin, Langdon & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	W. T. Meadows & Co., Oxford,		100 00
	Robertson & Miller, Salisbury,		100 00
	Rosenblatt & Co., New York,		100 00
	Ulman, Boykin & Co., Baltimore,		200 00
	C. West & Sons, Baltimore,		100 00
	Ballard & Ballard Co., Louisville,		100 00
	Henry Zoller & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Prior & Hilgenburg, Baltimore,		100 00
	John Kern, Jr. & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Wm. M. Donaldson, Cincinnati,		100 00
	E. & L. Seigler, Baltimore,		100 00
	John R. Dickie, Bristol, Tenn.,		100 00
	Irwin & Postern, Statesville,		100 00
	Cooper & Bro., Philadelphia,		100 00
	LeRoy Shot and Lead Co., New York,		100 00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886 Sept.	The T. T. Hadock Carriage Co., Cincinnati,	$ 100	00
	Watertown Spring Wagon Co., Watertown,	100	00
	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES.		
	Received of sundry sheriffs on the above account, during this month, as follows:		
	J. P. Arrington, Sheriff Nash county,	6,636	03
	Jas. A. Crews, Sheriff Granville county,	9,115	90
	TAX ON SEWING MACHINES.		
	Received of St. John Sewing Machine Co., Springfield,	200	00
	TAX ON BANK STOCK.		
	Received of sundry persons on above account, this month, as follows:		
	A. G. Brenizer, Cashier Com. National Bank, Charlotte,	371	87
	G. D. Hensley, Cashier Planters' Bank, Mt. Airy,	42	00
	LICENSE TAX ON BANKS.		
	Received of the Planters' Bank of Mt. Airy for license tax employed as bankers from April 7, 1886,	25	00
	TAX ON ITINERANT DENTISTS.		
	Received of B. F. Langenour, dentist, on above account,	30	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886 Sept.	TAX ON ITINERANT MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.		
	Received of Geo. I. Nowitzky on above account,	$	30 00
	TAX ON THEATRES.		
	Received on above account, during this month, as follows:		
	Nat Gray,		100 00
	D. W. C. Benbow,		25 00
	N. C. RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.		
	Received of P. B. Ruffin, Treasurer, for payment in full of 3 per cent. dividend due September 1st, 1886, on 24,870 shares of stock under amended decree of Swazey suit,		74,610 00
	Received of P. B. Ruffin, Treasurer N. C. R. R. Co., for second payment of 3 per cent. dividend due September 1, 1886, on dividend No. 24, for two shares of stock held by State as bequest of Edmond Donald (deceased),		6 00
	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
Oct.	Received of sundry persons on the above account, during this month, as follows:		
	B. Kahn, Norfolk,		100 00
	Langman & Martineze, New York,		100 00
	Tomlinson Mfg. Co., Bush Hill,		100 00
	Wm. D. Dixon & Bro., Baltimore,		100 00
	Clark & Jones, Baltimore,		100 00
	A. R. McCown & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	William F. Cochran, Baltimore,		100 00
	W. M. Powell & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	W. Dessamer, New York,		100 00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	H. H. Reynolds, Winston,	$	100 00
Oct.	Oak City Mfg. Co., Raleigh,		100 00
	F. Freidenrich & Sons, Baltimore,		100 00
	Mudge, Smith & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	James Robertson & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	L. B. Winstock, New York,		100 00
	Colgate & Co., New York,		100 00
	H. B. Grubbs Cracker Co., Nashville,		100 00
	W. H. Samuels & Co., New York,		100 00
	James D. Mason & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Chas. S. Hollister, Newbern,		100 00
	John Early & Co., New York,		100 00
	Gwyn-Harper Mfg. Co., Patterson,		100 00
	W. H. Soles, Baltimore,		100 00
	Atlanta Paper Co., Atlanta,		100 00
	D. Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia,		100 00
	Wolfe & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Cincinnati Coffin Co., Cincinnati,		100 00
	W. A. Fields & Co., Greensboro,		100 00
	Oakley Soap and Perfumery Co., New York,		100 00
	Wm. A. Tottle & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	M. L. T. Davis & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	Chas. Weiller & Son, Baltimore,		100 00
	Adrian Ondesleys & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Smith & Willis, Baltimore,		100 00
	W. F. Allen & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	Hochstader Bros., New York,		100 00
	Robert Portner Brewing Co., Alexandria,		200 00
	Francis H. Leggett & Co., New York,		100 00
	Guggenheimer & Steinhardt, New York,		100 00
	Dr. J. H. McLain Medicine Co., St. Louis,		100 00
	Plummer & Wheeler, Petersburg,		100 00
	R. A. Patterson & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Kerner & Greenfield, Kernersville,		100 00
	Pearre Bros. & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Geo. W. Helms & Co., Helmetta,		100 00
	John Duer & Sons, Baltimore,		100 00
	Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., New York,		100 00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	S. Hammerschlag, New York,	$ 100	00
Oct.	Thurber, Whyland & Co, New York,	100	00
	Church & Co., New York,	100	00
	A. J. Joyner, Wilson,	100	00
	Smeringer & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Austin Fields & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Jas. Pyle & Sons, New York,	100	00
	H. Hamburger & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Reid & Carnrick, New York,	100	00
	Wilson, Burns & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Schiff & Co., Charlotte,	100	00
	Gates & Brown, Richmond,	100	00
	Austin, Nichols & Co., New York,	100	00
	Venable & Heyman, New York,	200	00
	H. L. Hobart, New York,	100	00
	Walker Bros. (Oak City Mfg. Co.) Raleigh,	100	00
	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES.		
	Received from sundry sheriffs on the above account, during this month, as follows:		
	A. H. Galloway, Sheriff Rockingham co.,	9,920	95
	A. G. Mitchell, Sheriff Person county,	4,673	81
	C. C. Crider, Sheriff Rowan county,	9,944	52
	FERTILIZER LICENSES.		
	Received from sundry persons on the above account, during this month,	500	00
	INCORPORATION TAX ON RAILROADS.		
	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for incorporation tax on two railroads,	50	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	TAX ON BANK STOCK.		
Oct.	Received of J. W. Alspaugh, Cashier First National Bank of Winston, for tax on $100,000 value of stock of said Bank, June 1st, 1886,	$ 250	00
	Received of A. K. Walker, Cashier First National Bank of Wilmington, for tax on $204,981.77 value of stock of said Bank, June 1st, 1886,	512	45
	Received of Citizens' Bank of Reidsville, for tax on $25,000 value of stock of said Bank, June 1st, 1886,	62	50
	FEES FROM PRIVATE SECRETARY.		
	Received from C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, fees collected on commissions and seal tax on same, less 5 per cent. commissions for third quarter of 1886,	49	10
	Received of C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, for fees collected on seventy-one grants, less 5 per cent. commissions, for third quarter of 1886,	84	32
	FEES FROM SECRETARY OF STATE.		
	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, fees collected from sundry sources during the third quarter of 1886,	475	53
	LICENSE TAX ON BANKS.		
	Ward & Co., Murfreesboro, license tax on capital employed as bankers for one year from October 6, 1886,	25	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	PUBLIC PRINTING REFUNDED.		
Oct.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for amount paid by State Treasurer on warrant of Auditor for printing executed by State Printer as per contract,	$ 77	50
	SALE OF CODE.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for sale of one copy of the Code,	5	00
	SALES OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for sales of Reports for the third quarter of 1886, less 5 per cent. commissions,	564	78
	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount of taxes collected from sundry Insurance Companies during the third quarter of 1886,	2,670	77
	TAX ON ITINERANT DENTISTS.		
	Received of James A. Hurdle, license as itinerant dentist for one year from date,	30	00
	TAX ON RAILROAD COMPANIES.		
	W. E. Turner, Treasurer of R. & D. R. R. Co., for one half of one per cent. tax on $1,777,693.30 gross receipts of N. C R. R. from July 31, 1885, to July 31, 1886,	8,888	46

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	TAX ON SEALS.		
Oct.			
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for five impressions of seal of office, at fifty cents,	$ 2	50
	TAX ON THEATRES.		
	J. T. Gooch, Treasurer of Roanoke Literary Society, license tax on hall for one year from September 30, 1886,	25	00
	The Messenger Opera House, Goldsboro, license tax on Opera House one year from date,	50	00
	D. Lichtenstein, Tarboro, license tax on Opera House for one year from October 1st, 1886,	25	00
	S. H. Loftin, Kinston, license tax on Opera House for one year from date,	25	00
Nov.	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
	Received of sundry persons, on the above account, during this month, as follows:		
	Robert Buist, Jr., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Henry S. King & Sons, Baltimore,	100	00
	Standard Oil Co., Louisville,	100	00
	Tanner & Tyler, Richmond,	100	00
	Nathaniel Jacobi, Wilmington,	100	00
	Bynum & Catten, Winston,	100	00
	George D. Thaxton & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	H. E. Buckler & Co., Chicago,	100	00
	E. B. Taylor, Richmond,	100	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	Geo. D. Thaxton & Co., Richmond,	$	100 00
Nov.	Mansbach & Gump, Baltimore,		200 00
	W. J. C. Dulany & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	So. Spring-Bed Co., Atlanta,		100 00
	Geo. P. Thomas & Co., Baltimore,		200 00
	Stewart, Ralph & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	J. Straith & Co., Asheville,		100 00
	Charles E. Hunter, Petersburg,		100 00
	George W. Scott, Baltimore,		100 00
	Fleischman & Co., New York,		100 00
	Hill Bros., New York,		100 00
	Tanner, Currier & Heath, Atlanta,		100 00
	Robert Cary & Co., New Orleans,		100 00
	Samuel Bear, Sr., Wilmington,		100 00
	Hurst, Purnell & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Robinson, Lane & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Lenoir Manufacturing Co., Lenoir, Tennessee,		100 00
	G. Cassard & Son, Baltimore,		100 00
	Walker Bros., Norfolk,		100 00
	Harvey & Blair, Richmond,		100 00
	A. D. Royster & Bro., Raleigh,		100 00
	Wrenn, Whitehurst & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
	Schloss Bros. & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Powers, Taylor & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	N. F. Young, Norfolk,		100 00
	H. Cone & Sons, Baltimore,		100 00
	C. G. Sauerhammer, Littletown, Pa.,		100 00
	Goldsborough, Meyer & Pitts, Baltimore,		200 00
	The Atlantic Furniture Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	D. Oppenheimer & Bro., Baltimore,		100 00
	Robert F. Williams & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	W. A. Whitaker, Winston,		100 00
	Carr Bros. & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Wm. A. Brown & Bro., Baltimore,		100 00
	John A. Kratz, Richmond,		100 00
	Eagle and Phenix M'fg Co., Columbus,		100 00
	R. L. Gwyn & Bro., Mt. Airy,		100 00
	Robinson, Lane & Co., Baltimore,		100 00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	N. C. Phosphate Co., Raleigh,	$ 100	00
Nov.	E. G. Leigh, Jr. & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Walter G. Wilson & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	FERTILIZER LICENSES.		
	Received on the above account, during this month,	500	00
	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES.		
	Received of sundry sheriffs, on the above account, during this month, as follows:		
	Thos. K. Miller, Sheriff Ashe county,	3,239	73
	C. W. Todd, Sheriff Madison county,	2,946	81
	Neill McQueen, Sheriff Cumberland co.,	7,586	66
	George C. Fitts, Sheriff Warren county,	4,777	51
	H. C. Kearney, Sheriff Franklin county,	6,610	31
	B. S. Graves, Sheriff Caswell county,	6,358	02
	INDIGENT PUPILS—INSTITUTION DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.		
	Received of Neill McQueen, Sheriff Cumberland county, on the above account,	45	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	TAX ON BANK STOCK.		
Nov.			
	Received of S. C. White, Cashier State National Bank, on the above account,	$ 250	00
	LICENSE TAX ON BANKS.		
	Received of S. H. Loftin, for license tax on capital employed as banker for one year from October 1, 1885,	25	00
	Received of S. H. Loftin, for license tax on capital employed as banker for one year from October 1, 1886,	25	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING REFUNDED.		
	Received of Agricultural Department, for amount paid by State Treasurer for printing executed by Public Printer,	2,364	84
	Received of N. C. Insane Asylum, for amount paid by State Treasurer for printing executed by Public Printer,	232	61
	Received of N. C. Penitentiary, for amount paid by State Treasurer for printing executed by Public Printer,	190	85
	TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.		
	W. H. Sherman, Cashier South'n Express Co., for two per cent. tax on gross rec'ts of said Company in North Carolina for quarter ending October 31, 1886,	87	35

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886	TAX ON TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
Nov.			
	C. L. McArthur, Manager, W. U. T. Co., for two per cent. tax on gross receipts in North Carolina, third quarter, 1886,	$ 107	67
	TAX ON ITINERANT MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.		
	T. N. Jackson, for license as itinerant medical practitioner for one year from date,	30	00
	TAX ON ITINERANT OPTICIANS.		
	W. G. Brown, for license as itinerant optician for one year from date,	30	00
	TAX ON THEATRES.		
	Town of Shoe Heel, for license tax on Opera House for one year from date,	25	00
	Ferrall Bros., Raleigh, for license tax on Tucker Hall for one year from July 25, 1886,	100	00
	Guirkin & Creecy, Elizabeth City, for license tax on Opera House for one year from October 25, 1886,	25	00
	Williams & Parker, Wadesboro, for license tax on Opera House for one year from date,	25	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1886 Nov.	Burwell Hall, Henderson, for license tax on Opera House for one year from date,	$ 25	00
	J. F. Van Pitt, for license tax on Statesville Opera House for one year from date,	25	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

STATEMENT F.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENT PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC FUND WERE MADE.

Adjutant General's Department,	$ 903	11
Agricultural Department,	41,000	00
Agricultural Societies,	1,700	00
Appropriation for disabled soldiers (special),	4,440	00
Auditor's Department,	3,499	96
Board of Internal Improvements,	70	15
Capitol Square and public grounds,	648	67
Convict account (conveying convicts to Penitentiary),	9,628	69
Department of Public Instruction,	2,899	96
Distributing Laws,	7	11
Drummers' license tax refunded,	100	00
Eastern N. C. Insane Asylum,	25,000	00
Executive Department,	5,190	00
Executive Mansion,	2,068	36
Fugitives from justice,	1,074	31
Indigent pupils at Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	485	00
Interest on four per cent. State debt,	114,104	00
Interest on six per cent. State debt,	201,195	00
Investment in four per cent. State bonds,	247,815	98
Judiciary,	46,605	74
Normal Schools,	8,000	00
N. C. Insane Asylum,	51,000	00
N. C. Inst. Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	46,000	00
Oxford Orphan Asylum,	10,000	00
Penitentiary,	121,900	00
Penitentiary Sunday School,	50	00
Public Printing,	19,972	10
Public tax refunded,	1,831	92
Quarantine regulations,	1,392	50
Settling State taxes,	955	48

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

State Board of Health,	$ 2,300	00
State Boundary,	464	12
State Canvassing Board,	68	80
State Department,	4,749	96
Pensions to Confederate soldiers and widows,	41,430	75
State Guard,	3,700	69
State Library,	1,274	69
Stationery (amount refunded),	58	70
Superintendent of Capitol,	750	00
Tax Commission,	1,700	50
Treasury Department,	6,049	92
University of North Carolina,	27,500	00
Weights and Measures,	354	75
Western N. C. Insane Asylum (construction and furnishing accounts),	50,000	00
Western N. C. Insane Asylum (support account),	43,300	00
Contingencies,	19,411	39
	$ 1,172,652	31

The foregoing disbursements ($1,172,652.31) are subject to deduction of special items, as follows:

Agricultural Department—being tax on fertilizers	$ 41,000	00
Interest on new six per cent. State bonds	201,195	00
Executive Mansion provided for from sales of State lots in the city of Raleigh	2,068	36
Investment in four per cent. State bonds	247,815	98
	$ 492,079	34
Deducting the above amount, the legitimate disbursements payable out of the ordinary revenues are, including the interest on the four per cent. State bonds,	$ 680,572	97

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

1885	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Dec.	Seth Nowell, for drayage on goods for State Arsenal,	$ 2	00
	Richmond & Danville Railroad Co., for freight on goods for State Arsenal,		44
	John Straughan, for work done and boxes furnished State Arsenal,	2	00
	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex officio*, for amount in hands of State Treasurer received by him from sale of fertilizer licenses,	1,000	00
	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	T. D. Lattemore, C. S. C. of Cleveland county, for annual pension to Thos. W. Bridges, who lost his eyesight in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	W. M. Baldwin, C. S. C. of Columbus county, for annual pension to Henry Vines, who lost his legs in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	C. E. Cross, for salary as Chief Clerk to Auditor of State for the month of November, 1885,	83	33
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	J. C. Brewster & Co., for repairing lawn		

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Dec.	mower and furnishing sundry necessary articles for Capitol Square,	$ 19	35
	Robert Hines, for work done on Capitol Square during the month of December, 1885,	26	88
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs and others, on the above account, for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, &c., &c., during this month, as follows:		
	John Norton, for reward for the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	10	00
	D. B. Hooker, Sheriff Pamlico county, one convict to Penitentiary,	35	40
	R. J. Lewis, Sheriff Halifax county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	42	75
	E. Nichols, Deputy Sheriff New Hanover county, seven convicts to Penitentiary,	66	95
	J. C. Latta, Deputy Sheriff Orange county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	11	60
	C. C. Krider, Sheriff Rowan county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	52	00
	R. A. Edwards, for reward for, and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	27	65
	R. B. Richardson, Deputy Sheriff Wake county, twelve convicts to Penitentiary,	11	45
	J. P. Arrington, Sheriff Nash co., seven convicts to Penitentiary,	101	25
	H. C. Hardison, Sheriff Martin county, one convict to Penitentiary,	30	65
	J. H. Hahn, Deputy Sheriff Craven co., six convicts to Penitentiary,	69	95
	T. M. Carr, Deputy Sheriff Mecklenburg county, nine convicts to Penitentiary,	105	10
	P. D. Leonard, Sheriff Davidson county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	23	05

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Dec.	Samuel Albertson, Sheriff Duplin county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	$ 24	75
	D. W. Jones, Deputy Sheriff Sampson co., one convict to Penitentiary,	39	35
	J. R. Hodges, Deputy Sheriff Beaufort county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	83	65
	B. Hill, Sheriff Sampson county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	49	80
	J. H. Hartman, for expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	80	60
	Berry Bryant, Sheriff Richmond county, one convict to Penitentiary,	20	25
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	John Devereux, for salary as clerk to Superintendent of Public Instruction for November, 1885,	83	33
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	C. H. Armfield, for salary as Private Secretary to the Governor for November, 1885,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, for salary as Clerk to the Governor for November, 1885,	50	00
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
	General Battle, for reward offered by the Governor for the arrest of one William Petaway, a fugitive from justice,	150	00
	GOVERNOR'S MANSION.		
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., for freight on sundry articles of furniture for Governor's house,	55	85

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Dec.	John T. Morris, for necessary articles of furniture furnished the Governor's house,	$ 10	55
	Z. Stainback, for making one biscuit brake for Governor's house,	3	00
	Soper & Taylor, for bill rendered for furniture for Governor's house,	1,513	35
	J. Turner Morehead, for ten pair blankets furnished Governor's house,	60	00
	INDIGENT PUPILS—DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.		
	North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for amount to cover expenses for clothing and traveling of indigent pupils at said institution for the year 1885,	485	00
	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	1,303	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	50,385	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	R. H. Bradley, for salary as Marshal and Librarian of the Supreme Court for the month of November, 1885,	66	67
	F. I. Osborn, Solicitor Eleventh District, three certificates,	60	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, two certificates,	40	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, three certificates,	60	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Dec.	J. H. Collins, Solicitor Second District, two certificates,	$ 40	00
	John H. Dobson, Solicitor Ninth District, ten certificates,	200	00
	F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Fifth District, seven certificates,	140	00
	Lydia A. McKoy, executrix of the late Allmond A. McKoy, Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, for salary as Judge to date of death, November 11th, 1885,	277	77
	Jas. D. McIver, Solicitor Seventh District, two certificates,	40	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, four certificates,	80	00
	J. S. Adams, Solicitor Eighth District, seven certificates,	140	00
	G. S. Ferguson, Solicitor Twelfth District, two certificates,	40	00
	PENSIONS.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	11,283	75
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, for sundry printing and binding for the different State departments during this month,	2,880	83
	L. O. Lougee and John Spelman, practical printers, for examining two accounts of Public Printer during this month, at $2.00 each for each account,	8	00
	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs on the above account, during this month,	28	65

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885	STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.		
Dec.	Thomas F. Wood, Secretary and Treasurer, for amount on account of appropriation to State Board of Health,	$ 500	00
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as Chief Clerk to Secretary of State for November, 1885,	83	33
	STATE GUARD.		
	Western North Carolina Railroad Co., for transportation of State Troops to encampment of State Guard at Asheville, July 1st, 1885,	82	00
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for annual appropriation to Howard Light Infantry for the year 1885,	150	00
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for amount to cover expenses to Washington, D. C., on official business connected with his department,	100	00
	Albemarle and Raleigh R. R., for transportation of State Troops from Bethel to Tarboro and return *en route* to N. C. State Exposition,	11	12
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	J. C. Birdsong, for salary as State Librarian for November, 1885,	62	50
	Seth Nowell, for drayage on goods for Library,		50
	J. Wm. Jones, Secretary Southern Historical Society, for subscription to Southern Historical Papers for the year 1886,	3	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Dec.	Goldsboro Messenger, for subscription to said paper for State Library from January 1st, 1885, to January 1st, 1886,	$ 3	00
	A. R. Spofford, Editor, for one American Almanac, for State Library,	1	50
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	C. M. Roberts, for salary as Sup't of the Capitol and State Arsenal, for November, 1885,	62	50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	T. A. Partin, for salary as clerk to State Treasurer for the month of November, 1885,	66	66
	J. S. McAlister, for salary as Teller in State Treasury for the month of November, 1885,	62	50
	W. N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—(BUILDING ACCOUNT.)		
	W. J. Yates, President Board Directors, on account of appropriation for the completion of the North Wing of said Asylum for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1885,	5,000	00
	W. N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—(SUPPORT ACCOUNT.)		
	John A. Dickson, Deputy Treasurer, salary for quarter ending November 30th, 1885,	75	00
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	Southern Express Co., for charges on		

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Dec.	sundry packages sent and received by the different State departments for November, 1885,	$ 55	90
	Julius Palmer, for making and putting down carpets, and sundry other work done in the Executive department,	14	75
	Western Union Telegraph Co., for sundry messages sent and received by the different State departments, during November, 1885,	5	52
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for 545 lbs. shavings furnished the Sec'y of State to pack laws, &c., for shipment,	16	35
	Richmond and Danville Railroad Co., for freight and drayage on goods for Executive Department,		82
	Raleigh News and Observer, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	18	50
	Durham Tobacco Plant, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	15	00
	Chas. Watkins & Co., for express charges on $20,000 4 per cent. N. C. Bonds for State Treasurer,	31	70
	Raleigh Register, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	35	00
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., for freight and drayage on case of merchandise for office of Secretary of State,	2	57
	State Chronicle, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	25	00
	J. C. Brewster & Co., for repairing and furnishing sundry necessary articles for the different State departments,	86	90
	Thos. H. Briggs, for work done and lumber furnished the offices of Governor, State Treasury and State Library,	76	55
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of the Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters and the		

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Dec.	watchman of the Capitol during December, 1885,	$ 224	00
	Herman Heller, for one seal check protector furnished Treasury department,	10	00
	Charles Cotton, for services as servant and messenger of the Supreme Court for December, 1885,	28	00
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., Raleigh, N. C., for postage furnished the different State departments during December, 1885,	106	00
	Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on paper for Secretary of State,	13	75
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas furnished Capitol building and gate lamps during November, 1885,	53	80
	Charlotte Home-Democrat, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	25	00
	The Daily Review, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	23	50
	Henderson Gold Leaf, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	12	00
	The Caswell News, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	10	00
	Newbern Journal, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of the Code,	15	00
	Orange County Observer, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of the Code,	12	50
	Julius A. Bonitz, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	17	00
	The Oldham Publishing House, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	25	00
	The Landmark, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	15	00
	W. W. McDiarmid, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of the Code,	25	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Dec.	The Asheville Citizen, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	$ 26	25
	The Elizabeth City Economist, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	20	00
	New Era, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of the Code,	14	00
	Jos. Blount Cheshire, Jr., for copying for printers MSS. of Colonial Records,	40	00
	Agar, Hamblin & Co., for three letter files furnished the Secretary of State,	3	30
	James A. Leak, for mileage and per diem as commissioner to examine the accounts of State Treasurer and Auditor,	45	00
	H. A. London, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of the Code,	18	00
	The Tar River Talker, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	15	00
	Torchlight Publishing Co., for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	10	00
	H. T. Estabrook, for amount of bill of stationery furnished the Adjutant General's department,	8	35
	The Anson Times, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	8	00
	W. H. Bernard, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	28	50
	The Rockingham Rocket, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	24	00
	Tarboro Southerner, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	25	00
	Geo. M. Bulla, for mileage and per diem as commissioner to examine the books of State Treasurer and Auditor,	58	40
	John E. Woodard, for mileage and per diem as commissioner to examine the books of State Treasurer and Auditor,	46	60

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1885 Dec.	M. S. Robins, for mileage and per diem as commissioner to examine the books of State Treasurer and Auditor,	$ 43	40
	T. B. Womack, for mileage and per diem as commissioner to examine the books of State Treasurer and Auditor,	44	20
	H. Mahler, for repairing clock in Treasury department,	8	00
	Chas. K. Dabney, for Foot's Sketches of N. C. furnished Secretary of State,	8	00
	Boykin & Tomlinson, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	5	00
	The Reidsville Times, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	5	00
	Albemarle Enquirer, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	20	00
	Raleigh News and Observer, for publishing proclamations of Governor,	9	85
	Culbreth & Nicholson, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	10	00
	W. W. Scott, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	20	00
	Person County Courier, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	10	00
1886	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Jan.	Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry necessary articles furnished State Arsenal,	1	42
	Richmond and Danville Railroad Co., for freight and drayage on one box of merchandise for State Arsenal,	3	80
	Johnstone Jones, for salary as Adjutant General for third and fourth quarters of 1885,	300	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
Jan.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for amount received by him as State Treasurer for sale of fertilizer licenses,	$ 5,000	00
	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	J. S. Call, C. S. C. Wilkes county, for annual pension to Geo. P. Johnson, who lost both arms while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	J. K. Boone, C. S. C. of Haywood county, for annual pension to Weldon N. Edwards, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	J. K. Boone, C. S. C. of Haywood county, for annual pension to William Massey, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	C. E. Cross, for salary as Chief Clerk to Auditor of State for December, 1885,	83	33
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, for services as gardener in Capitol Square during this month,	33	60
	Thomas Donaldson, for 40 loads manure furnished Capitol Square,	30	00
	John C. Jordan, for sundry work done on Capitol Square,	1	75

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
Jan.	Paid sundry sheriffs and others, on the above account, during this month, for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, &c., as follows:		
	Robert I. Durham, for expenses and reward for the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	$ 24	70
	R. A. Cunningham, for expenses and reward in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	30	25
	W. M. Black, Sheriff Moore county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	21	85
	J. H. Mullins, Deputy Sheriff Wake co., two convicts to Penitentiary,	3	50
	J. A. Rogers, Deputy Sheriff Wake co., seven convicts to Penitentiary,	10	50
	J. S. Crowder, Sheriff Anson county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	45	80
	Jas. Elder, Deputy Sheriff New Hanover county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	27	00
	C. A. Separk, Deputy Sheriff Wake co., three convicts to Penitentiary,	9	00
	A. F. Toon, Sheriff Columbus co., three convicts to Penitentiary,	62	65
	George C. Fitts, Sheriff Warren county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	34	65
	W. C. Troy, Sup't convicts, for amount paid by him for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of escaped convicts,	36	00
	W. M. King, Sheriff Pitt county, ten convicts to Penitentiary,	179	10
	M. B. Lassiter, Sheriff Montgomery co., one convict to Penitentiary,	30	10
	N. F. Hancock, Deputy Sheriff Rockingham county, one convict to Penitentiary,	21	70
	J. D. Hamlin, Sheriff Yadkin county, one convict to Penitentiary,	31	10

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Jan.	H. C. Kearney, Sheriff Franklin county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	$ 14	30
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	J. Devereux, for salary as Clerk to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for December, 1885,	83	33
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for amount to cover traveling expenses in interest of public schools,	50	00
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for salary for fourth quarter of 1885,	375	00
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary to Governor, for salary for December, 1885,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, for salary as Clerk to Governor for December, 1885,	50	00
	A. M. Scales, for salary as Governor for fourth quarter of 1885,	750	00
	A. M. Scales, for amount allowed him for house rent for fourth quarter of 1885,	90	00
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
	W. H. Deaver, Special Agent, for expenses incurred while in pursuit of fugitives from justice,	36	90
	C. A. Separk, Deputy Sheriff of Wake county, for expenses incurred in going to and returning from Virginia in pursuit of one David Hare, a fugitive from justice,	117	34

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	GOVERNOR'S MANSION.		
Jan.	W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., for carpeting and other necessary articles furnished on account of Governor's Mansion,	$ 66	71
	Fred. A. Watson, for necessary articles of furniture for Governor's Mansion,	3	50
	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account, during this month,	22,724	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account, during this month,	585	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	Walter Clark, salary as Judge of Superior Court, fourth quarter of 1885,	625	00
	W. H. Bagley, for semi-annual salary as Clerk of the Supreme Court for the year ending December 31, 1885,	150	00
	R. H. Bradley, for salary as Marshal and Librarian of the Supreme Court for the month of December, 1885,	66	67
	Thos. S. Ashe, salary as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, fourth quarter, 1885,	625	00
	Fred. Philips, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, fourth quarter, 1885,	625	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, one certificate,	20	00
	H. G. Connor, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, for fourth quarter, 1885,	625	00
	John A. Gilmer, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, fourth quarter, 1885,	625	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Jan.	Wm. M. Shipp, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, fourth quarter, 1885,	$ 625	00
	A. S. Merrimon, salary as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, fourth quarter, 1885,	625	00
	W. N. H. Smith, salary as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, fourth quarter, 1885,	625	00
	Jas. C. MacRae, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, fourth quarter, 1885,	625	00
	Jas. E. Shepherd, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, fourth quarter, 1885,	625	00
	Swift Galloway, Solicitor Fourth District, one certificate,	20	00
	J. H. Collins, Solicitor Second District, two certificates,	40	00
	W. J. Montgomery, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, fourth quarter, 1885,	625	00
	Theo. F. Davidson, salary as Attorney General and Supreme Court Reporter, fourth quarter, 1885,	500	00
	Theo. F. Davidson, annual appropriation for clerical assistance in his department,	300	00
	G. S. Ferguson, Solicitor Ninth District, one certificate,	20	00
	J. C. L. Gudger, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, fourth quarter, 1885,	625	00
	J. F. Graves, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, fourth quarter, 1885,	625	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, two certificates,	40	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, two certificates,	40	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, one certificate,	20	00
	Jas. D. McIver, Solicitor Seventh District, three certificates,	60	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	PENITENTIARY.		
Jan.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex officio*, for part of annual appropriation to said institution for the year 1886,	$ 50,000	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, for sundry printing and binding for the different State departments,	1,165	31
	John Spelman and L. O. Lougee, practical printers, for examining six accounts of Public Printer during this month, at $2.00 each for each account,	24	00
	PENSIONS.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	13,835	50
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
	E. C. Hackney, Chatham co., for amount paid him on the above account, his property having been erroneously assessed for the year 1883,	3	87
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for quarantine consultations and traveling expenses of self and Drs. Wood and Thomas at sundry times during the year 1885,	105	00
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, salary for fourth quarter of 1885, including wages of boat hands,	240	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Jan.	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for amount paid by him for repairing quarantine boat house,	$60	00
	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs on the above account, during this month,	276	60
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Batchelor, salary as Clerk to Secretary of State for December, 1885,	83	33
	W. L. Saunders, salary as Secretary of State for third and fourth quarters of 1885,	1,000	00
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount allowed for extra clerical assistance in his office for third and fourth quarters of 1885,	500	00
	STATE GUARD.		
	J. C. Brewster & Co., for one cot furnished "Camp Russell" on account of State Guard, during its encampment at the N. C. State Exposition,	2	50
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for expenses incurred in a trip to Washington, D. C., on official business connected with his department,	50	00
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	J. C. Birdsong, for salary as State Librarian for December, 1885,	62	50
	The Oldham Publishing Co., for subscription to the "Western Sentinel" to January 25, 1886, and eight extra copies of the same,	4	90

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Jan.	The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for subscription to the "Missionary Herald" for one year from January, 1886,	$ 2	25
	W. C. & F. P. Church, for annual subscription to "Army and Navy Journal,"	6	00
	J. W. Randolph & English, for Southern Historical Papers, vols. 3 and 4,	3	00
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for sundry binding done for State Library,	67	60
	Virginia Historical Society, subscription for 1886 as member of said society,	5	00
	Raleigh News and Observer, for forty-nine extra papers and subscription to daily paper for one year,	8	76
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	C. M. Roberts, for salary as Sup't of the Capitol and State Arsenal, for December, 1885,	62	50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	J. S. McAlister, for salary as Teller in State Treasury for the month of December, 1885,	62	50
	T. A. Partin, for salary as clerk to State Treasurer for the month of December, 1885,	66	66
	H. M. Cowan, salary as Chief Clerk for fourth quarter, 1885,	375	00
	D. W. Bain, salary as State Treasurer for fourth quarter, 1885,	750	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.		
Jan.	Untversity of North Carolina, for quarterly instalment of appropriation for the maintenance of the University, fourth quarter, 1885,	$ 3,750	00
	University of North Carolina, for semi-annual instalment of interest on certificate of indebtedness,	3,750	00
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
	C. M. Roberts, salary as State Standard Keeper for fourth quarter, 1885,	25	00
	WESTERN INSANE ASYLUM—(BUILDING ACCOUNT).		
	W. J. Yates, President Board Directors W. N. C. Insane Asylum, for part of appropriation for completion of north wing of said Asylum,	2,500	00
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	H. A. Foote, for advertising an act to repeal sec. 1245 of The Code,	20	00
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters and the Watchman of the Capitol during this month,	280	00
	Western Union Telegraph Company, for sundry messages sent and received by the different State Departments during this month,	13	26
	Charles Cotton, for services as servant and messenger of the Supreme Court during this month,	40	40
	John W. Scott, Jr., for advertising an act to repeal sec. 1245 of The Code,	20	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Jan.	S. A. Ashe, Post Master, Raleigh, N. C., for postage and box-rent furnished the different State Departments during this month,	$ 62	50
	The "Alamance Gleaner," for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	22	75
	The "Washington Gazette," for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	12	50
	The "Observer and Gazette," for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	35	00
	H. Mahler, for seal and press for Mecklenburg county,	10	00
	Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, for freight and drayage on one box of stationery for office of Secretary of State,		63
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in Capitol building and gate lamps for December, 1885,	59	20
	H. Mahler, for cancels furnished State Treasurer,	36	00
	Fred. A. Watson, for necessary articles furnished the different State Departm'ts,	2	75
	W. C. Ivy, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	12	50
	T. H. Briggs & Sons, for necessary articles furnished the different State Departm'ts,	27	80
	"Newton Enterprise," for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	8	00
	A. W. Shaffer, for one copy of "Shaffer's Wall Map of North Carolina," for Secretary of State,	10	00
	D. J. Whitehard, for advertising an act to repeal sec. 1245 of The Code,	10	00
	T. F. Brockwell, for repairing lock to vault in Treasury Department,	2	50
	Smithfield Herald, for advertising an act to repeal sec. 1245 of The Code,	6	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Jan.	W. T. Weaver, Post Master, Asheville, for necessary postage furnished the Adjutant General's Department,	$ 3	00
	Waynesville News, for advertising an act to repeal sec. 1245 of The Code,	4	45
	T. G. Cobb, for advertising an act to repeal sec. 1245 of The Code,	12	00
	R. Bunch, for "Moist Letter Copying Books" furnished Auditor's Department,	4	10
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., for necessary articles of furniture furnished the different State Departments,	29	83
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Feb.	Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Co., for freight and drayage on goods for State Arsenal,		50
	F. A. Olds, salary as State Ordnance Officer to January 1, 1886, including special services at Asheville,	75	00
	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex officio*, for amount received by him from sale of fertilizer licenses,	15,000	00
	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	J. J. White, Clerk Superior Court Madison county, for annual pension to Chas. Yelton, who lost both eyes while engaged in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
Feb.	C. E. Cross, salary as Chief Clerk for January, 1886,	$ 83	33
	W. P. Roberts, salary as State Auditor for fourth quarter, 1885,	375	00
	W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, for additional clerical assistance for fourth quarter, 1885,	250	00
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, for services as gardener during February, 1886,	26	85
	Jordan Taylor, for seven loads of manure furnished the Square,	5	25
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Sundry sheriffs and others, on the above account, during this month, for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, railroads, and capturing escaped convicts, as follows:		
	J. R. Rich, Sheriff Buncombe county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	60	35
	J. A. Crews, Sheriff Granville county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	29	45
	D. A. Grantham, Sheriff Wayne county, fourteen convicts to Penitentiary,	71	05
	W. T. Buxton, Sheriff Northampton co., one convict to Penitentiary,	25	25
	S. L. Yount, Sheriff Catawba county, one convict to Penitentiary,	33	95
	F. J. Floyd, Sheriff Robeson county, six convicts to Penitentiary,	63	00
	W. C. Troy, Superintendent convicts W. N. C. Railroad, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	45	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Feb.	J. D. Sutton, Sheriff Lenoir county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	$ 41	35
	J. A. Green, Sheriff Harnett county, one convict to Penitentiary,	19	00
	J. R. Staton, Sheriff Edgecombe county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	68	85
	H. W. Jones, Deputy Sheriff Granville county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	19	85
	W. P. Snakenburg, Sheriff Wilson county, one convict to Penitentiary,	18	10
	T. J. Allison, Sheriff Iredell county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	78	00
	R. J. Porter, Deputy Sheriff Mecklenburg county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	60	80
	J. T. Ellington, Sheriff Johnston county, nine convicts to Penitentiary,	38	25
	C. C. Krider, Jr., Deputy Sheriff Rowan county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	42	85
	Jas. G. Kenan, Sheriff Duplin county, one convict to Penitentiary,	22	35
	B. A. Horne, Deputy Sheriff Union co., one convict to Penitentiary,	22	45
	R. J. Lewis, Sheriff Halifax co., five convicts to Penitentiary,	53	25
	W. E. Walker, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of two escaped convicts,	59	84
	R. B. Richardson, Deputy Sheriff Wake county, for three days' service in conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, the same being error in account rendered and audited December 7, 1885.	6	00
	Berry Bryant, Sheriff Richmond county, one convict to Penitentiary,	18	45
	R. T. Hodges, Sheriff Beaufort county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	53	35
	J. D. Hamlin, Sheriff Yadkin county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	75	35

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
Feb.	John Devereux, salary as Clerk to Sup't of Public Instruction for January, 1886,	$ 83	33
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	C. H. Armfield, for salary as Private Secretary to the Governor for January, 1886,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, for salary as Executive Clerk for the month of January, 1886,	50	00
	INSANE ASYLUM.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex officio*, for annual appropriation for said Institution for 1886,	51,000	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	3,390	00
	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	30,080	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Marshal and Librarian to the Supreme Court for January, 1886,	66	66
	Swift Galloway, Solicitor Fourth District, two certificates,	40	00
	James D. McIver, Solicitor Seventh District, two certificates,	40	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, two certificates,	40	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Feb.	R. B. Glenn, Solicitor Ninth District, three certificates,	$ 60	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, one certificate,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, one certificate,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, two certificates,	40	00
	F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Fifth District, three certificates,	60	00
	A. C. Avery, Judge of the Superior Court, salary fourth quarter, 1885,	625	00
	OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.		
	F. H. Busbee, for appropriation to said Asylum for the first quarter, 1886,	2,500	00
	PENSIONS.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	2,271	50
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, for sundry printing and binding for the State Departments,	1,310	34
	John Spelman and L. O. Lougee, practical printers, for examining four accounts of Public Printer, at $2 each for each account,	16	00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
	E. A. Moffitt, Sheriff Randolph county, for amount refunded on account of overpayment of State taxes of 1885,	300	00
	John A. Womack, Administrator of the Estate of W. H. Dark, for amount re-		

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Feb.	funded on account of overpayment of State taxes of 1885,	$ 26	00
	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs, on the above account, during this month,	296	33
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as Chief Clerk to Secretary of State for January, 1886,	83	33
	STATE GUARD.		
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for annual appropriation to the Smithville Guards,	150	00
	Western N. C. R. R. Co., for amount of error in account for transportation furnished troops to Asheville Encampment,	2	00
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the State Library during January, 1886,	4	25
	J. C. Birdsong, for salary as State Librarian for January, 1886,	62	50
	The "Weekly Star," for subscription to said paper for one year,	1	50
	The "Charlotte Observer," for one-half ream paper and ruling the same, ordered by the Secretary of State,	6	00
	Agar, Hamblin & Co., for pamphlet cases and box ordered by the Secretary of State,	3	30
	R. S. Tucker, for six copies of "Early Times in Raleigh,"	3	00
	S. S. Boyd, for one copy of "Indian Land Names,"	1	25

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Feb.	Turner, McLain & Fosee Directory Company, for one copy of Raleigh City Directory,	$ 3	00
	Charles Emerson, for one copy of his Directory,	3	00
	David Appleton & Co., for volume two McMaster, and postage on the same,	2	23
	Charlotte Home-Democrat, for subscription to said paper for two years from January 1, 1885,	4	00
	John S. Henderson, for two volumes of Peter Force's Tracts,	9	00
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of Capitol and State Arsenal for January, 1886,	62	50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	J. S. McAlister, salary as Teller in Treasury Department for January, 1886,	62	50
	T. A. Partin, salary as Clerk to State Treasurer for January, 1886,	66	66
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—SUPPORT ACCOUNT.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex officio*, on account of annual appropriation for the support of said Asylum for 1886,	10,000	00
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—BUILDING ACCOUNT.		
	W. J. Yates, President Board Directors, for part of appropriation for the completion of the north wing of said Asylum,	5,000	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	CONTINGENCIES.		
Feb.	Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during January, 1886,	$ 1	30
	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during January, 1886,	83	85
	John Gatling, Attorney at Law, for services in case, Swazey *vs.* N. C. Railroad Co. *et als.*, in Circuit Court U. S.,	100	00
	W. U. Telegraph Co., for sundry telegrams sent and received by the different State Departments during January, 1886,	5	54
	Charlotte Observer, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	10	00
	"Evening Visitor," for advertising proposals for coal for the different State Departments,	3	00
	Battle & Mordecai, attorneys at law, for services in the petition of John T. McLelland *et als.* vs. M. McGehee *et als.*, State Commissioners, and S. F. Phillips, receiver in Swazey case in U. S. Circuit Court,	150	00
	Phil. H. Andrews & Co., for 30 tons of coal furnished the different State departments,	180	00
	The Thomson-Houston Electric Light Co., of Raleigh, for three lights furnished Capitol Square during January, 1886,	37	50
	H. Mahler, for clock furnished Auditor's Department,	22	50
	C. M. Roberts, Superintendent of Capitol, for payment of sundry waiters and watchman of the Capitol for the month of February, 1886,	224	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Feb.	Chas. Cotton, for services as servant and messenger of the Supreme Court during February, 1886,	$ 32	32
	Raleigh "News and Observer," for advertising proposals for coal for the different State Departments,	1	00
	"Shelby Aurora," for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	8	00
	Alfred Williams & Co., for sundry necessary articles of stationery furnished the diffent State Departments,	127	40
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in Capitol building during Jan'y, 1886,	26	00
	W. J. C. Dulaney & Co., for sundry necessary articles of stationery furnished the different State Departments,	168	50
	August Gast & Co., for sundry articles of stationery furnished the different State Departments,	126	94
	A. G. Elliott, for fifty-one reams of paper furnished the different State Departm'ts,	252	45
	Herman Heller, for one stamp and pad furnished Auditor's Department,		75
	John T. Morris, for one lounge furnished the Supreme Court Room,	7	50
	"Roanoke News," for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	12	00
	Richmond and Danville Railroad Co., for freight and drayage on nine cases of paper for Secretary of State,	58	91
	E. M. Uzzell, for sixty-five reams of paper furnished Secretary of State, freight and drayage on the same included,	104	60
	W. L. Saunders, for amount paid for preparing for printer MSS. of Colonial Records,	10	00
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount paid A. Defore for translating and preparing for printing Colonial Records,	115	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Feb.	Jos. B. Cheshire, Jr., for copying for printer MSS. of Colonial Records,	$ 95	75
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., Raleigh, N. C., for necessary postage furnished the different State departments during this month,	38	00
	W. J. Teague, Entry Taker of Randolph county, for making five reports on entries for 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885,	1	50
	S. A. Potter, editor Beaufort Telephone, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	12	00
	Citizens National Bank, of Raleigh, N. C., for exchange on London for £50 payable to W. Noel Sainsbury, for preparing for printer MSS. of Colonial Records,	246	50
	B. F. Womble, for nine days' work preparing Colonial Records for press,	25	00
	Kemp B. Batchelor, for preparing for printer MSS. of Colonial Records,	30	50
	Chas. Watkins & Co., for express charges on three thousand dollars of N. C. State bonds to Raleigh,	6	00
	A. Creech, for sundry necessary articles of furniture furnished the Supreme Court Room,	6	45
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
March	A. H. Haynes, for work done in State Arsenal during the months of February and March, 1886,	9	50
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., for freight and drayage on goods for State Arsenal,	4	80
	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.		
	J. B. Harris, Treasurer Poplar Tent Fair Association, for annual appropriation		

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 March	for the payment of premiums upon agricultural products, &c.,	$ 50	00
	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	Paid sundry Superior Court Clerks on the above account during this month,	600	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	C. E. Cross, for salary as Chief Clerk to Auditor of State for February, 1886,	83	33
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, for services as gardener during the month of March, 1886,	26	88
	Wm. Simpson, for fertilizers furnished for use on Capitol Square,	57	50
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs and others, on above account, during this month, for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, railroads, and for the capture of escaped convicts,	888	28
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	John Devereux, for salary as clerk to Superintendent of Public Instruction for February, 1886,	83	33
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for amount to defray traveling expenses in interest of pub. schools,	100	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
March	C. H. Armfield, salary as Private Secretary to the Governor for February, 1886,	$ 100	00
	W. N. Scales, salary as Executive Clerk for February, 1886,	50	00
	GOVERNOR'S MANSION.		
	W. H. Hughes, for sundry articles of crockery for the Governor's Mansion,	4	00
	INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex officio*, for annual appropriation for said institution for 1886,	36,000	00
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex officio*, for appropriation for improvements and repairs at both the white and colored departments of said institution for 1885 and 1886,	10,000	00
	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account, during this month,	1,759	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account, during this month,	90	50
	JUDICIARY.		
	R. H. Bradley, for salary as Marshal and Librarian of the Supreme Court for the month of February, 1886,	66	66

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 March	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, one certificate,	$ 20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, three certificates,	60	00
	Willis Bagley, Deputy Clerk Supreme Court, for recording appeals in dockets for Supreme Court, February term of 1886,	50	00
	Theo. F. Davidson, Attorney General, for February term of 1886, Supreme Court,	100	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, two certificates,	40	00
	R. B. Glenn, Solicitor Ninth District, two certificates,	40	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, three certificates,	60	00
	E. T. Boykin, salary as Judge of the Superior Court for December, 1885,	208	33
	F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Fifth District, two certificates,	40	00
	Heale & Froelick, Attorneys for John H. Collins, Solicitor Second District, one certificate,	20	00
	Jas. D. McIver, Solicitor Seventh District, one certificate,	20	00
	G. S. Ferguson, Solicitor Twelfth District, one certificate,	20	00
	Swift Galloway, Solicitor Fourth District, three certificates,	60	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, one certificate,	20	00
	NORMAL SCHOOLS.		
	John D. Williams, Treasurer of Fayetteville Colored Normal School, for annual appropriation to said school for 1886,	2,000	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	PENITENTIARY SUNDAY SCHOOL.		
March	W. J. Hicks, Warden of N. C. State Penitentiary, for annual appropriation for the use of the Penitentiary Sunday School for 1886,	$ 50	00
	PENSIONS.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	1,430	75
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, for sundry printing and binding for the different State Departments,	1,900	81
	John Spelman and L. O. Lougee, practical printers, for examining four accounts of Public Printer, at $2.00 each for each account,	16	00
	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account, during this month,	123	40
	STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.		
	Thos. F. Wood, Secretary and Treasurer, for annual appropriation to said Board of Health for the year 1886,	800	00
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Batchelor, salary as Chief Clerk to Secretary of State for February, 1886,	83	33

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	STATE LIBRARY.		
March	J. C. Birdsong, for salary as State Librarian for the month of February, 1886,	$ 62	50
	J. C. S. Lumsden, for sundry articles of furniture furnished the State Library,	21	90
	Alfred Williams & Co., for subscription to N. C. Teacher for State Library for three years from January 1, 1886,	3	00
	A. H. Wheeler, for copy of the History of the Episcopal Church in America,	20	00
	Estes & Lauriat, for Vol. 2 Guizot's History of France,	5	50
	Southern Historical Society, for subscription to Society Paper for one year from January, 1886,	3	00
	A. R. Spofford, editor, for subscription to the American Almanac,	1	50
	Citizen News and Job Office, for subscription to the Weekly Citizen for one year to January 1, 1886,	1	50
	T. W. Blake, for rubber stamps, &c., furnished State Library,	7	75
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	C. M. Roberts, for salary as Sup't of the Capitol and State Arsenal, for February, 1886,	62	50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	J. S. McAlister, for salary as Teller in Treasury Department for Feb'y, 1886,	62	50
	T. A. Partin, salary as clerk in Treasury Department for February, 1886,	66	66

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
March	J. C. Brewster & Co., for sundry weights and measures furnished the counties of Buncombe and Stanly,	$ 51	15
	J. C. Brewster & Co., for sundry weights and measures furnished State Standard Keeper,	185	34
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—SUPPORT ACCOUNT.		
	J. A. Dickson, Deputy Treasurer, salary for quarter ending February 25, 1886,	75	00
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	S. A. Ashe, Post Master, Raleigh, for postage and box rent for the different State Departments for February, 1886,	62	58
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of the Capitol, for the payment of sundry servants and the watchman of the Capitol for February, 1886,	224	00
	Southern Express Co., for sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during February, 1886,	188	70
	Western Union Telegraph Co., for sundry messages sent and received by the different State Departments during February, 1886,	3	80
	Jones & Powell, for thirty tons of coal furnished Secretary of State for the different State Departments,	180	00
	Thomson-Houston Electric Light Co., Raleigh, for three lights furnished the Capitol Square for February, 1886,	37	50
	Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on one box of stationery for Secretary of State,	4	43

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 March	Lee, Johnson & Co., for necessary articles of merchandise furnished Keeper of Capitol for building,	$ 1	50
	T. H. Briggs & Sons, for wire railing, &c., furnished Treasury Department,	60	60
	Chas. Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to Supreme Court for this month,	32	32
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in Capitol building during February, 1886,	22	20
	"Wilson Advance," for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	15	00
	G. H. Glass, Manager So. Bell Tel. Co., for use of one telephone for Supreme Court for one year,	60	00
	A. G. Elliott & Co., for amount of bills for stationery furnished Secretary of State,	761	49
	W. J. C. Dulaney & Co., amount of bills for stationery furnished Sec'y of State,	127	25
	Jones & Powell, amount of bill for wrapping paper furnished Secretary of State,	25	00
	Richmond and Danville Railroad Co., for freight and drayage on paper for Secretary of State,	7	18
	A. Williams & Co., sundry articles of stationery furnished Secretary of State,	78	75
	Seth Nowell, drayage on five cases of paper for Secretary of State,	1	00
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
April.	Seth Nowell, for drayage on goods for State Arsenal,	2	75
	A. H. Haynes, for work done in and boxes furnished State Arsenal during April, 1886,	4	50

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
April.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex officio*, for amount received by him as State Treasurer, from sale of fertilizer licenses,	$ 17,500	00
	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.		
	John C. McLauchlin, Treasurer Dixie Agricultural and Mechanical Association, for annual appropriation to said Association for the payment of premiums, &c., for 1885,	50	00
	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	W. M. Baldwin, C. S. C. Columbus county, for annual pension to David Long, who lost both eyes while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	Chas. D. Upchurch, C. S. C. Wake county, for annual pension to W. H. Hamilton, who lost both eyes while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, salary for first quarter, 1886,	375	00
	W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, extra clerical assistance allowed in his office during first quarter of 1886,	250	00
	C. E. Cross, salary as Chief Clerk for March, 1886,	83	33
	CAPITOL SQUARE AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.		
	Robert Hines, for services as gardener during April, 1886,	26	88

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 April.	Peter Jones, for trimming trees in grounds of Governor's Mansion,	$ 8	50
	John Sears, for turfing mound around the statue in Capitol Square,	12	00
	Henry Snipes, for one load of manure for the Capitol Square,		75
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs and others, on the above account, during this month, for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, railroads, and capturing escaped convicts, as follows:		
	E. W. Taylor, Sheriff Brunswick county, four convicts to the Penitentiary,	82	10
	A. Nixon, Sheriff Lincoln county, one convict to Penitentiary,	32	95
	M. V. Lassiter, Sheriff Montgomery co., one convict to Penitentiary,	37	45
	J. W. Bailey, Deputy Sheriff Davie co., two convicts to Penitentiary,	39	85
	E. Murrill, Sheriff Onslow county, one convict to Penitentiary,	38	28
	Luby Harper, Sheriff Greene county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	62	60
	B. C. Blalock, Sheriff Stanly county, one convict to Penitentiary,	32	70
	M. N. Hamrick, Sheriff Cleveland county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	83	90
	W. F. Thompson, Sheriff Alleghany co., one convict to the C. F. & Y. V. R. R.,	22	60
	J. H. Caddell, Deputy Sheriff Moore co., three convicts to Penitentiary,	33	15
	Geo. O. Wilson, Deputy Sheriff Caswell county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	36	25
	W. H. Leatherwood, Sheriff Haywood co., two convicts to Penitentiary,	69	95
	W. F. Baker, Deputy Sheriff Mecklenburg county, one convict to Penitent'ry,	26	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 April.	W. P. Snakenburg, Deputy Sheriff Wilson county, four convicts to Penitent'y,	$ 29	80
	R. A. Watson, Deputy Sh'ff Edgecombe county, six convicts to Penitentiary,	94	80
	J. F. Ayers, Deputy Sheriff Washington county, one convict to Penitentiary,	48	70
	R. J. Dalton, Sheriff Stokes county, one convict to C. F. & Y. V. R. R.,	12	00
	Stephen Venable, Sheriff Surry co., three convicts to Penitentiary,	56	25
	C. F. Taylor, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	19	25
	J. F. Brown, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	42	00
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for salary for quarter ending March 31, 1886,	375	00
	John Devereux, for salary as Clerk to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for March, 1886,	83	33
	EASTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex officio*, for annual appropriation for the support of said asylum for 1886,	25,000	00
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary to Governor, for salary for March, 1886,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, for salary as Clerk to Governor for March, 1886,	50	00
	A. M. Scales, for salary as Governor for first quarter of 1886,	750	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 April.	A. M. Scales, for commutation for rent of Governor's old mansion for first quarter of 1886,	$ 90	00
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
	W. W. Shaw, for expenses incurred in trip to South Carolina to capture Sylvester Pope,	22	19
	Martin McMinn, Sheriff Transylvania co., for expenses incurred in trip to South Carolina to capture W. H. Bishop,	44	45
	W. H. Bernard, proprietor "Morning Star," for advertising the reward offered for Alex. Stewart,	18	00
	The "Daily Review," of Wilmington, N. C., for advertising reward offered for Alex. Stewart,	20	00
	O. C. Wheeler, Sheriff Guilford county, for expenses incurred in a trip to Virginia in pursuit of a fugitive from justice,	18	50
	O. C. Wheeler, Sheriff Guilford county, for expenses incurred in trip to Mississippi in pursuit of a fugitive from justice,	122	90
	"News and Observer," for advertising the reward offered for Rufus Sigleman,	11	00
	W. H. Deaver, Special Agent, for expenses incurred and services rendered in pursuit of the murderers of the Joyce family,	321	80
	GOVERNOR'S MANSION.		
	Julius Palmer, for one hair mattress for Executive Mansion, repairing chair, &c.,	25	60
	Soper & Taylor, for two wire mattresses and one hair mattress furnished Executive Mansion,	49	80
	W. S. Primrose, Insurance Agent, for in-		

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 April.	surance on Governor's Mansion from April, 1886, to April, 1887,	$ 250	00
	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	410	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	4,665	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	J. D. McIver, Solicitor Seventh District, three certificates,	60	00
	Thos. S. Ashe, salary as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, first quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Jas. E. Shepherd, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, first quarter, 1886,	625	00
	W. N. H. Smith, salary as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, first quarter, 1886,	625	00
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Marshal and Librarian of the Supreme Court for March, 1886,	66	66
	Walter Clark, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, first quarter of 1886,	625	00
	H. G. Connor, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, for first quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Theo. F. Davidson, salary as Attorney General and Supreme Court Reporter, first quarter, 1886,	500	00
	Fred. Philips, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, first quarter, 1886,	625	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, four certificates,	80	00
	A. S. Merrimon, salary as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, first quart'r, 1886,	625	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 April.	F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Fifth District, one certificate,	$ 20	00
	J. A. Parker, Attorney for J. H. Collins, Solicitor Second District, one certificate,	20	00
	John A. Gilmer, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, first quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Jas. C. MacRae, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, first quarter, 1886,	625	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, one certificate,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, four certificates,	80	00
	R. B. Glenn, Solicitor Ninth District, one certificate,	20	00
	A. C. Avery, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, first quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Wm. M. Shipp, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, first quarter, 1886,	625	00
	J. F. Graves, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, first quarter, 1886,	625	00
	G. S. Ferguson, Solicitor Twelfth District, three certificates,	60	00
	M. Waddell, Agent for J. H. Collins, Solicitor Second District, one certificate,	20	00
	J. C. L. Gudger, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, first quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Swift Galloway, Solicitor Fourth District, two certificates,	40	00
	J. A. Long, Solicitor *pro tem.* Fifth District, one certificate,	20	00
	Aaron Hindrick, Attorney for J. H. Collins, Solicitor Second District, one certificate,	20	00
	OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.		
	F. H. Busbee, Treasurer of Board of Directors of said Asylum, for annual appropriation for second quarter, 1886,	2,500	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	PENSIONS.		
April.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	$ 516	25
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, sundry printing and binding for the different State Departments for March, 1886,	1,511	96
	John Spelman and L. O. Lougee, practical printers, for examining two accounts of Public Printer, at $2 each for each account,	8	00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
	Jas. H. Horner, for amount of taxes refunded on property erroneously listed for years 1876 to 1881, inclusive,	121	36
	E. W. Hoyle, for amount of tax refunded on property erroneously assessed for 1884,	2	50
	W. G. Ferrell, for amount of tax refunded on property erroneously assessed for 1883 and 1885,	3	42
	T. L. Love, for amount of tax refunded on property erroneously assessed for 1885,	4	50
	Mrs. M. H. Woodward, for amount of tax refunded on property erroneously assessed for 1885,	3	90
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, salary for first quarter of 1886,	150	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
April.	Paid sundry sheriffs, on the above account, during this month, as follows:		
	P. D. Leonard, Sheriff Davidson county,	$	3 00
	Stephen Venable, Sheriff Surry county,		20 40
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Batchelor, salary as Chief Clerk to Secretary of State for March, 1886,		83 33
	W. L. Saunders, salary as Sec'y of State, first quarter of 1886,		500 00
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, am't allowed for clerical assistance in his Department, first quarter of 1886,		250 00
	STATE GUARD.		
	Johnstone Jones, for expenses of encampment of Goldsboro Rifles, incurred by reason of accident on W. N. C. R. R.,		189 27
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	J. C. Birdsong, salary as State Librarian for March, 1886,		62 50
	Seth Nowell, for drayage on books for State Library,		50
	Frank Shepherd, for labels furnished State Library,		16 00
	R. R. Booker, for subscription to Library Journal,		5 00
	H. A. London, Editor Chatham Record, for subscription to said paper, including extra copies,		2 70

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.	
April.	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of Capitol and State Arsenal, March, 1886,	$ 62 50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.	
	T. A. Partin, salary as Clerk for March, 1886,	66 66
	J. S. McAlister, salary as Teller for March, 1886,	62 50
	H. M. Cowan, salary as Chief Clerk for first quarter, 1886,	375 00
	D. W. Bain, salary as State Treasurer for first quarter, 1886,	750 00
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.	
	The University of North Carolina, for semi-annual instalment of appropriation to said institution,	2,500 00
	University of North Carolina, for quarterly instalment of appropriation for the maintenance of said institution,	3,750 00
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.	
	C. M. Roberts, salary as State Standard Keeper, first quarter of 1886,	25 00
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—BUILDING ACCOUNT.	
	W. J. Yates, President Board Directors, for part of appropriation to said Asylum for 1886,	5,000 00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 April.	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—SUPPORT ACCOUNT.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex officio*, for part of appropriation for said Asylum for 1886,	$ 15,000	00
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	Southern Express Co., for sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during March, 1886,	34	43
	Western Union Telegraph Co., for sundry messages sent and received by the different State Departments, March, 1886,	10	22
	Seth Nowell, for drayage on stationery for Secretary of State for March, 1886,	1	50
	W. T. Weaver, Post Master, Asheville, for postage furnished Adjutant General's Department,	8	08
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the Capitol during this month,	224	00
	Charles Cotton, for services as servant and messenger of the Supreme Court during this month,	32	32
	Thomson-Houston Electric Light Co., for three lights furnished Capitol Square, March, 1886,	37	50
	S. A. Ashe, Post Master, Raleigh, for postage and box rent furnished different State Departments,	74	37
	A. H. Merritt, for advertising an act to repeal section 1245 of The Code,	12	50
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in Capitol, March, 1886,	22	00
	Soper & Taylor, for one type-writer for Executive Department,	90	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 April.	J. S. Pescud, for soap furnished State Departments,	$ 1	90
	Allen & Cram, for sundry necessary articles furnished different State Departments and repairs on gates and fence on Capitol Square,	8	31
	J. C. Brewster & Co., for sundry articles furnished the different State Departm'ts,	67	95
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for 504 Justices' Dockets for Secretary of State,	248	14
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for Dockets and Day Book furnished Supreme Court and Treasury Department,	71	00
	W. F. Askew, for paper furnished Secretary of State,	1,544	40
	T. H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry necessary articles furnished different State Departments,	42	08
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., for freight and drayage on stationery furnished Secretary of State,	1	85
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for labels furnished for Colonial Records,	1	50
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
May.	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, salary first quarter of 1886,	150	00
	F. A. Olds, salary as Quartermaster Geneneral and acting Ordnance Officer during February, March, April and May, 1886,	50	00
	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	J. T. McIntosh, C. S. C. Alexander co., for annual pension to J. N. Goforth, who lost his arms while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	W. J. Christian, C. S. C. Durham county,		

1886 May.	annual pension to W. B. Bennett, who lost both eyes while in the service of the Confederate States,	$ 120	00
	J. K. Boon, C. S. C. Haywood county, for annual pension to Jas. Griffith, who lost both eyes while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	John C. Pass, C. S. C. Person county, annual pension to John H. True, who lost both arms while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	C. E. Cross, for salary as Chief Clerk to Auditor of State for April, 1886,	83	33
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, for services as gardener during May, 1886,	33	60
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs and others, on above account, during this month, for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, railroads, and for the capture of escaped convicts, as follows:		
	S. H. Oates, Deputy Sheriff Person county, one convict to Penitentiary,	23	25
	J. W. Propst, Deputy Sheriff Cabarrus county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	63	90
	E. E. Johnson, Deputy Sheriff Sampson county, one convict to Penitentiary,	20	90
	N. A. Reynolds, Deputy Sh'ff Buncombe county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	59	78
	S. W. Brewer, Sheriff Chatham county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	18	60

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 May.	W. E. Hight, Deputy Sheriff Vance co., two convicts to Penitentiary,	$ 11	90
	W. H. Smith, Sheriff Vance county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	24	90
	H. J. Godwin, Deputy Sheriff Bertie co., one convict to Penitentiary,	42	40
	Milton McNeill, Sheriff Wilkes county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	130	80
	J. A. Crews, Sheriff Granville county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	31	50
	N. M. Wilson, Sheriff Yancey county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	81	35
	J. P. Arrington, Sheriff Nash county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	75	95
	F. D. Rosemond, Deputy Sheriff Rowan county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	27	15
	John K. Hughes, Sheriff Orange county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	22	80
	F. D. Markham, Sheriff Durham county, one convict to Penitentiary,	5	25
	S. W. Brewer, Sheriff Chatham county, one convict to Penitentiary,	13	10
	R. J. Lewis, Sheriff Halifax county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	48	60
	S. H. Manning, Sheriff New Hanover co., ten convicts to Penitentiary,	101	85
	John Boyer, Sheriff Forsyth county, one convict to Penitentiary,	18	75
	R. O. Pittman, Deputy Sheriff Robeson county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	46	75
	F. D. Markham, Sheriff Durham county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	15	25
	A. F. Toon, Sheriff Columbus county, for expenses incurred in capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	38	21
	Thos. C. Miller, for reward and expenses incurred in capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	32	20

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
May.	John Devereux, for salary as clerk to Superintendent of Public Instruction for April, 1886,	$ 83	33
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for amount to defray traveling expenses in interest of pub. schools,	100	00
	DISTRIBUTING LAWS.		
	Yancey county, for amount expended in hauling the laws from Marion to Burnsville,	7	11
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	C. H. Armfield, for salary as Private Secretary to the Governor for April, 1886,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, for salary as Executive Clerk for the month of April, 1886,	50	00
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
	Chas. R. Jones, editor and proprietor "Charlotte Observer," for advertising reward for Frank Williams,	11	00
	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	426	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	1,955	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	JUDICIARY.		
May.	James D. McIver, Solicitor Seventh District, one certificate,	$ 20	00
	J. S. Adams, Solicitor Eighth District, five certificates,	100	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, four certificates,	80	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, three certificates,	60	00
	J. A. Long, Solicitor *pro tem.* Fifth District, one certificate,	20	00
	H. J. Godwin, attorney for J. H. Collins, Solicitor Second District, one certificate,	20	00
	R. B. Glenn, Solicitor Ninth District, three certificates,	60	00
	F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Fifth District, one certificate,	20	00
	Swift Galloway, Solicitor Fourth District, one certificate,	20	00
	E. T. Clark, agent for J. H. Collins, Solicitor Second District, one certificate,	20	00
	J. M. Gudger, Solicitor *pro tem.* Twelfth District, one certificate,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, two certificates,	40	00
	G. S. Ferguson, Solicitor Twelfth District, three certificates,	60	00
	R. H. Bradley, for salary as Marshal and Librarian of the Supreme Court for the month of April, 1886,	66	66
	W. J. Montgomery, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, first quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Addie W. Bagley, Administratrix of W. H. Bagley, for recording minutes of Supreme Court, October term, 1885,	44	70

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	PENSIONS.		
May.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	$ 280	25
	PENITENTIARY.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex officio*, on account of annual appropriation to said institution for the year 1886,	25,000	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, for sundry printing and binding for the State Departments,	270	52
	E. S. Cheek, practical printer *pro tem.*, and L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining Public Printer's bill, at $2.00 each,	4	00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
	W. A. Gattis, amount paid him on above account, his property having been erroneously assessed for 1885,	9	00
	Wm. Burns, amount paid him on above account, his property having been erroneously assessed for 1885,	5	25
	L. A. Potts, Sheriff Mecklenburg county, amount paid him on account of State taxes of 1881, paid into Treasury by mistake,	15	52
	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
	Paid sundry persons, on the above account, as follows:		
	R. J. Dalton, Sheriff Stokes county,	9	00
	J. K. Hughes, Sheriff Orange county,	14	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 May.	J. R. Rich, Sheriff Buncombe county,	$ 3	00
	F. D. Markham, Sheriff Durham co.,	6	00
	J. C. Warren, Sheriff Chowan county,	3	00
	W. H. Smith, Sheriff Vance county,	6	00
	STATE BOUNDARY.		
	S. B. Alexander, salary and expenses incurred as Commissioner in running the line between the county of Mecklenburg and the State of South Carolina,	100	00
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as Chief Clerk to Secretary of State for April, 1886,	83	33
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	J. C. Birdsong, for salary as State Librarian for April, 1886,	62	50
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for sundry binding done for State Library,	58	00
	J. W. Randolph & English, for one "Simple's Baptist" for State Library,	6	00
	F. Stronach & Co., for 13 books for State Library,	12	00
	Chas. K. Dabney, for Foote's Sketches of North Carolina,	10	00
	Whittle & Shipperson, for two vols. "Letters and Times of the Tylers,"	6	00
	STATIONERY—AMOUNT REFUNDED.		
	B. C. Blalock, Sheriff Stanly county, for amount paid him on stationery for 1885, paid into Treasury by mistake,	58	70

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
May.	C. M. Roberts, for salary as Sup't of the Capitol and State Arsenal, for April, 1886,	$ 62	50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	T. A. Partin, salary as clerk in Treasury Department for April, 1886,	66	66
	J. S. McAlister, for salary as Teller in Treasury Department for April, 1886,	62	50
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—BUILDING ACCOUNT.		
	W. J. Yates, President Board of Directors, on account of appropriation for completion of north wing of said asylum for 1886,	10,000	00
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	C. M. Roberts, Superintendent of Capitol, for payment of sundry waiters and watchman of the Capitol for this month,	280	00
	J. T. Morris, for putting handles to Attorney General's desk,	1	50
	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during April, 1886,	70	35
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., Raleigh, N. C., for postage and box rent for the different State Departments for April, 1886,	383	60
	Citizens National Bank, Raleigh, for exchange on London for £50 sterling for procuring manuscripts of Colonial Records,	246	40

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	W. U. Telegraph Co., for sundry telegrams sent and received by the different State		
May.	Departments during April, 1886,	$ 2	76
	Chas. Cotton, services as servant and messenger to Supreme Court for May, 1886,	40	40
	The Thomson-Houston Electric Light Co., of Raleigh, for three lights furnished Capitol Square during April, 1886,	37	50
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas furnished Capitol building during April, 1886,	21	40
	Q. D. Busbee, for fixing flag-staff on Capitol,	1	50
	F. A. Watson, for map frame furnished office of Sup't of Public Instruction,	7	50
	Peter Jones, for cleaning out well in Capitol Square,	4	00
	J. T. Morriss, for difference in exchange of desks for office of Keeper of Capitol,	25	00
	Battle & Mordecai, for retaining fees in the two cases of A. H. Temple *et als. vs.* State, and Morton, Bliss & Co. *vs.* W. P. Roberts, Auditor, now pending,	300	00
	Graham & Ruffin, for retaining fees in the two cases of A. H. Temple *et als. vs.* State, and Morton, Bliss & Co. *vs.* W. P. Roberts, Auditor now pending,	300	00
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
June.	John Straughan, for work done at State Arsenal,	4	00
	R. & D. Railroad Co., for freight and drayage on one box guns for State Arsenal,	2	05
	A. H. Haynes, for cleaning and repairing guns and boxes furnished,	4	25
	Seth Nowell, for drayage on sundry boxes to and from State Arsenal,	2	50

1886 June.	Raleigh and Augusta Railroad Co., for freight and drayage on goods for State Arsenal,	$ 4	24
	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	S. B. Briggs, C. S. C. Yancey county, for annual pension to W. D. Williams, who lost both eyes in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	D. W. Patrick, C. S. C. Greene county, for annual pension to Colvin Forest, who lost both eyes in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	I. S. Call, C. S. C. Wilkes county, for annual pension to G. P. Johnson, who lost both arms in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	W. I. Reynolds, C. S. C. Buncombe co., for annual pension to Act Rogers, who lost both eyes in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	J. N. Nelson, C. S. C. Guilford county, for annual pension to W. N. Stewart, who lost both eyes in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	W. T. Bannerman, C. S. C. Pender co., for annual pension to David J. Moore, who lost both eyes in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	C. E. Cross, salary as Chief Clerk for May, 1886,	83	33
	BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.		
	J. J. Davis, for expenses and *per diem* as member of said board,	6	50

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 June.	C. H. Armfield, *per diem* as Secretary to said Board,	$ 3	00
	Sam. F. Mordecai, *per diem* as member of said board,	3	00
	J. J. Davis, expenses incurred in five days' services as member of said board in inspecting A. & N. C. Railroad,	30	95
	S. F. Mordecai, expenses incurred in four days' services inspecting A. & N. C. Railroad, by order of said board,	23	70
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, services as gardener for this month,	26	88
	Arthur Winslow, for locating lines of street curbing and fence coping of Governor's Mansion and staking out grades for same, etc., etc., etc.,	130	00
	Solomon Alston, for two days' work in Capitol Square,	1	50
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs and others, on the above account, during this month, for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, railroads, and capturing escaped convicts, as follows:		
	C. Lewis,	27	95
	B. A. Horne, Deputy Sheriff Union co., two convicts to Penitentiary,	30	75
	W. H. Smith, Sheriff Vance county, one convict to Penitentiary,	18	80
	E. O. Moffitt, Sheriff Randolph county, three convicts to C. F. & Y. V. R. R.,	6	30
	T. J. Allison, Sheriff Iredell county, one convict to Penitentiary,	32	05
	S. L. Yount, Sheriff Catawba county, one convict to Penitentiary,	33	75

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 June.	Berry Bryant, Sheriff Richmond county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	$ 23	43
	J. T. Hunter, Sheriff Alamance county, one convict to Penitentiary,	14	65
	R. I. Hodges, Sheriff Beaufort county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	74	80
	M. Hahn, Sheriff Craven county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	47	40
	F. F. Cohoon, Sheriff Pasquotank county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	45	25
	Eldridge Griffith, Deputy Sheriff Mecklenburg county, one convict to Penitent'ry,	25	65
	O. C. Wheeler, Sheriff Guilford county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	23	95
	R. W. King, Deputy Sheriff Pitt county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	45	55
	S. Taylor, Deputy Sheriff Hertford county, one convict to Penitentiary,	37	75
	J. R. Rich, Sheriff Buncombe county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	94	45
	J. L. Tew,	29	70
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	John Devereux, salary as Clerk to Sup't of Public Instruction for May, 1886,	83	33
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	C. H. Armfield, salary as Private Secretary to the Governor for May, 1886,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, salary as Executive Clerk for May, 1886,	50	00
	GOVERNOR'S MANSION.		
	J. C. Brewster & Co., for refrigerator and one fly fan for Governor's Mansion,	26	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 June.	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account, during this month,	$ 1,396	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account, during this month,	65,025	50
	JUDICIARY.		
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Marshal and Librarian to the Supreme Court for May, 1886,	66	66
	R. B. Glenn, Solicitor Ninth District, one certificate,	20	00
	J. H. Collins, Solicitor Second District, one certificate,	20	00
	F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Fifth District, one certificate,	20	00
	J. S. Adams, Solicitor Eighth District, five certificates,	100	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, six certificates,	120	00
	W. H. Bower, Solicitor Tenth District, ten certificates,	200	00
	Jas. D. McIver, Solicitor Seventh District, two certificates,	40	00
	G. S. Ferguson, Solicitor Twelfth District, two certificates,	40	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, three certificates,	60	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, two certificates,	40	00
	J. A. Long, attorney for F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Fifth District, one certificate,	20	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	NORMAL SCHOOLS.		
June.	S. M. Finger, Sup't of Public Instruction, for amount of appropriation to following Normal Schools, to-wit: Winston, Newbern (colored), Washington, Newton, Elizabeth City, Asheville, Boone and Wilson,	$ 4,000	00
	PENSIONS.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	59	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, for sundry printing and binding for the different State Departments, this month,	1,370	61
	E. S. Cheek and L. O. Lougee, practical printers, for examining four accounts of Public Printer, at $2.00 each for each account,	16	00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
	A. T. Mial, for amount paid him on property in Beaufort county, erroneously assessed for 1885,	8	91
	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs on the above account, during this month, as follows:		
	John Q. Homer, Sheriff of Dare county,	13	00
	J. D. Hamlin, Sheriff Yadkin county,	8	60
	W. M. Black, Sheriff Moore county,	16	20
	W. A. Bailey, Sheriff Davie county,	7	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	STATE BOUNDARY LINE.		
June.	J. H. Collins, Assistant Surveyor, for 21 days' service in running line between North and South Carolina,	$ 63	00
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Batchelor, salary as Chief Clerk to Secretary of State for May, 1886,	83	33
	STATE GUARD.		
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for appropriation of $150 each to the following Companies, to-wit: Company C, Second Reg., Companies I, G, B, A and D, of the First Reg.,	900	00
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for extra and special services performed in Washington, D. C., by order of the Governor,	75	00
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for expenses of trip to Raleigh to confer with the Governor relative to the encampment of State Guard,	18	80
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	J. C. Birdsong, for salary as State Librarian for the month of May, 1886,	62	50
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for sundry binding done for the State Library,	60	10
	Agar, Hamblin & Co., for map of North and South Carolina,	13	50
	The Oldham Publishing House, for subscription to "Sentinel" for one year,	1	50
	Messenger Publishing Co., Goldsboro, for subscription to "Messenger" for 1886,	3	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 June.	Carolina Watchman, of Salisbury, for subscription to said paper from June 1st, 1881, to June 1st, 1886,	$ 10	00
	Chas. Scribner's Sons, for Vol. 20 Ency. Brit.,	7	00
	Anson Times, for subscript'n to said paper from Feb. 17, 1884, to June 1, 1886,	4	00
	W. Boustal, for books furnished State Library,	3	85
	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., for sundry copies of Laws,	10	00
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of Capitol and State Arsenal for May, 1886,	62	50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	J. S. McAlister, salary as Teller in Treasury Department for May, 1886,	62	50
	T. A. Partin, salary as Clerk to State Treasurer for May, 1886,	66	66
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—BUILDING ACCOUNT.		
	W. J. Yates, President Board Directors, for part of appropriation for the completion of the north wing of said Asylum,	5,000	00
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—SUPPORT ACCOUNT.		
	John A. Dickson, Deputy Treasurer, salary for quarter ending May 31st, 1886,	75	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	CONTINGENCIES.		
June.	Southern Express Co., for sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments,	$ 35	45
	Thomson-Houston Electric Light Co., Raleigh, for three lights furnished the Capitol Square for May, 1886,	37	50
	S. A. Ashe, Post Master, Raleigh, for postage and box rent for the different State Departments for May, 1886,	66	34
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of the Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the Capitol during this month,	224	00
	Chas. Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court for this month,	32	32
	Western Union Telegraph Co., for sundry messages sent and received by the different State Departments during May, 1886,	16	47
	W. F. Askew, for 104 reams of paper furnished Secretary of State,	514	80
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, amount paid by him for postage used in his office,	7	22
	Walter Clark, for one type writer and desk furnished the Clerk of the Supreme Court for his office,	105	00
	W. B. Merrimon, one Postal Guide furnished Treasury Department,	1	50
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in Capitol building, May, 1886,	14	40
	Battle & Mordecai, for legal services in original bill filed by Jones & McLellan *vs.* D. W. Bain, State Treasurer, and the Commissioners for exchange of N. C. R. R. Construction Bonds,	500	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 June.	Citizens National Bank, for exchange on London for £50 sterling for procuring copies of MSS. of Colonial Records,	$ 246	48
	Kemp B. Batchelor, for services in preparing MSS. of Colonial Records for printer,	30	10
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
July.	Johnstone Jones, salary as Adjutant General for second quarter of 1886,	150	00
	T. H. Briggs & Sons, sundry necessary articles furnished this Department,	3	75
	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex officio*, for amount received by him as State Treasurer, from sale of fertilizer licenses,	1,000	00
	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	Geo. C. McLarty, for annual pension to W. B. McLain, who lost both eyes while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	C. B. Townsend, Clerk Superior Court of Robeson county, for annual pension to W. J. Humphrey, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	S. Van Amringe, C. S. C. New Hanover county, for annual pension to Geo. Pearman, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, salary for second quarter, 1886,	375	00
	W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, amount		

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 July.	allowed for clerical assistance, second quarter of 1886,	$ 250	00
	C. E. Cross, salary as Chief Clerk to State Auditor for June, 1886,	83	33
	BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.		
	C. H. Armfield, Clerk to Board of Internal Improvements, for one day's services,	3	00
	CAPITOL SQUARE AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.		
	Robert Hines, for services as gardener in Capitol Square for this month,	33	60
	T. H. Briggs & Sons, for material furnished and work done for Capitol Square,	4	28
	J. C. Brewster & Co., for sundry articles furnished Capitol Square,	8	80
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs and others, on above account, during this month, as follows:		
	M. B. Sutton, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	38	50
	Zeb. V. Welch, Sheriff Swain county, one convict to Penitentiary,	67	15
	J. R. Nowell, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	13	20
	M. F. Thornton, Deputy Sheriff Warren county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	30	00
	D. C. Rose, Deputy Sheriff Yadkin co., one convict to Penitentiary,	36	65
	J. A. Rogers, Deputy Sheriff Wake co., five convicts to Penitentiary,	4	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 July.	Jas. Elder, Deputy Sheriff New Hanover county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	$ 59	20
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	John Devereux, for salary as clerk to Superintendent of Public Instruction for June, 1886,	83	33
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for amount to cover traveling expenses in interest of public schools,	100	00
	S. M. Finger, salary as Superintendent of Public Instruction, second quarter, 1886,	375	00
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as Chief Clerk to Secretary of State for June, 1886,	83	33
	W. L. Saunders, salary as Secretary of State, second quarter, 1886,	500	00
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount allowed for extra clerical assistance in his office, second quarter, 1886,	250	00
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. N. Scales, for salary as Executive Clerk for the month of June, 1886,	50	00
	C. H. Armfield, for salary as Private Secretary to the Governor for June, 1886,	100	00
	A. M. Scales, Governor, for rent of Governor's old mansion for second quarter of 1886,	90	00
	A. M. Scales, for salary as Governor for second quarter of 1886,	750	00
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
	B. F. Edwards, for expenses incurred in		

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 July.	the capture and delivery of a fugitive from justice,	$ 16	50
	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	24,028	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	180	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	E. T. Boykin, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, second quarter, 1886,	625	00
	J. C. L. Gudger, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, second quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Thos. S. Ashe, salary as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, second quarter, 1886,	625	00
	John A. Gilmer, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, second quarter, 1886,	625	00
	W. N. H. Smith, salary as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, second quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Jas. C. MacRae, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, second quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Walter Clark, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, second quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Fred. Philips, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, second quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Wm. M. Shipp, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, second quarter, 1886,	625	00
	H. G. Connor, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, for second quarter, 1886,	625	00
	J. F. Graves, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, second quarter, 1886,	625	00
	W. J. Montgomery, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, second quarter, 1886,	625	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 July.	A. C. Avery, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, second quarter, 1886,	$ 625	00
	A. S. Merrimon, salary as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, second quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Jas. E. Shepherd, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, second quarter, 1886,	625	00
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Marshal and Librarian of the Supreme Court for June, 1886,	66	66
	Theo. F. Davidson, salary as Attorney General and Supreme Court Reporter, second quarter, 1886,	500	00
	Thos. S. Kenan, salary as Clerk to Supreme Court, from March 1, 1886, to July 1, 1886,	100	00
	Mrs. Addie W. Bagley, Adm'x of W. H. Bagley, for amount due on salary of W. H. Bagley, as Clerk to Supreme Court,	50	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, two certificates,	40	00
	G. S. Ferguson, Solicitor Twelfth District, two certificates,	40	00
	F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Fifth District, one certificate,	20	00
	Swift Galloway, Solicitor Fourth District, one certificate,	20	00
	NORMAL SCHOOLS.		
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for annual appropriation to Franklin Normal School for 1886,	500	00
	OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.		
	F. H. Busbee, Chairman Board of Directors, for annual appropriation to said Asylum for second quarter, 1886,	2,500	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	PENITENTIARY.		
July.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex officio*, on account of annual appropriation to said institution for the year 1886,	$ 20,000	00
	PENSIONS.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	29	50
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, for sundry printing and binding for the different State Departments during this month,	1,474	33
	E. S. Cheek and L. O. Lougee, practical printers, for examining five accounts of Public Printer at $2.00 each, for each account,	20	00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
	The Randleman Mfg. Co., for amount paid them on account of State taxes, their property having been erroneously assessed for 1885,	50	00
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, salary for self and boat hands, &c., for second quarter of 1886,	337	50
	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs, on the above account, this month, as follows:		
	A. C. Ward, Sheriff Pender county,	10	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 July.	R. T. Hodges, Sheriff Beaufort county,	$ 16	20
	STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.		
	Thos. F. Wood, Secretary and Treasurer State Board of Health, for appropriation for third quarter of 1886, ending September 30,	500	00
	STATE BOUNDARY.		
	W. W. Lenoir, for making copy of plot for a portion of the line between North Carolina and Tennessee, for use of State,	5	00
	Thomas C. Harris, for drafting two copies of "province line," Catawba, Surry, and one copy boundary line Waxhaw Twelve Mile creek, Surry, 1213, as ordered by the Governor,	6	50
	STATE GUARD.		
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for amount of annual appropriation of $150 each to the Granville Grays and Hornets' Nest Rifles,	300	00
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	J. C. Birdsong, for salary as State Librarian for June, 1886,	62	50
	David G. Francis, for books furnished State Library,	3	00
	Agar & Hamlin, for one map and postage on same, furnished State Library,	3	20
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., Raleigh, for postage and box rent for State Library,	6	50
	The Oxford Orphans' Friend, for subscription to said paper for one year,	1	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 July.	U. S. Army and Navy Journal, for subscription to said paper for one year from July 23, 1886,	$ 6	00
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of Capitol and State Arsenal, June, 1886,	62	50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	H. M. Cowan, salary as Chief Clerk for second quarter, 1886,	375	00
	D. W. Bain, salary as State Treasurer for second quarter, 1886,	750	00
	J. S. McAlister, salary as Teller for June, 1886,	62	50
	T. A. Partin, salary as Clerk for June, 1886,	66	66
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.		
	W. L. Saunders, Treasurer, for quarterly instalment of amount of appropriation for the maintenance of the University,	3,750	00
	W. L. Saunders, Treasurer, for semi-annual instalment of interest on certificate of indebtedness of said University,	3,750	00
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
	C. M. Roberts, salary as State Standard Keeper, second quarter of 1886,	25	00
	J. C. Brewster & Co., sundry weights and measures furnished State Standard Keeper,	18	26

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 July.	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—BUILDING ACCOUNT.		
	W. J. Yates, President Board Directors, for part of appropriation for the completion of the north wing of said Asylum,	$ 5,000	00
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	Southern Express Co., for sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during June, 1886,	43	80
	Western Union Telegraph Co., for sundry messages sent and received by the different State Departments, June, 1886,	2	47
	The Thomson-Houston Electric Light Co., for three lights furnished Capitol Square, June, 1886,	37	50
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the Capitol during this month,	280	00
	Charles Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court during this month,	40	40
	S. A. Ashe, Post Master, Raleigh, for postage and box rent furnished different State Departments, during July, 1886,	79	40
	Alfred Williams & Co., for sundry articles of stationery furnished Secretary of State,	44	45
	The Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol, June, 1886,	12	40
	T. H. Briggs & Sons, for articles furnished and work done in the different State Departments,	22	45
	J. C. Brewster & Co., for sundry repairs on furniture in the different State Departments,	18	70

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 July.	E. M. Uzzell, for postage and express charges on abstracts shipped from Treasury Department,	$ 3	98
	W. F. Askew, for paper furnished Secretary of State,	1,044	63
	Thos. C. Harris, for engraving plate of old map,	25	00
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
August	Southern Express Company, for sundry packages sent and received by the Adjutant General's Department, July, '86,		35
	A. H. Haynes, for work done in State Arsenal during June and July, 1886,	8	45
	The R. & D. Railroad Company, for freight and drayage on two boxes of guns for State Arsenal,	5	59
	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for amount received by him from sale of fertilizer licenses,	500	00
	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	J. J. White, C. S. C. Madison county, for annual pension to H. Hollifield, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	T. S. Lutterloh, C. S. C. Cumberland county, for annual appropriation to Daniel Matthews, who lost both hands while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	J. T. McIntosh, C. S. C. Alexander county, for annual pension to Noah A. Childers, who lost both hands while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 August	A. T. Phillips, C. S. C. Davidson county, for annual pension to Henry Hege, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the Confederate States,	$ 120	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	C. E. Cross, salary as Chief Clerk for July, 1886,	83	33
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, salary as gardener for August, 1886,	26	88
	Columbus Johnston, for six days' work in Capitol Square,	4	50
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs on the above account during this month, for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, railroads, and capturing escaped convicts, as follows:		
	E. W. Hancock, Deputy Sheriff Rockingham county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	42	30
	M. L. Reed, Deputy Sheriff Buncombe county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	129	80
	A. F. Toon, Sheriff Columbus county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	36	99
	D. A. Grantham, Sheriff Wayne county, six convicts to Penitentiary,	38	85
	H. T. Harris, Deputy Sheriff Catawba county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	71	95
	F. M. Bisaner, Deputy Sheriff Mecklenburg county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	32	70
	R. A. Watson, Deputy Sheriff Edgecombe county, five convicts to Penitentiary,	32	50

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 August	F. S. Fortenberry, Deputy Sheriff Cleveland county, one convict to Penitentiary,	$ 41	65
	W. J. Barham, Deputy Sheriff Hertford county, one convict to the Penitentiary,	23	75
	B. S. Graves, Sheriff Caswell county, two convicts to the Penitentiary,	32	35
	T. J. Allison, Sheriff Iredell county, three convicts to the Penitentiary,	56	25
	I. A. Caddell, Deputy Sheriff Moore co., two convicts to the Penitentiary,	22	75
	R. I. Dalton, Sheriff Stokes county, one convict to the Penitentiary,	33	95
	H. J. Godwin, Deputy Sheriff Bertie co., two convicts to the Penitentiary,	58	35
	J. T. Ellington, Sheriff Johnston county, seven convicts to the Penitentiary,	33	10
	J. W. Cotten, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	31	90
	Berry Bryant, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	32	38
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	John Devereux, for salary as Clerk to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for July, 1886,	83	33
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary to Governor, for salary for July, 1886,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, for salary as Clerk to Governor for July, 1886,	50	00
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
	The Landmark Printing Establishment,		

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 August	for advertising a reward for John Cardwell, a fugitive from justice,	$ 5	00
	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	3,213	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	225	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	R. H. Bradley, for salary as Marshal and Librarian of the Supreme Court for the month of July, 1886,	66	66
	G. S. Ferguson, Solicitor Twelfth District, one certificate,	20	00
	James D. McIver, Solicitor Seventh District, two certificates,	40	00
	Swift Galloway, Solicitor Fourth District, three certificates,	60	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, three certificates,	60	00
	R. B. Glenn, Solicitor Ninth District, three certificates,	60	00
	A. W. Graham, Agent for F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Fifth District, one certificate,	20	00
	NORTH CAROLINA STATE PENITENTIARY.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex officio*, for balance of appropriation to said Institution for 1886,	26,900	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	PENSIONS.		
August	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	$ 14	75
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, for sundry printing and binding for the different State Departments,	3,237	38
	E. S. Cheek and L. O. Lougee, practical printers, for examining six accounts of Public Printer, at $2 each for each account,	24	00
	John Spelman, practical printer, for examining three accounts of Public Printer, at $2 for each account,	6	00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
	L. J. Hall, Sheriff Bladen county, for amount paid him on account of State taxes of 1883, the same having been paid in the State Treasury by mistake,	312	50
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Batchelor, salary as Chief Clerk to Secretary of State for July, 1886,	83	33
	STATE GUARD.		
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for amount of annual appropriation of $150 each to the Reidsville Light Infantry, B and D, Fourth Regiment N. C. S. G., for 1886,	450	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886			
	STATE LIBRARY.		
August	Southern Express Co., for express charges on sundry packages sent and received by the State Library during July, 1886,	$	85
	J. C. Birdsong, salary as State Librarian for July, 1886,	62	50
	S. M. Parish & Son, for painting sign for State Library,		75
	Frank Stronach & Co., for 14 boxes furnished State Library,	12	50
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	C. M. Roberts, for salary as Sup't of the Capitol and State Arsenal, for July, 1886,	62	50
	TAX ON DRUMMERS' LICENSE REFUNDED.		
	Gwyn & Chatham, Surry county, for amount paid them on account of rebate on drummers' license as manufacturers,	100	00
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	J. S. McAlister, for salary as Teller in Treasury Department for July, 1886,	62	50
	T. A. Partin, salary as clerk in Treasury Department for July, 1886,	66	66
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—BUILDING ACCOUNT.		
	W. J. Yates, President Board of Directors, for part of appropriation for the completion of the north wing of said asylum,	5,000	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	CONTINGENCIES.		
August	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during July, 1886,	$ 6	20
	The Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company, for three lights in the Capitol Square for July, 1886,	37	50
	The Western Union Telegraph Company, for sundry messages sent and received by the different State Departments during July, 1886,	5	77
	John S. Pescud, for soap furnished the different State Departments,		95
	T. B. Eldridge, for advertising an act to repeal sec. 1245 of The Code,	7	50
	C. M. Roberts, for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the Capitol for this month,	224	00
	Chas. Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court during this month,	32	32
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., Raleigh, N. C., for postage and box rent for the different State Departments during this month,	72	00
	The Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, for freight and drayage on 48 bundles paper for Secretary of State,	37	64
	The Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol during July, 1886,	14	40
	Minnie H. Bagley, for copying MSS. of Colonial Records for printer,	32	98
		32	98
	H. Mahler, for one seal and press furnished Superior Court of Richmond county,	10	00
	The Wheless Stamp Press Co., for one star punch and steel die furnished the Treasury Department,	7	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 August	A. W. Shaffer, for one copy of Shaffer's Cabinet Map of North Carolina for Treasurer's Department,	$ 15	00
	John O'Kelly, for conveying 16 patients and their baggage and 4 attendants from the N. C. Insane Asylum to the Depot,	5	00
	The Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for 16 tickets from Raleigh to Morganton for 16 insane patients, 2 tickets from Raleigh to Morganton for 2 attendants, 6 tickets from Raleigh to Morganton and return for physician and attendants,	201	90
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Sept.	T. H. Briggs & Sons, for necessary articles furnished State Arsenal,	1	05
	Seth Nowell, for drayage done for State Arsenal,	2	50
	A. H. Haynes, for work done and boxes furnished State Arsenal,	13	75
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., for freight charges on sundry packages sent and received by State Arsenal,	9	29
	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	J. W. Evans, C. S. C. Dare county, for annual pension to Zion Flowers, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	C. E. Cross, salary as Chief Clerk for August, 1886,	83	33

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
Sept.	Robert Hines, for services as gardener for September, 1886,	$ 26	88
	Seth Nowell, for hauling seven loads trash, etc., for Capitol Square,	1	75
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs and others, on the above account, this month, for conveying convicts to Penitentiary, railroads and capturing escaped convicts, to-wit:		
	W. W. Krider, Deputy Sheriff Rowan county, one convict to Penitentiary,	19	85
	J. D. Sutton, Sheriff Lenoir county, six convicts to Penitentiary,	53	80
	C. A. Separk, Deputy Sheriff Wake co., six convicts to Penitentiary,	10	00
	F. J. Floyd, Sheriff Robeson county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	50	20
	E. B. Wheeler, Deputy Sheriff Guilford county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	24	85
	James D. Keenan, Sheriff Duplin county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	26	10
	N. H. Hardison, Deputy Sheriff Martin county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	65	00
	W. M. Hand, Deputy Sheriff Pender co., two convicts to Penitentiary,	25	90
	J. C. Crews, Sheriff Granville county, seven convicts to Penitentiary,	43	85
	W. H. Tuttle, Sheriff Caldwell county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	53	85
	Paul Crowder, Deputy Sheriff Anson co., three convicts to Penitentiary,	46	80
	D. A. Grantham, Sheriff Wayne county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	25	20
	J. H. Tucker, for reward and expenses incurred in capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	16	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Sept.	W. C. Troy, reward and expenses incurred in capture and delivery of four escaped convicts,	$ 48	85
	Henderson Ray, reward for the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	10	00
	W. H. Leatherwood, Sheriff Haywood co., two convicts to Penitentiary,	61	70
	W. M. Black, Sheriff Moore county, one convict to Penitentiary,	18	75
	E. A. Moffitt, Sheriff Randolph county, one convict to Penitentiary,	27	25
	Milton McNeill, Sheriff Wilkes county, one convict to Penitentiary,	58	70
	T. K. Roberts, reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	41	70
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	J. Devereux, salary as Clerk for August, 1886,	83	33
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. N. Scales, salary as Executive Clerk for August, 1886,	50	00
	C. H. Armfield, salary as Private Secretary to the Governor for August, 1886,	100	00
	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	260	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Marshal and Librarian to Supreme Court for August, 1886,	66	66

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Sept.	G. S. Ferguson, Solicitor Twelfth District, two certificates,	$ 40	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, four certificates,	80	00
	F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Fifth District, two certificates,	40	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, one certificate,	20	00
	J. S. Adams, Solicitor Eighth District, one certificate,	20	00
	Harvey Bingham, Solicitor Eighth District *pro tem.*, one certificate,	20	00
	J. D. McIver, Solicitor Seventh District, four certificates,	80	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, three certificates,	60	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, three certificates,	60	00
	Swift Galloway, Solicitor Fourth District, three certificates,	60	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, for sundry printing and binding for the different State Departments during this month,	1,686	29
	E. S. Cheek and L. O. Lougee, practical printers, for examining four accounts of Public Printer, at $2.00 each for each account,	16	00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
	J. B. Cheshire, Jr., Mecklenburg county, for amount refunded him on account of State Taxes, his property being erroneously assessed for 1885,	1	31
	G. M. T. Fountain, attorney for sureties on bond of J. R. Staton (dec'd), Sheriff		

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Sept.	of Edgecombe county, for amount overpaid by said Sheriff into State Treasury on account of State taxes of 1885,	$ 280	46
	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs on above account this month, as follows:		
	J. P. Arrington, Sheriff Nash county,	7	00
	J. A. Crews, Sheriff Granville county,	16	00
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as Chief Clerk to Secretary of State for August, 1886,	83	33
	STATE GUARD.		
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for annual appropriation to the following military companies, to-wit: Forsyth Riflemen, Iredell Blues, Dallas Light Infantry, belonging to the State Guard,	450	00
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	J. C. Birdsong, for salary as State Librarian for August, 1886,	62	50
	Robt. Clark & Co., for sundry books furnished State Library,	35	15
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of Capitol and State Arsenal for August, 1886,	62	50

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
Sept.	J. S. McAlister, salary as Teller for August, 1886,	$ 62	50
	T. A. Partin, salary as Clerk for August, 1886,	66	66
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—SUPPORT ACCOUNT.		
	J. A. Dickson, Deputy Treasurer, salary for third quarter, 1886,	75	00
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex officio*, balance of annual appropriation for said Asylum for 1886,	18,000	00
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	W. T. Weaver, P. M., Asheville, for postage furnished Adjutant General,	5	00
	Southern Express Co., for sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments, this month,	43	05
	Thomson-Houston Electric Light Co., Raleigh, for three arc lights furnished the Capitol Square, August, 1886,	37	50
	Citizens National Bank, Raleigh, for exchange on London for £50 sterling, to obtain copies of MSS. of Colonial Records,	243	85
	Western Union Telegraph Co., for sundry messages sent and received by the different State Departments during August, 1886,	1	11
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of the Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the Capitol,	224	00
	Chas. Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court for this month,	32	32

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Sept.	Raleigh News and Observer, advertising proposals for coal for use of different State Departments,	$ 10	00
	J. W. Thompson, for expenses incurred in transportation of insane patients from N. C. Insane Asylum to Western N. C. Insane Asylum,	26	25
	H. Mahler, for seal furnished Supreme Court and repairs done on clocks in offices of State Treasurer and Attorney General,	18	00
	S. A. Ashe, Post Master, Raleigh, for postage and box rent for the different State Departments for this month,	39	28
	J. Devereux, Insurance Agent, for insurance on Supreme Court Building from September 7, 1886, to September 7, 1887,	150	00
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in Capitol building this month,	11	40
	F. A. Watson, for sundry articles furnished Governor's office,	12	25
	Richmond & Danville Railroad Co., for transportation of patients and attendants of N. C. Insane Asylum to Western N. C. Insane Asylum and return of attendants,	155	25
	J. O'Kelly, for conveying 16 patients and 3 attendants from N. C. Insane Asylum to depot,	4	75
	P. H. Andrews & Co., for 125 tons of coal for different State Departments,	668	75
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Oct.	Seth Nowell, for drayage on sundry articles for State Arsenal,	3	25

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
Oct.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex officio*, for amount received by him as State Treasurer, from sale of fertilizer licenses,	$ 500	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	C. E. Cross, salary as Chief Clerk for October, 1886,	83	33
	W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, salary for second quarter, 1886,	375	00
	W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, amount allowed him extra for clerical aid, third quarter, 1886,	250	00
	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.		
	J. J. Gormley, Treasurer Carolina Fair Association of Charlotte, for payment of premiums on agricultural productions, etc., for 1886,	50	00
	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	C. D. Upchurch, Clerk Superior Court of Wake county, for annual pension to W. D. Mink, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	A. H. McNeill, C. S. C. Moore county, for annual pension to Malcolm McNeill, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, services as gardener for this month,	33	60

1886 Oct.	T. H. Briggs & Sons, material furnished and work done for Capitol Square,	$ 3	30
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs and others, on above account, during this month, for conveying convicts to Penitentiary, railroads and capturing escaped convicts, as follows:		
	F. F. Cohoon, Sheriff Pasquotank county, one convict to Penitentiary,	40	05
	R. S. Hunter, Deputy Sheriff Alamance county, one convict to Penitentiary,	12	95
	G. C. Fitts, Sheriff Warren county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	30	70
	S. H. Manning, Sheriff New Hanover co., four convicts to the Penitentiary,	47	10
	M. L. Haynes, Deputy Sheriff Wake co., four convicts to Penitentiary,	7	00
	J. A. Martin, Deputy Sheriff Yadkin co., two convicts to Penitentiary,	47	05
	M. A. Morris, Deputy Sheriff Jackson co., two convicts to Penitentiary,	57	40
	A. Nixon, Sheriff Lincoln county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	37	15
	S. W. Brewer, Sheriff Chatham county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	22	45
	Luby Harper, Sheriff Greene county, one convict to Penitentiary,	24	75
	Paul Crowder, Deputy Sheriff Anson co., one convict to Penitentiary,	22	15
	J. W. Renn, Deputy Sheriff Person co., one convict to Penitentiary,	23	20
	D. E. Riddick, Sheriff Gates county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	40	25
	J. P. Cherry, Sheriff Clay county, one convict to Penitentiary,	88	60
	E. E. Shuder, Deputy Sheriff Robeson county, one convict to Penitentiary,	22	30

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Oct.	R. C. Knox, Deputy Sheriff Mecklenburg county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	$ 30	95
	J. G. Neal, Sheriff McDowell county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	59	70
	J. W. Bailey, Deputy Sheriff Davie co., one convict to Penitentiary,	36	50
	W. H. Smith, Sheriff Vance county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	21	80
	J. P. Pickett, Deputy Sheriff Durham co., six convicts to Penitentiary,	14	50
	Buckner Hill, Sheriff Sampson county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	50	35
	W. A. Leper, Deputy Sheriff Gaston co., five convicts to Penitentiary,	77	10
	L. J. Hall, Sheriff Bladen county, one convict to Penitentiary,	34	95
	J. P. Carpenter, reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	35	55
	D. C. Rose, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	33	45
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	John Devereux, salary as Clerk to Sup't of Public Instruction for September, 1886,	83	33
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for salary for third quarter of 1886,	375	00
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	C. H. Armfield, for salary as Private Secretary to the Governor for Sept., 1886,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, for salary as Executive Clerk for the month of Sept., 1886,	50	00
	A. M. Scales, for salary as Governor for third quarter of 1886,	750	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Oct.	A. M. Scales, Governor, for rent of Governor's old mansion for third quarter of 1886,	$ 90	00
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
	J. W. Hampton, Sheriff Polk county, for *per diem* and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of W. B. Jones, a fugitive from justice,	21	40
	E. Dudley McIlhenny, agent of State, for expenses incurred in going to Boston, Mass., after Antony Howe, a fugitive from justice,	85	00
	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account, during this month,	27,179	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account, during this month,	10,560	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Marshal and Librarian to the Supreme Court for September, 1886,	66	66
	Thos. S. Ashe, salary as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, third quarter, 1886,	625	00
	J. C. L. Gudger, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, third quarter, 1886,	625	00
	W. N. H. Smith, salary as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, third quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Theo. F. Davidson, salary as Attorney		

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Oct.	General and Supreme Court Reporter, third quarter, 1886,	$ 500	00
	Fred. Philips, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, third quarter, 1886,	625	00
	A. S. Merrimon, salary as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, third quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Jesse F. Graves, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, third quarter, 1886,	625	00
	W. J. Montgomery, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, third quarter, 1886,	625	00
	H. G. Connor, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, for third quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Wm. M. Shipp, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, third quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Walter Clark, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, third quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Jas. E. Shepherd, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, third quarter, 1886,	625	00
	John A. Gilmer, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, third quarter, 1886,	625	00
	A. C. Avery, Judge of the Superior Court, salary third quarter, 1886,	625	00
	E. T. Boykin, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, third quarter, 1886,	625	00
	E. T. Boykin, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, second quarter, 1886,	625	00
	F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Fifth District, three certificates,	60	00
	G. S. Ferguson, Solicitor Twelfth District, four certificates,	80	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, two certificates,	40	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, one certificate,	20	00
	A. W. Graham, Solicitor *pro tem.* Fifth District, one certificate,	20	00
	R. B. Glenn, Solicitor Ninth District, four certificates,	80	00

1886 Oct.	Jas. D. McIver, Solicitor Seventh District, two certificates,	$ 40	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, three certificates,	60	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, two certificates,	40	00
	Swift Galloway, Solicitor Fourth District, one certificate,	20	00
	J. H. Collins, Solicitor Second District, one certificate,	20	00
	R. O. Burton, Jr., attorney for John H. Collins, Solicitor Second District, one certificate,	20	00
	NORMAL SCHOOLS.		
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent of Public Instruction, appropriation to Plymouth Colored Normal School for 1886 and 1887,	500	00
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent of Public Instruction, appropriation to Franklinton Colored Normal School for 1886,	500	00
	OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.		
	F. H. Busbee, President Board of Directors, for fourth quarterly instalment of appropriation to the Oxford Orphan Asylum for 1886,	2,500	00
	PENSIONS.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	56	40

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
Oct.	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, for sundry printing and binding for the different State Departments,	$ 1,492	87
	E. S. Cheek and L. O. Lougee, practical printers, for examining four accounts of Public Printer, at $2.00 each for each account,	16	00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
	C. C. Krider, Sheriff Rowan county, for amount paid him on account of State taxes of 1885, the same having been paid into the State Treasury by mistake,	160	45
	A. H. Galloway, Sheriff Rockingham co., for amount paid him on account of State taxes for 1885, the same having been paid into the State Treasury by mistake,	393	30
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
	The Daily Review, for advertising Quarantine Regulations,	36	00
	The Daily Review Job Office, for printing Quarantine Permits,	3	00
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, salary for self, boat hands, &c., for third quarter of 1886,	425	00
	W. H. Bernard, proprietor The Morning Star, for advertising Quarantine Regulations,	36	00
	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs, on the above account, this month, as follows:		
	A. H. Galloway, Sheriff Rockingham co.,	7	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Oct.	C. G. Mitchell, Sheriff Person county,	$ 8 00
	C. C. Krider, Sheriff Rowan county,	3 00
	STATE BOUNDARY.	
	J. M. Gudger, service as commissioner for the State of North Carolina in a survey of the boundary line between North Carolina and Tennessee,	100 00
	STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.	
	Thos. F. Wood, Secretary and Treasurer Board of Health, for balance of appropriation for 1886,	500 00
	STATE DEPARTMENT.	
	W. P. Batchelor, salary as Chief Clerk to Secretary of State for Sept., 1886,	83 33
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount allowed him for clerical assistance for third quarter, 1886,	250 00
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, salary for third quarter of 1886,	500 00
	STATE GUARD.	
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for amount of annual appropriation to the following military companies: F and H, Second Regiment,	300 00
	STATE LIBRARY.	
	J. C. Birdsong, for salary as State Librarian for September, 1886,	62 50
	Southern Express Co., charges on sundry packages sent and received by the State Library, September, 1886,	75

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Oct.	Seth Nowell, for drayage on sundry articles for State Library,	$	25
	University Magazine, for subscription to said magazine from January, 1886, to January, 1887,	1	00
	Asheville Citizen, for subscription to said paper for one year from January 1, 1886,	1	50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	J. S. McAlister, salary as Teller for September, 1886,	62	50
	T. A. Partin, salary as Clerk for September, 1886,	66	66
	H. M. Cowan, salary as Chief Clerk for third quarter, 1886,	375	00
	D. W. Bain, salary as State Treasurer for third quarter, 1886,	750	00
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.		
	The University of North Carolina, for semi-annual appropriation,	2,500	00
	The University of North Carolina, for quarterly instalment of appropriation for the maintenance of the University,	3,750	00
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
	C. M. Roberts, salary as State Standard Keeper, third quarter of 1886,	25	00
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	The Thomson-Houston Electric Light Co., for three lights furnished Capitol Square, September, 1886,	37	50
	Southern Express Co., for sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments for September, 1886,	33	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Oct.	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the Capitol for October, 1886,	$ 280	00
	Charles Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court for October, 1886,	40	40
	Alfred Williams & Co., for sundry articles of stationery furnished the Secretary of State,	42	10
	Western Union Telegraph Co., for sundry messages sent and received by the different State Departments during September, 1886,	8	93
	Phil. H. Andrews, for 25 tons coal furnished the Secretary of State for the different State Departments,	133	75
	S. A. Ashe, Post Master, Raleigh, for necessary postage and box rent furnished the different State Departments during this month,	60	00
	The Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol building during September, 1886,	16	60
	Reade, Busbee & Busbee, attorneys, for professional services in Supreme Court in argument of cases of State *vs.* Miller and State *vs.* Smith, October, 1886, and printing briefs,	110	00
	T. H. Briggs & Sons, for work done and articles furnished the different State Departments,	25	80
	Raleigh News and Observer, for advertising the reward offered for Chas. Heitman,	8	50
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Nov.	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by		

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Nov.	Adjutant General's Department during October, 1886,	$	80
	Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, for freight and drayage on goods for State Arsenal,		54
	F. A. Olds, Quartermaster General and acting Ordnance Officer, for services during June, July, August, September and October, on special duty by order of the Governor,	62	50
	A. H. Haynes, for work done at State Arsenal during September, October and to third of November,	12	10
	R. & G. Railroad Co., for freight and drayage on goods for State Arsenal,	5	44
	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for amount received by him from sale of fertilizer licenses,	500	00
	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.		
	John Nichols, Treasurer N. C. Agricultural Society, for the payment of premiums upon agricultural products, implements of husbandry, domestic animals, etc., for 1886,	1,500	00
	J. B. Harris, Treasurer Poplar Tent Fair Association, for payment of premiums upon agricultural products, &c., for 1886,	50	00
	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	W. M. Baldwin, C. S. C. Columbus Co., for annual pension to Henry Vines, who lost both legs while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Nov.	W. M. Baldwin, C. S. C. Columbus co., for annual pension to Daniel Long, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the Confederate States,	$ 120	00
	J. K. Boone, C. S. C. Haywood county, for annual pension to W. M. Massey, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	J. K. Boone, C. S. C. Haywood county, for annual pension to Weldon N. Edwards, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	C. E. Cross, salary as Chief Clerk for October, 1886,	83	33
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, services as gardener for November, 1886,	26	88
	Hoover, Ganes & Co., for trees furnished the Superintendent of Capitol for Capitol Square,	10	00
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs and others, on the above account, during this month, for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, etc., as follows:		
	J. B. Russell, Sheriff Carteret county, one convict to Penitentiary,	29	70
	D. Spruill, Sheriff Washington county, one convict to Penitentiary,	44	65
	R. A. Watson, Deputy Sheriff Edgecombe county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	30	50
	J. A. Peeler, Deputy Sheriff Cleveland county, one convict to Penitentiary,	35	05

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Nov.	J. A. Miller, Deputy Sheriff Buncombe county, one convict to Penitentiary,	$ 45	65
	J. W. Propst, Deputy Sheriff Cabarrus county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	54	10
	S. E. Koonce, Sheriff Jones county, one convict to Penitentiary,	22	45
	J. E. Lawson, Deputy Sheriff Madison county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	55	65
	D. L. Withers, Deputy Sheriff Rockingham county, one convict to Penitentiary and one to C. F. & Y. V. R. R.,	23	90
	J. A. Buchanan, Deputy Sheriff Swain county, one convict to Penitentiary,	68	25
	H. C. Kearney, Sheriff Franklin county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	26	85
	H. J. Godwin, Deputy Sheriff Bertie co., four convicts to the Penitentiary,	89	95
	J. W. Crowell, Sheriff Wilson county, one convict to the Penitentiary,	22	45
	J. F. Cox, Deputy Sheriff Onslow county, one convict to Penitentiary,	38	40
	H. C. Kearney, Sheriff Franklin county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	15	25
	J. H. Wood, Deputy Sheriff Rutherford county, one convict to Penitentiary,	45	30
	F. M. Haskins, Deputy Sheriff Lenoir co., five convicts to Penitentiary,	41	10
	B. S. Graves, Sheriff Caswell county, three convicts to the Penitentiary,	56	10
	T. J. Allison, Sheriff Iredell county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	67	70
	D. B. Hooker, Sheriff Pamlico county, one convict to Penitentiary,	35	60
	A. J. Smith, Deputy Sheriff Hyde county, one convict to Penitentiary,	67	75
	Jas. Elder, Deputy Sheriff New Hanover county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	32	75
	R. J. Lewis, Sheriff Halifax county, three convicts to Penitentiary,	46	25

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Nov.	D. G. Bingham, Sheriff Jackson county, one convict to W. N. C. R. R.,	$ 15	30
	W. B. Harper, for reward for capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	10	00
	R. M. Rees, for reward and expenses incurred for capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	17	65
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	John Devereux, for salary as Clerk to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for October, 1886,	83	33
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for amount to defray traveling expenses in interest of public schools,	50	00
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. N. Scales, for salary as Clerk to Governor for October, 1886,	50	00
	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary to Governor, for salary for October, 1886,	100	00
	A. M. Scales, for rent of Governor's Mansion for October, 1886,	30	00
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
	Raleigh News and Observer, for advertising Governor's proclamation offering reward for capture of John E. Lackey and Pat Brewer, fugitives from justice,	20	00
	The Landmark, for advertising Governor's proclamation offering reward for the capture of James Byers, a fugitive from justice,	6	00
	E. Dudley McIlhenny, agent for State, for balance of expenses incurred in trip to Boston, Mass., in pursuit of a fugitive from justice,	25	83

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
Nov.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	$ 1,226	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	64,215	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, one certificate,	20	00
	Swift Galloway, Solicitor Fourth District, one certificate,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, one certificate,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, four certificates,	80	00
	G. S. Ferguson, Solicitor Twelfth District, one certificate,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, one certificate,	20	00
	Harvey Bingham, Solicitor Eighth District *pro tem.*, three certificates,	60	00
	R. B. Glenn, Solicitor Ninth District, two certificates,	40	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, one certificate,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, two certificates,	40	00
	F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Fifth District, one certificate,	20	00
	James D. McIver, Solicitor Seventh District, two certificates,	40	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, one certificate,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, two certificates,	40	00

1886 Nov.	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, one certificate,	$ 20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, one certificate,	20	00
	Theodore F. Davidson, Attorney General, for attendance on the Supreme Court, October Term, 1886,	100	00
	R. H. Bradley, for salary as Marshal and Librarian of the Supreme Court for October, 1886,	66	66
	Thos. S. Kenan, Supreme Court Clerk, for preparing dockets for October Term of said Court,	50	00
	Jas. C. MacRae, salary as Judge of the Superior Court, third quarter, 1886,	625	00
	R. B. Glenn, Solicitor Ninth District, two certificates,	40	00
	R. J. Lewis, attorney for J. H. Collins, Solicitor Second District, two certificates,	40	00
	NORMAL SCHOOLS.		
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for appropriation to the Salisbury Colored Normal School for 1886 and 1887,	500	00
	PENSIONS.		
	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	11,653	10
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, for sundry printing and binding for the different State Departments during this month,	1,478	80
	John Spelman and L. O. Lougee, practical		

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Nov.	printers, for examining four accounts of Public Printer, this month, at $2.00 each for each account,	$ 16	00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs on the above account this month,	129	64
	SETTLING STATE TAXES.		
	Paid sundry sheriffs on above account this month,	53	10
	STATE BOUNDARY LINE.		
	Paid W. D. Pruden and J. M. Gudger, on the above account,	189	62
	STATE CANVASSING BOARD.		
	Paid W. D. Turner and Charles A. Cook, on the above account,	68	80
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as Chief Clerk to Secretary of State for October, 1886,	83	33
	STATE GUARD.		
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for annual appropriation of $150 each to the following military companies of the State Guard, to-wit. Co. A, Second Reg., Co. E, Second Reg., and Oak City Blues,	450	00
	D. Appleton & Co., for Military Instruction Books for Adjutant General's Department,	20	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	STATE LIBRARY.		
Nov.	Southern Express Co., for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the State Library during October, 1886,	$ 1	40
	J. C. Birdsong, for salary as State Librarian, October, 1886,	62	50
	J. W. Denmark & Co., for Life and Times of Johnston Olive, furnished State Library,	1	00
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., for box rent and postage furnished State Library,	6	00
	D. G. Francis, for copy of "Bench and Bar of Georgia, for State Library,	4	00
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of Capitol and State Arsenal for Octogust, 1886,	62	50
	TAX COMMISSION.		
	Paid sundry Tax Commissioners on the above account this month, as follows:		
	J. W. Graham,	525	00
	T. W. Patton,	668	50
	George Howard,	507	00
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	J. S. McAlister, for salary as Teller in Treasury Department for October, 1886,	62	50
	T. A. Partin, salary as clerk in Treasury Department for October, 1886,	66	66

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Nov.	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM—BUILDING ACCOUNT.		
	W. J. Yates, President Board of Directors, for balance of appropriation for the completion of the north wing of said asylum,	$ 5,000	00
	W. J. Yates, President Board Directors, for balance of appropriation for furnishing the north wing of said Asylum,	2,500	00
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during October, 1886,	23	20
	T. H. Briggs, for one case for Treasurer's Office and taking out old case,	61	00
	The Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company, for three arc lights furnished Capitol Square during October, 1886,	37	50
	The Western Union Telegraph Company, for charges on sundry messages sent and received by the different State Departments during October, 1886,	3	37
	Chas. Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court for the month of November, 1886,	32	32
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of the Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the Capitol for November, 1886,	224	00
	S. A. Ashe, Post Master, Raleigh, for postage and box rent for the different State Departments; box rent for third quarter, 1886, and postage for November, 1886,	113	20

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Nov.	Dobler, Mudge & Chapman, for paper furnished Secretary of State for Treasury Department,	$ 843	75
	The Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol building during October, 1886,	14	40
		26	20
	Citizens National Bank, Raleigh, for exchange on London for £100 sterling, to secure copies of Colonial Records,	487	75
	John Straughan, for services in cleaning up Clerks' Offices and Library Rooms in both houses of the General Assembly,	1	50
	Seth Nowell, for drayage on books for Executive Department,		50
	INVESTMENT IN N. C. STATE BONDS.		
	D. W. Bain, State Treasurer, for amount invested by him in $272,250 of North Carolina four per cent. bonds,	247,815	98

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

STATEMENT G.

Showing the Gross Tax of each County for the year 1885, *derived from the several subjects of taxation, as per returns on file in this Department.*

1885	ALAMANCE COUNTY.		
	J. T. HUNTER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,936	81
	Town lots,	350	49
	Horses,	304	91
	Mules,	102	74
	Jacks,		58
	Jennies,		20
	Goats,		24
	Cattle,	111	68
	Hogs,	39	68
	Sheep,	15	10
	Farming utensils, &c.,	324	31
	Money on hand or on deposit,	254	86
	Solvent credits,	926	38
	Stock in incorporated companies,	181	93
	Other personal property,	985	04
	Railroad franchise,	52	50
	Net income and profits,	53	30
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	41	93
	Merchants and other dealers,	193	44
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	6	83
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	15	00
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,	10	00
	Peddlers,	75	00
	Marriage licenses,	133	00
	Subjects unlisted,	28	81
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 8,179	76
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 10,584	47
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	8,032	12

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	ALEXANDER COUNTY.		
	R. M. SHARPE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,595	78
	Town lots,	43	56
	Horses,	123	99
	Mules,	152	41
	Jacks,	2	55
	Jennies,		71
	Goats,		06
	Cattle,	81	34
	Hogs,	18	90
	Sheep,	7	86
	Farming utensils, &c.,	146	67
	Money on hand or on deposit,	31	68
	Solvent credits,	138	71
	Stock in incorporated companies,		31
	Other personal property,	112	63
	Merchants and other dealers,	45	52
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	3	31
	Marriage licenses,	63	65
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,569	64
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 3,309	48
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,539	74

1885	ALLEGHANY COUNTY.		
	W. F. THOMPSON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 892	08
	Town lots,	13	75
	Horses,	99	05
	Mules,	8	40
	Jacks,	1	00
	Cattle,	92	40
	Hogs,	6	10
	Sheep,	25	20
	Farming utensils, &c.,	12	07
	Money on hand or on deposit,	2	05
	Solvent credits,	70	75
	Other personal property,	18	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	2	25
	Marriage licenses,	26	60
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,269	70
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 3,054	81
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	1,470	28

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	ANSON COUNTY.		
	JOHN A. CROWDER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,012	21
	Town lots,	432	39
	Horses,	146	86
	Mules,	252	16
	Goats,		09
	Cattle,	80	96
	Hogs,	24	25
	Sheep,	2	72
	Farming utensils, &c.,	262	22
	Money on hand or on deposit,	39	16
	Solvent credits,	382	23
	Stock in incorporated companies,	47	56
	Other personal property,	295	49
	Railroad franchise,	58	43
	Concert and musical entertainm'ts for profit,	3	00
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	6	28
	Merchants and other dealers,	257	45
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	15	75
	Horse or mule drovers,	35	00
	Itinerant dealers in prize photographs, &c.,	9	00
	Peddlers,	52	50
	Marriage licenses,	183	35
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 5,649	06
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 15,550	02
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	5,641	00

1885	ASHE COUNTY.		
	THOS. K. MILLER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,840	70
	Town lots,	47	73
	Horses,	305	21
	Mules,	47	26
	Jacks,		80
	Jennies,		23
	Cattle,	337	82
	Hogs,	33	84
	Sheep,	31	38
	Farming utensils, &c.,	162	09
	Money on hand or on deposit,	68	20
	Solvent credits,	236	25
	Other personal property,	134	75
	Merchants and other dealers,	36	29
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	2	88
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,	12	50
	Itinerant dealers in prize photographs, &c.,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	106	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,418	93
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 7,212	39
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,966	04

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	BEAUFORT COUNTY.		
	R. T. HODGES, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,567	68
	Town lots,	907	51
	Horses,	240	40
	Mules,	112	91
	Jacks,		07
	Jennies,		14
	Goats,		24
	Cattle,	119	04
	Hogs,	51	00
	Sheep,	9	34
	Farming utensils, &c.,	388	45
	Money on hand or on deposit,	140	19
	Solvent credits,	399	17
	Stock in incorporated companies,	6	76
	Other personal property,	579	07
	Railroad franchise,	25	00
	Net income and profits,	13	50
	Traveling theatrical companies,	30	00
	Gypsies or fortune-tellers,	50	00
	Billiard saloons,	80	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	29	80
	Merchants and other dealers,	532	58
	Horse or mule drovers,	10	00
	Peddlers,	60	00
	Marriage licenses,	212	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,564	85
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 13,061	10
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	5,976	49

1885	BERTIE COUNTY.		
	EDWARD R. OUTLAW, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,372	19
	Town lots,	281	42
	Horses,	279	24
	Mules,	176	29
	Jacks,		31
	Goats,		22
	Cattle,	108	70
	Hogs,	70	02
	Sheep,	10	73
	Farming utensils, &c.,	389	67
	Money on hand or on deposit,	106	20
	Solvent credits,	428	83
	Stock in incorporated companies,	28	99
	Other personal property,	302	96
	Net income and profits,	3	75
	Concert and music'l entertainm'ts for profit,	21	00
	Gypsies or fortune-tellers,	100	00
	Peddlers of stoves,	100	00
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	13	38
	Merchants and other dealers,	313	22
	Dealers in cigars,	2	41
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	6	06
	Commission merchants,	2	27
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Marriage licenses,	143	00
	Liquor dealers—less than a quart,	379	99
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,690	85
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 8,920	48
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	7,912	61

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	BLADEN COUNTY.		
	L. J. HALL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,524	39
	Town lots,	63	59
	Horses,	113	39
	Mules,	130	9
	Jennies,		09
	Goats,		86
	Cattle,	123	46
	Hogs,	53	65
	Sheep,	11	52
	Farming utensils, &c.,	253	38
	Money on hand or on deposit,	58	71
	Solvent credits,	213	36
	Stock in incorporated companies,	1	50
	Other personal property,	188	14
	Railroad franchise,	410	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	318	32
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,		68
	Public ferries, toll gates, &c.,	10	00
	Itinerant dentists, &c,	35	00
	Marriage licenses,	55	10
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,568	50
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 10,057	90
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	4,883	82

1885	BRUNSWICK COUNTY.		
	E. W. TAYLOR, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,446	41
	Town lots,	226	55
	Horses,	58	82
	Mules,	37	75
	Goats,		86
	Cattle,	115	01
	Hogs,	33	48
	Sheep,	11	50
	Farming utensils, &c.,	119	72
	Money on hand or on deposit,	52	35
	Solvent credits,	103	58
	Stock in incorporated companies,	13	35
	Other personal property,	196	39
	Railroad franchise,	40	70
	Net income and profits,	15	00
	Billiard saloons,	60	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	4	66
	Merchants and other dealers,	89	25
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	13	66
	Marriage licenses,	59	85
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,698	89
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 3,885	17
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,580	99

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	BUNCOMBE COUNTY.		
	J. R. RICH, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,329	15
	Town lots,	2,738	23
	Horses,	389	97
	Mules,	235	91
	Jacks,	1	95
	Jennies,		83
	Goats,		30
	Cattle,	316	04
	Hogs,	40	36
	Sheep,	15	74
	Farming utensils, &c.,	570	72
	Money on hand or on deposit,	211	45
	Solvent credits,	1,043	93
	Other personal property,	1,295	25
	Railroad franchise,	31	25
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Side shows,	3	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Billiard saloons,	300	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	712	44
	Tobacco warehousemen,	200	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	157	00
	Peddlers,	114	50
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	78	25
	Marriage licenses,	222	30
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 13,123	57
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 22,316	92
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	10,295	53

1885	BURKE COUNTY.		
	J. A. LACKEY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,452	03
	Town lots,	297	26
	Horses,	129	13
	Mules,	117	74
	Jacks,	1	38
	Jennies,		37
	Goats,		03
	Cattle,	79	09
	Hogs,	21	50
	Sheep,	5	84
	Farming utensils, &c.,	124	36
	Money on hand or on deposit,	25	12
	Solvent credits,	186	17
	Stock in incorporated companies,	24	40
	Other personal property,	151	45
	Railroad franchise,	420	31
	Museums, wax works, or curiosities,	3	00
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	115	90
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	11	14
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	16	00
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Marriage licenses,	90	25
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,322	47
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 10,606	54
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,464	09

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	CABARRUS COUNTY.		
	WILLIAM PROPST, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,578	26
	Town lots,	711	96
	Horses,	273	92
	Mules,	207	28
	Jacks, 68c.; Jennies, 10c.,		78
	Goats, 15c.; Cattle $121.43,	121	58
	Hogs, $43.58; Sheep, $7.35,	50	93
	Farming utensils, &c.,	370	49
	Money on hand or on deposit,	100	98
	Solvent credits,	1,064	41
	Stock in incorporated companies,	32	76
	Other personal property,	475	76
	Railroad franchise,	42	50
	Net income and profits,	18	00
	Concert and music'l entertainm'ts for profit,	3	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Billiard saloons,	40	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	4	77
	Merchants and other dealers,	353	01
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	7	84
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	22	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	30	00
	Peddlers,	25	00
	Marriage licenses,	157	70
	Liquor dealers—Class 3, for selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	200	00
	Gross amount of State Taxes,	$ 8,062	93
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 7,663	89
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	8,800	30

1885	CALDWELL COUNTY.		
	M. H. TUTTLE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,846	24
	Town lots,	123	74
	Horses,	147	61
	Mules,	142	98
	Jacks,,	3	44
	Jennies,	1	29
	Cattle,	112	20
	Hogs,	30	07
	Sheep,	9	61
	Farming utensils, &c.,	214	96
	Money on hand or on deposit,	56	04
	Solvent credits,	235	30
	Stock in incorporated companies,	14	79
	Other personal property,	167	55
	Merchants and other dealers,	131	11
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	14	37
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges, &c.,	7	25
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	16	00
	Peddlers,	40	00
	Marriage licenses,	45	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,359	55
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 4,206	35
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,198	99

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	CAMDEN COUNTY.		
	L. F. WRIGHT, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 870	14
	Town lots,	49	04
	Horses,	114	16
	Mules,	35	59
	Goats,		08
	Cattle,	56	43
	Hogs,	46	63
	Sheep,	3	60
	Farming utensils, &c.,	59	41
	Money on hand or on deposit,	9	33
	Solvent credits,	99	36
	Stock in incorporated companies,	6	67
	Other personal property,	92	68
	Railroad franchise,	9	64
	Concert and musical entertainm'ts for profit,	9	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	5	46
	Merchants and other dealers,	45	21
	Dealers in cigars,		32
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,		67
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges, &c.,	5	91
	Peddlers,	40	00
	Marriage licenses,	60	80
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,635	13
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 4,639	09
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,680	54

1885	CARTERET COUNTY.		
	JOHN B. RUSSELL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 693	26
	Town lots,	444	99
	Horses,	79	32
	Mules,	10	01
	Jacks,		13
	Goats,		18
	Cattle,	66	24
	Hogs,	19	42
	Sheep,	3	09
	Farming utensils, &c.,	95	34
	Money on hand or on dnposit,	37	59
	Solvent credits,	37	88
	Stock in incorporated companies,		13
	Other personal property,	228	51
	Railroad franchise,	25	50
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	1	20
	Merchants and other dealers,	253	07
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	87	15
	Peddlers,	12	50
	Marriage licenses,	48	45
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,213	96
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 4,761	79
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,131	13

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	CASWELL COUNTY.		
	B. S. GRAVES, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,892	64
	Town lots,	283	56
	Horses,	240	04
	Mules,	150	84
	Jacks,		02
	Goats,		04
	Cattle,	71	23
	Hogs,	39	46
	Sheep,	4	50
	Farming utensils, &c.,	314	38
	Money on hand or on deposit,	199	96
	Solvent credits,	748	00
	Stock in incorporated companies,	81	43
	Other personal property,	687	91
	Railroad franchise,	77	05
	Net income and profits,	7	00
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	216	45
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	8	75
	Tobacco warehousemen,	75	00
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,	10	00
	Peddlers,	65	00
	Marriage licenses,	247	00
	Subjects unlisted,	34	38
	Liquor dealers—Class 3, for selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	226	67
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,701	31
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 9,140	78
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,300	66

1885	CATAWBA COUNTY.		
	S. L. YOUNT, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,413	21
	Town lots,	656	78
	Horses,	270	84
	Mules,	229	27
	Jacks, $2.34; Jennies, 70c.,	3	04
	Goats, 28c.; Cattle, $159.98,	160	26
	Hogs, $42.55; Sheep, $13.19,	55	74
	Farming utensils, &c.,	507	59
	Money on hand or on deposit,	67	44
	Solvent credits,	620	48
	Stock in incorporated companies,	407	45
	Other personal property,	560	37
	Railroad franchise,	26	81
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Billiard saloons,	40	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	2	39
	Merchants and other dealers,	270	41
	Dealers in cigars,	1	86
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	32	58
	Commission merchants,	5	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	20	00
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,	5	66
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	12	25
	Marriage licenses,	112	00
	Subjects unlisted,	13	45
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 7,627	88
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 8,628	54
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,208	87

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	CHATHAM COUNTY.		
	S. W. BREWER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 5,340	86
	Town lots,	156	36
	Horses,	413	16
	Mules,	364	58
	Jacks,	3	25
	Jennies,		16
	Goats,	1	21
	Cattle,	216	11
	Hogs,	90	89
	Sheep,	40	36
	Farming utensils, &c.,	619	97
	Money on hand or on deposit,	91	83
	Solvent credits,	515	42
	Stock in incorporated companies,	20	69
	Other personal property,	381	68
	Railroad franchise,	63	81
	Net income and profits,	5	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	2	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	211	34
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	2	29
	Peddlers,	17	50
	Marriage licenses,	125	40
	Subjects unlisted,	10	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 8,693	87
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 11,165	27
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	7,768	30

1885	CHEROKEE COUNTY.		
	D. T. SUDDERTH, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,295	11
	Town lots,	87	21
	Horses,	110	93
	Mules,	66	35
	Jacks,	1	35
	Jennies,		11
	Goats,		04
	Cattle,	136	27
	Hogs,	28	36
	Sheep,	15	71
	Farming utensils, &c.,	83	47
	Money on hand or on deposit,	23	66
	Solvent credits,	50	04
	Stock in incorporated companies,		51
	Other personal property,	58	56
	Merchants and other dealers,	50	04
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	4	39
	Commission merchants,		36
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	61	75
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,094	22
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 5,494	00
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,209	13

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	CHOWAN COUNTY.		
	JAMES C. WARREN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,084	34
	Town lots,	427	81
	Horses,	94	78
	Mules,	49	10
	Jacks,		04
	Goats,		09
	Cattle,	27	64
	Hogs,	25	53
	Sheep,	1	27
	Farming utensils, &c.,	128	88
	Money on hand or on deposit,	16	16
	Solvent credits,	250	29
	Stock in incorporated companies,	19	27
	Other personal property,	180	54
	Railroad franchise,	7	93
	Net income and profits,	10	00
	Concert and music'l entertainm'ts for profit,	9	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	140	16
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	7	58
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,	10	00
	Itinerant dealers in prize photogr'hs, &c.,	10	00
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	51	30
	Subjects unlisted for 1884,	63	75
	Delinquents for 1884,	49	32
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,694	78
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 5,463	16
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,216	77

1885	CLAY COUNTY.		
	JAS. P. CHERRY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 484	64
	Town lots,	17	81
	Horses,	67	88
	Mules,	63	51
	Jacks,	1	66
	Jennies,		20
	Goats,		03
	Cattle,	78	37
	Hogs,	15	92
	Sheep,	5	49
	Farming utensils, &c.,	56	49
	Money on hand or on deposit,	4	16
	Solvent credits,	44	84
	Other personal property,	17	04
	Merchants and other dealers,	19	48
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	3	00
	Peddlers,	60	00
	Marriage licenses,	14	25
	Delinquents for 1885,	14	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 968	77
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 2,355	60
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	1,001	64

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	CLEVELAND COUNTY.		
	H. M. HAMRICK, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,120	94
	Town lots,	634	09
	Horses,	197	64
	Mules,	373	44
	Jacks,	1	75
	Jennies,		63
	Goats,		08
	Cattle,	166	51
	Hogs,	42	29
	Sheep,	12	55
	Farming utensils, &c.,	467	24
	Money on hand or on deposit,	89	90
	Solvent credits,	617	90
	Stock in incorporated companies,	116	44
	Other personal property,	537	95
	Traveling theatrical companies,	35	00
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Billiard saloons,	40	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	334	83
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	26	07
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges, &c.,	30	74
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	65	00
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	123	50
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 8,087	49
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 11,077	73
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,966	60

1885	COLUMBUS COUNTY.			
	V. V. RICHARDSON, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes:			
	Land,	$	1,973	33
	Town lots,		126	72
	Horses,		99	16
	Mules,		97	91
	Jacks,			50
	Jennies,			06
	Goats,		2	26
	Cattle,		133	48
	Hogs,		58	51
	Sheep,		20	95
	Farming utensils, &c.,		231	24
	Money on hand or on deposit,		89	49
	Solvent credits,		143	67
	Other personal property,		1,062	34
	Railroad franchise,		115	44
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,		408	86
	Merchants and other dealers,		209	26
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,		5	92
	Public ferries, toll gates, &c.,			43
	Peddlers,		20	00
	Marriage licenses,		82	65
	Delinquents for 1885,			07
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$	4,882	19
	County Taxes:			
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$	8,747	76
	All school purposes, levied by the State,		6,592	66

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	CRAVEN COUNTY.		
	M. HAHN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,437	64
	Town lots, $2,545.27; Horses, $152.72,	2,697	99
	Mules, $75.88; Jacks, 13c.,	76	01
	Goats, 55c.; Cattle, $80.71,	81	26
	Hogs, $27.07; Sheep, $5.12,	32	19
	Farming utensils, &c.,	274	91
	Money on hand or on deposit,	118	60
	Solvent credits,	418	22
	Stock in incorporated companies,	53	73
	Other personal property,	713	96
	Craven county bonds,	23	10
	Net income and profits,	97	13
	Railroad franchise,	75	00
	Concert and music'l entertainm'ts for profit,	9	00
	Gypsies or fortune-tellers,	50	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Billiard saloons,	43	12
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	26	13
	Merchants and other dealers,	618	35
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	46	67
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges, &c.,	19	65
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	4	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	14	28
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	37	05
	Marriage licenses,	117	80
	Liquor dealers: Class 3—For selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	200	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 7,350	79
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 35,329	71
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	7,241	78

1885	CUMBERLAND COUNTY.		
	NEILL MCQUEEN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,574	31
	Town lots,	1,290	03
	Horses,	178	08
	Mules,	185	58
	Jacks,		39
	Jennies,		09
	Goats,	2	25
	Cattle,	103	56
	Hogs,	56	19
	Sheep,	13	73
	Farming utensils, &c.,	404	20
	Money on hand or on deposit,	114	69
	Solvent credits,	449	95
	Other personal property,	826	91
	Railroad franchise,	35	00
	Concert and musical entertainm'ts for profit,	9	00
	Circus or menagerie,	100	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Billiard saloons,	100	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	7	79
	Merchants and other dealers,	277	61
	Dealers in cigars,	1	21
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	10	13
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	7	80
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	152	45
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 7,985	95
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 24,833	07
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	8,460	39

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	CURRITUCK COUNTY.		
	WILLIAM H. BRAY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,083	39
	Horses,	94	58
	Mules,	19	16
	Jacks,		44
	Goats,		22
	Cattle,	54	76
	Hogs,	24	07
	Sheep,	4	79
	Farming utensils, &c.,	70	10
	Money on hand or on deposit,	11	90
	Solvent credits,	61	66
	Stock in incorporated companies,	187	50
	Other personal property,	39	88
	Railroad franchise,	27	90
	Concert and music'l entertainm'ts for profit,	3	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	102	61
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	2	75
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	1	00
	Peddlers,	25	00
	Marriage licenses,	72	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,901	71
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 13,764	87
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,015	91

1885	DARE COUNTY.		
	JOHN Q. HOMER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 363	50
	Horses,	48	69
	Mules,	2	58
	Goats,		03
	Cattle,	23	88
	Hogs,	5	96
	Sheep,	3	84
	Farming utensils, &c.,	57	95
	Money on hand or on deposit,	5	50
	Solvent credits,	4	75
	Other personal property,	92	15
	Billiard saloons,	10	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors,	12	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	48	90
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	20	00
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	42	00
	Liquor dealers: Class 3—For selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	8	65
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 760	38
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 2,857	12
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	854	54

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	DAVIDSON COUNTY.		
	P. D. LEONARD, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,092	41
	Town lots,	588	96
	Horses,	413	09
	Mules,	202	36
	Jacks,	2	99
	Jennies,		30
	Goats,		14
	Cattle,	152	34
	Hogs,	56	52
	Sheep,	24	99
	Farming utensils, &c.,	466	08
	Money on hand or on deposit,	223	22
	Solvent credits,	608	80
	Stock in incorporated companies,	43	91
	Other personal property,	421	37
	Railroad franchise,	60	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	141	06
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	7	50
	Public ferries, toll gates, &c.,	4	55
	Peddlers,	27	50
	Marriage licenses,	137	75
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 7,675	83
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 8,700	23
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	7,135	22

1885	DAVIE COUNTY.			
	W. A. BAILEY, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes:			
	Land,	$	2,104	23
	Town lots,		177	29
	Horses,		223	82
	Mules,		146	68
	Jacks,		2	14
	Goats,			09
	Cattle,		74	14
	Hogs,		35	80
	Sheep,		7	31
	Farming utensils, &c.,		329	40
	Money on hand or on deposit,		123	78
	Solvent credits,		335	97
	Stock in incorporated companies,		16	04
	Other personal property,		184	42
	Net income and profits,		3	00
	Merchants and other dealers,		80	23
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,		1	42
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges, &c.,		23	77
	Marriage licenses,		75	91
	Liquor dealers—Class 3, for selling in quantities of five gallons or more,		95	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$	4,040	44
	County Taxes:			
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$	7,138	28
	All school purposes, levied by the State,		3,830	41

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	DUPLIN COUNTY.		
	JAS. G. KENAN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,215	14
	Town lots,	220	85
	Horses,	252	50
	Mules,	106	21
	Jacks,		06
	Goats,	1	92
	Cattle,	127	26
	Hogs,	65	81
	Sheep,	15	29
	Farming utensils, &c.,	336	40
	Money on hand or on deposit,	70	21
	Solvent credits,	214	01
	Stock in incorporated companies,	15	33
	Other personal property,	247	46
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	8	68
	Merchants and other dealers,	217	46
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	10	19
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	2	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	10	00
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	147	00
	Liquor dealers: Class 3—For selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	86	67
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,630	45
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	6,821	58
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	5,660	42

1885	DURHAM COUNTY.		
	F. D. MARKHAM, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,554	03
	Town lots,	2,396	28
	Horses,	252	57
	Mules,	141	88
	Jacks,	1	21
	Jennies,		13
	Goats,	1	27
	Cattle,	100	42
	Hogs,	35	48
	Sheep,	7	27
	Farming utensils, &c.,	486	49
	Money on hand or on deposit,	348	13
	Solvent credits,	1,084	41
	Stock in incorporated companies,	134	46
	Other personal property,	2,701	49
	Railroad franchise,	40	00
	Net income and profits,	290	00
	Museums, wax works, or curiosities,	3	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Billiard saloons,	185	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	750	47
	Tobacco warehousemen,	225	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	28	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	25	00
	Peddlers,	100	00
	Marriage licenses,	157	70
	Liquor dealers: Class 3—For selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	50	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 12,514	37
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 20,031	38
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	10,132	16

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	EDGECOMBE COUNTY.		
	JOHN R. STATON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 5,427	21
	Town lots,	1,390	46
	Horses,	282	20
	Mules,	452	92
	Jacks,		33
	Jennies,		04
	Goats,	1	36
	Cattle,	101	76
	Hogs, $82.43; Sheep, $5.22,	87	65
	Farming utensils, &c.,	692	42
	Money on hand or on deposit,	199	04
	Solvent credits,	1,735	31
	Stock in incorporated companies,	17	88
	Other personal property,	786	80
	Railroad franchise,	4	25
	Net income and profits,	10	00
	Concert and musical entertainm'ts for profit,	6	00
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	3	75
	Billiard saloons,	80	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	869	82
	Horse or mule drovers,	15	00
	Peddlers,	65	00
	Marriage licenses,	193	80
	Liquor dealers: Class 3—For selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	865	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 13,391	00
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 22,709	18
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	13,861	06

1885	FORSYTH COUNTY.		
	JOHN BOYER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, $2,872.26; Town lots, $3,040.35,	$ 5,912	61
	Horses, $301.46; Mules, $125.51,	426	97
	Jacks, 81c.; Jennies, 13c.,		94
	Goats, 05c.; Cattle, $118.13,	118	18
	Hogs, $47.30; Sheep, $7.74,	55	04
	Farming utensils, &c.,	740	60
	Money on hand or on deposit,	365	34
	Solvent credits,	2,083	00
	Stock in incorporated companies,	82	75
	Other personal property,	2,062	86
	Railroad franchise,	33	50
	Net income and profits,	27	50
	Traveling theatrical companies,	45	00
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,	30	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	9	37
	Merchants and other dealers,	843	91
	Dealers in cigars,	6	12
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	169	12
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges, &c.,	5	62
	Tobacco warehousemen,	325	00
	Commission merchants,	24	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	40	00
	Peddlers,	45	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	60	50
	Marriage licenses,	217	55
	*Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 13,833	48
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 14,553	83
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	10,087	45

*The above amount is subject to a deduction of $903.54, on account of rebate allowed dealers and manufacturers.

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	FRANKLIN COUNTY.		
	H. C. KEARNEY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,955	22
	Town lots,	569	94
	Horses,	236	77
	Mules,	151	25
	Jacks,		46
	Goats,		57
	Cattle,	144	73
	Hogs,	55	43
	Sheep,	10	99
	Farming utensils, &c.,	359	16
	Money on hand or on deposit,	67	77
	Solvent credits,	526	54
	Stock in incorporated companies,	3	55
	Other personal property,	319	77
	Railroad franchise,		17
	Net income and profits,	3	00
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	7	18
	Merchants and other dealers,	279	65
	Dealers in cigars,	2	06
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	27	01
	Commission merchants,	1	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	8	00
	Peddlers,	25	00
	Marriage licenses,	133	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,958	22
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 17,438	67
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	7,266	35

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1885	GASTON COUNTY.		
	W. C. ABERNETHY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,110	65
	Town lots,	276	36
	Horses,	170	08
	Mules,	320	48
	Jacks,		48
	Jennies,		20
	Goats,		09
	Cattle,	121	32
	Hogs,	46	94
	Sheep,	10	22
	Farming utensils, &c.,	373	18
	Money on hand or on deposit,	134	15
	Solvent credits,	974	63
	Stock in incorporated companies,	6	40
	Other personal property,	362	90
	Railroad franchise,	676	01
	Merchants and other dealers,	316	44
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	14	89
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	22	00
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,	10	00
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	121	60
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 7,084	42
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 8,121	57
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	5,673	03

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	GATES COUNTY.		
	D. E. RIDDICK, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,410	29
	Town lots,	52	82
	Horses,	173	37
	Mules,	58	08
	Jacks,		71
	Jennies,		06
	Goats,		93
	Cattle,	80	67
	Hogs,	44	01
	Sheep,	6	47
	Farming utensils, &c.,	186	45
	Money on hand or on deposit,	36	50
	Solvent credits,	393	76
	Stock in incorporated companies,	26	25
	Other personal property,	119	22
	Net income and profits,	1	00
	Gypsies or fortune-tellers,	50	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	2	99
	Merchants and other dealers,	69	76
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	2	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	5	00
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	95	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,825	34
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 3,619	58
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,541	68

1885	GRAHAM COUNTY.		
	D. E. HYDE, Tax Collector.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 531	32
	Town lots,	5	00
	Horses,	43	29
	Mules,	17	98
	Jacks,		26
	Jennies,		05
	Goats,		01
	Cattle,	61	60
	Hogs,	8	81
	Sheep,	4	86
	Farming utensils, &c.,	46	02
	Money on hand or on deposit,	3	34
	Solvent credits,	16	85
	Other personal property,	10	42
	Merchants and other dealers,	10	37
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,		58
	Marriage licenses,	18	05
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 778	81
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 2,185	84
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	811	43

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	GRANVILLE COUNTY.		
	JAMES A. CREWS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,844	12
	Town lots,	998	12
	Horses,	424	35
	Mules,	195	83
	Jacks,	1	14
	Jennies,		07
	Goats,		66
	Cattle,	145	72
	Hogs,	51	32
	Sheep,	15	54
	Farming utensils, &c.,	476	91
	Money on hand or on deposit,	296	59
	Solvent credits,	1,102	25
	Stock in incorporated companies,	29	70
	Other personal property,	999	13
	Railroad franchise,	4	88
	Traveling theatrical companies,	5	00
	Concert and music'l entertainm'ts for profit,	3	00
	Billiard saloons,	40	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	10	47
	Merchants and other dealers,	404	60
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	29	01
	Tobacco warehousemen,	225	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	40	00
	Peddlers,	85	00
	Marriage licenses,	167	20
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 9,595	61
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 23,138	73
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	9,412	51

1885	GREENE COUNTY.		
	LUBY HARPER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,582	09
	Town lots,	189	78
	Horses,	153	32
	Mules,	163	14
	Goats,		43
	Cattle,	22	80
	Hogs,	43	22
	Sheep,		83
	Farming utensils, &c.,	262	90
	Money on hand or on deposit,	41	00
	Solvent credits,	605	04
	Stock in incorporated companies,	2	09
	Other personal property,	215	15
	Net income and profits,	10	00
	Gypsies or fortune-tellers,	50	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	16	74
	Merchants and other dealers,	140	78
	Dealers in cigars,	2	51
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	4	55
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	10	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	20	00
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Marriage licenses,	104	50
	Subjects unlisted,	27	84
	Delinquents for 1884,	7	63
	Liquor dealers: Class 3—For selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	346	66
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 5,073	00
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 9,963	11
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,276	38

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	GUILFORD COUNTY.		
	OLIVER C. WHEELER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 5,188	03
	Town lots,	2,142	38
	Horses,	428	78
	Mules,	166	47
	Jacks, $2.70; Jennies, 39c.,	3	09
	Goats, 12c.; Cattle $202.87,	202	99
	Hogs, $61.00; Sheep, $22.87,	83	87
	Farming utensils, &c.,	605	04
	Money on hand or on deposit,	232	02
	Solvent credits,	1,012	21
	Stock in incorporated companies,	115	30
	Other personal property,	1,096	36
	Railroad franchise,	183	45
	Traveling theatrical companies,	10	00
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Billiard saloons,	36	66
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,	61	66
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	12	40
	Merchants and other dealers,	439	31
	Dealers in cigars,	8	70
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	80	00
	Tobacco warehousemen,	100	00
	Commission merchants,	4	73
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	24	00
	Peddlers,	35	00
	Marriage licenses,	161	50
	Gross amount of State Taxes,	$ 12,536	95
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 14,275	70
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	12,761	85

1885	HALIFAX COUNTY.		
	R. J. LEWIS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,830	31
	Town lots,	1,444	79
	Horses,	339	13
	Mules,	305	55
	Jacks,		13
	Goats,	1	75
	Cattle,	205	69
	Hogs,	73	42
	Sheep,	8	17
	Farming utensils, &c.,	572	41
	Money on hand or on deposit,	111	39
	Solvent credits,	569	86
	Stock in incorporated companies,	14	01
	Other personal property,	575	16
	Net income and profits,	24	28
	Concert and musical entertainm'ts for profit,	6	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Billiard saloons,	100	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	655	67
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	30	62
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	2	00
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	228	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 10,268	34
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 23,388	63
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	13,853	13

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	HARNETT COUNTY.		
	JOHN A. GREEN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,705	65
	Town lots,	23	10
	Horses,	114	41
	Mules,	131	46
	Jacks,		13
	Jennies,		20
	Goats,	2	12
	Cattle,	77	64
	Hogs,	47	89
	Sheep,	10	05
	Farming utensils, &c.,	231	05
	Money on hand or on deposit,	15	27
	Solvent credits,	124	08
	Stock in incorporated companies,	6	41
	Other personal property,	43	07
	Railroad franchise,	25	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	2	06
	Merchants and other dealers,	26	59
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	2	24
	Marriage licenses,	59	85
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,648	27
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 10,277	36
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,471	45

1885	HAYWOOD COUNTY.		
	W. H. LEATHERWOOD, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,516	86
	Town lots,	191	98
	Horses,	219	32
	Mules,	89	39
	Jacks,	1	26
	Jennies,		72
	Goats,		01
	Cattle,	210	85
	Hogs,	25	62
	Sheep,	14	02
	Farming utensils, &c.,	198	32
	Money on hand or on deposit,	38	86
	Solvent credits,	208	52
	Other personal property,	143	79
	Railroad franchise,	13	44
	Traveling theatrical companies,	10	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,	20	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	109	60
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	18	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	14	00
	Peddlers,	5	00
	Marriage licenses,	92	15
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,141	71
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 9,714	87
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,852	14

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	HENDERSON COUNTY.		
	M. S. JUSTICE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,086	70
	Town lots,	400	97
	Horses,	139	04
	Mules,	71	33
	Jacks,		34
	Jennies,		27
	Goats,		17
	Cattle,	171	94
	Hogs,	25	30
	Sheep,	13	22
	Farming utensils, &c.,	168	45
	Money on hand or on deposit,	37	11
	Solvent credits,	250	65
	Stock in incorporated companies,	26	43
	Other personal property,	356	94
	Traveling theatrical companies,	8	00
	Billiard saloons,	80	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	108	78
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	40	83
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	60	00
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	49	40
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,105	87
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 18,932	93
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,721	93

1885	HERTFORD COUNTY.		
	JAS. S. MITCHELL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,237	93
	Town lots,	455	51
	Horses,	204	83
	Mules,	99	29
	Jennies,		04
	Goats, 59c.; Cattle, $70.05,	70	64
	Hogs, $49.97; Sheep, $4.56,	54	53
	Farming utensils, &c.,	377	42
	Money on hand or on deposit,	65	00
	Solvent credits,	531	93
	Stock in incorporated companies,	24	13
	Other personal property,	294	21
	Concert and music'l entertainm'ts for profit,	12	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	14	96
	Merchants and other dealers,	216	71
	Dealers in cigars,	1	52
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	9	02
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges, &c.,	7	12
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	19	00
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	5	00
	Marriage licenses,	95	95
	Liquor dealers—Class 3, for selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	270	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 5,181	64
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	none given.	
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	$ 5,937	86

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	HYDE COUNTY.		
	A. B. TUNNELL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,128	41
	Town lots,	35	00
	Horses,	194	26
	Mules,	40	70
	Jacks,		31
	Goats,		14
	Cattle,	87	59
	Hogs,	34	06
	Sheep,	3	83
	Farming utensils, &c.,	170	09
	Money on hand or on deposit,	53	43
	Solvent credits,	157	72
	Stock in incorporated companies,	16	25
	Other personal property,	240	54
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	8	64
	Merchants and other dealers,	122	49
	Dealers in cigars,	1	30
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,		15
	Horse or mule drovers,	15	00
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,	10	00
	Peddlers,	40	00
	Marriage licenses,	55	10
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,465	01
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 5,083	00
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,025	85

1885	IREDELL COUNTY.		
	T. J. ALLISON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,737	84
	Town lots,	1,514	77
	Horses,	371	43
	Mules,	308	02
	Jacks,		50
	Jennies,		24
	Goats,		27
	Cattle,	170	52
	Hogs,	66	24
	Sheep,	16	42
	Farming utensils, &c.,	522	64
	Money on hand or on deposit,	116	09
	Solvent credits,	993	98
	Other personal property,	763	87
	Railroad franchise,	28	91
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	400	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	242	85
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	11	75
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	32	00
	Marriage licenses,	99	75
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 10,501	09
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 20,754	62
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	8,969	98

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	JACKSON COUNTY.		
	W. M. HOOPER, Tax Collector.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,118	23
	Town lots,	24	88
	Horses,	125	24
	Mules,	73	56
	Jacks,		51
	Goats,		03
	Cattle,	135	01
	Hogs,	23	01
	Sheep,	11	29
	Farming utensils, &c.,	104	58
	Money on hand or on deposit,	17	33
	Solvent credits,	41	15
	Other personal property,	43	74
	Railroad franchise,	14	37
	Merchants and other dealers,	58	40
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	4	75
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	74	10
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,880	18
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 7,794	80
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,142	12

1885	JOHNSTON COUNTY.		
	JESSE T. ELLINGTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes.		
	Land,	$ 6,026	58
	Town lots,	553	44
	Horses,	305	48
	Mules,	368	96
	Jacks,		49
	Jennies,		52
	Goats,	6	32
	Cattle,	164	21
	Hogs,	124	69
	Sheep,	15	78
	Farming utensils, &c.,	810	98
	Money on hand or on deposit,	113	05
	Solvent credits,	1,069	82
	Stock in incorporated companies,	4	81
	Other personal property,	449	55
	Railroad franchise,	74	50
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	256	78
	Merchants and other dealers,	395	89
	Dealers in cigars,	2	31
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	31	19
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	8	00
	Peddlers,	45	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	4	25
	Marriage licenses,	194	38
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 11,025	98
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 11,836	70
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	11,860	19

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	JONES COUNTY.		
	S. C. KOONCE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,238	49
	Town lots,	61	02
	Horses,	84	27
	Mules,	70	22
	Dogs,		02
	Goats,		49
	Cattle,	36	15
	Hogs,	23	49
	Sheep,	5	67
	Farming utensils, &c.,	124	09
	Money on hand or on deposit,	9	73
	Solvent credits,	75	20
	Stock in incorporated companies,	1	72
	Other personal property,	56	92
	Railroad franchise,		12
	Gypsies or fortune-tellers,	50	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	2	28
	Merchants and other dealers,	57	84
	Dealers in cigars,		10
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	2	00
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	43	70
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,958	53
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 5,300	79
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,734	05

1885	LENOIR COUNTY.		
	JAMES D. SUTTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,959	64
	Town lots,	896	64
	Horses,	174	82
	Mules,	162	29
	Bees,		14
	Jennies,		10
	Goats,		82
	Cattle,	49	83
	Hogs,	43	13
	Sheep,	1	83
	Farming utensils, &c.,	376	87
	Money on hand or on deposit,	44	33
	Solvent credits,	706	70
	Stock in incorporated companies,	15	84
	Other personal property,	376	04
	Railroad franchise,	4	50
	Concert and musical entertainm'ts for profit,	9	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Billiard saloons,	57	50
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	20	81
	Merchants and other dealers,	341	17
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	17	03
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	13	00
	Marriage licenses,	131	10
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,418	13
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 23,076	74
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	7,151	75

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	LINCOLN COUNTY.		
	ALFRED NIXON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,904	98
	Town lots,	368	27
	Horses,	179	17
	Mules,	223	65
	Jacks,		96
	Jennies,		20
	Goats,		24
	Cattle,	109	77
	Hogs,	33	11
	Sheep,	8	30
	Farming utensils, &c.,	340	72
	Money on hand or on deposit,	71	22
	Solvent credits,	469	02
	Stock in incorporated companies,	24	55
	Other personal property,	328	02
	Railroad franchise,	35	06
	Net income and profits,	13	09
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	150	23
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	13	50
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges, &c.,	5	25
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	8	00
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,	36	07
	Peddlers,	35	00
	Marriage licenses,	103	15
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 5,464	53
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 5,750	13
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	4,408	99

1885	MACON COUNTY.		
	L. H. ALLMAN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,336	52
	Town lots,	131	75
	Horses,	159	41
	Mules,	113	11
	Jacks,	2	16
	Jennies,		25
	Goats,		04
	Cattle,	159	71
	Hogs,	31	31
	Sheep,	15	72
	Farming utensils, &c.,	145	53
	Money on hand or on deposit,	29	29
	Solvent credits,	145	16
	Other personal property,	96	63
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	1	10
	Merchants and other dealers,	74	40
	Dealers in cigars,		50
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	14	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	2	85
	Peddlers,	9	50
	Marriage licenses,	62	70
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,551	66
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 6,071	03
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	4,226	28

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	MADISON COUNTY.		
	C. W. TWEED, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,280	00
	Town lots,	78	46
	Horses,	177	19
	Mules,	167	48
	Jacks,	2	96
	Jennies,		32
	Cattle,	179	75
	Hogs,	30	58
	Sheep,	11	35
	Farming utensils, &c.,	221	82
	Money on hand or on deposit,	80	37
	Solvent credits,	190	58
	Stock in incorporated companies,	1	47
	Other personal property,	167	42
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	3	02
	Merchants and other dealers,	111	45
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges, &c.,	5	00
	Tobacco warehousemen,	50	00
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,	7	50
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	65	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,986	72
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 8,298	99
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,938	99

1885	MARTIN COUNTY.		
	W. J. HARDISON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,521	31
	Town lots,	542	83
	Horses,	186	47
	Mules,	159	28
	Jacks,		07
	Jennies,		07
	Goats,		32
	Cattle,	70	77
	Hogs,	51	76
	Sheep,	5	26
	Dogs,	1	14
	Farming utensils, &c.,	310	76
	Money on hand or on deposit,	49	71
	Solvent credits,	517	37
	Stock in incorporated companies,	5	17
	Other personal property,	432	38
	Railroad franchise,	15	25
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	9	83
	Purchases of farm products from other than producers,		12
	Merchants and other dealers,	126	74
	Dealers in cigars,	1	13
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	6	96
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	26	00
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Marriage licenses,	63	65
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 5,184	35
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 11,881	68
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,541	88

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	McDOWELL COUNTY.		
	JOSEPH G. NEAL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,553	33
	Town lots,	117	29
	Horses,	60	89
	Mules,	63	50
	Jacks,		61
	Jennies,		11
	Goats,		08
	Cattle,	55	30
	Hogs,	14	99
	Sheep,	5	29
	Farming utensils, &c.,	44	89
	Money on hand or on deposit,	25	73
	Solvent credits,	91	70
	Stock in incorporated companies,	11	89
	Other personal property,	53	85
	Railroad franchise,	21	56
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	61	28
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	18	87
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	12	00
	Marriage licenses,	53	20
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,366	36
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 8,927	89
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,878	96

1885	MECKLENBURG COUNTY.		
	L. A. POTTS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, $7,172.33; Town lots, $4,886.26,	$ 12,058	59
	Horses, $393.14; Mules, $528.90,	922	04
	Jacks, $1.26; Jennies, 14c.,	1	40
	Goats, 26c.; Cattle, $237.25,	237	51
	Hogs, $58.70; Sheep, $11.02,	69	72
	Farming utensils, &c.,	925	75
	Money on hand or on deposit,	362	69
	Solvent credits,	2,135	46
	Stock in incorporated companies,	379	23
	Other personal property,	1,937	70
	Railroad franchise,	139	48
	Net income and profits,	211	68
	Traveling theatrical companies,	45	00
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Billiard saloons,	160	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	29	36
	Merchants and other dealers,	986	83
	Dealers in cigars,	21	89
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	131	51
	Commission merchants,	1	70
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	60	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	5	00
	Peddlers,	70	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	64	25
	Marriage licenses,	327	75
	Delinquents for 1885,	109	78
	Liquor dealers—less than a quart,	200	00
	Liquor dealers—five gallons or more,	251	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 22,018	32
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 48,804	41
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	17,438	28

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	MITCHELL COUNTY.		
	W. C. HICKEY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 730	23
	Town lots,	69	35
	Horses,	136	09
	Mules,	47	53
	Jacks,		99
	Jennies,		02
	Goats,		02
	Cattle,	112	12
	Hogs,	15	59
	Sheep,	9	38
	Farming utensils, &c.,	46	74
	Money on hand or on deposit,	23	85
	Solvent credits,	28	16
	Stock in incorporated companies,		81
	Other personal property,	128	47
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	12	50
	Merchants and other dealers,	118	33
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	5	82
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	64	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,560	00
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 7,029	29
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,749	70

1885	MONTGOMERY COUNTY.		
	W. B. LASSITER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,800	95
	Town lots,	44	22
	Horses,	136	55
	Mules,	110	42
	Jacks,		43
	Jennies,		16
	Goats,		32
	Cattle,	79	63
	Hogs,	41	07
	Sheep,	14	96
	Farming utensils, &c.,	164	37
	Money on hand or on deposit,	61	53
	Solvent credits,	228	51
	Other personal property,	124	07
	Peddlers of stoves,	65	00
	Merchants and other dealers, and liquors and cigars,	55	10
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,		15
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges, &c.,	1	47
	Marriage licenses,	89	30
	Subjects unlisted,	3	91
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,022	12
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 6,639	55
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,671	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	MOORE COUNTY.		
	W. M. BLACK, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,393	26
	Town lots,	296	77
	Horses,	253	47
	Mules,	224	05
	Jacks,		20
	Jennies,		02
	Goats,		77
	Cattle,	125	09
	Hogs,	52	09
	Sheep,	22	45
	Farming utensils, &c.,	354	78
	Money on hand or on deposit,	56	29
	Solvent credits,	391	07
	Stock in incorporated companies,		88
	Other personal property,	424	39
	Railroad franchise,	82	37
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	9	67
	Merchants and other dealers,	318	89
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	20	45
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	9	00
	Peddlers,	5	00
	Marriage licenses,	137	75
	Subjects unlisted,	335	25
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,616	96
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	none given.	
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	$ 5,876	37

1885	NASH COUNTY.		
	J. P. ARRINGTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,088	73
	Town lots,	341	51
	Horses,	223	30
	Mules,	243	34
	Jacks,		12
	Goats,	1	60
	Cattle,	128	85
	Hogs,	68	36
	Sheep,	11	99
	Farming utensils, &c.,	574	93
	Money on hand or on deposit,	96	44
	Solvent credits,	392	39
	Stock in incorporated companies,	1	61
	Other personal property,	288	82
	Net income and profits,	32	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	3	75
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	17	15
	Merchants and other dealers,	200	20
	Dealers in cigars,	1	25
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	11	71
	Horse or mule drovers,	25	00
	Peddlers,	35	00
	Marriage licenses,	147	25
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,985	30
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 10,936	70
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,871	72

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	NEW HANOVER COUNTY.		
	S. H. MANNING, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, $1,279.46; Town lots, $8,370.55,	$ 9,650	01
	Horses, $123.41; Mules, $31.20,	154	61
	Goats, 43c.; Cattle, $31.58,	32	01
	Hogs, $7.69; Sheep, $20c.,	7	89
	Farming utensils, &c.,	568	69
	Money on hand or on deposit,	176	03
	Solvent credits,	810	94
	Stock in incorporated companies,	249	94
	Other personal property,	1,997	41
	Railroad franchise,	9	56
	Net income and profits,	713	89
	Traveling theatrical companies,	5	00
	Concert and music'l entertainm'ts for profit,	21	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Billiard saloons,	200	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,	60	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	84	51
	Merchants and other dealers,	2,162	46
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	88	71
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges, &c.,	21	49
	Commission merchants,	629	28
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	36	00
	Peddlers,	85	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	26	97
	Marriage licenses,	155	80
	Liquor dealers—five gallons or more,	1,721	94
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 19,784	14
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 25,723	79
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	16,959	88

1885	NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.		
	M. F. STANCELL, Tax Collector.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,269	53
	Town lots,	211	09
	Horses,	366	59
	Mules,	176	12
	Jacks,		25
	Goats,		56
	Cattle,	122	94
	Hogs,	82	42
	Sheep,	6	14
	Farming utensils, &c.,	556	96
	Money on hand or on deposit,	170	38
	Solvent credits,	592	28
	Stock in incorporated companies,	66	59
	Other personal property,	376	66
	Concert and music'l entertainm'ts for profit,	12	00
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	12	83
	Merchants and other dealers,	277	72
	Dealers in cigars,	2	57
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	19	08
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges, &c.,	5	80
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	11	00
	Peddlers,	52	50
	Marriage licenses,	118	50
	Arrears for insolvents,		61
	Liquor dealers: Class 1—For selling in quantities less than a quart,	220	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 7,801	12
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 10,765	40
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	8,372	24

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	ONSLOW COUNTY.		
	E. MURRILL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,880	55
	Town lots,	88	09
	Horses,	137	19
	Mules,	109	79
	Jennies,		12
	Goats,		74
	Cattle,	91	75
	Hogs,	52	27
	Sheep,	11	46
	Farming utensils, &c.,	224	82
	Money on hand or on deposit,	55	17
	Solvent credits,	151	72
	Stock in incorporated companies,	2	60
	Other personal property,	179	21
	Net income and profits,	2	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	4	18
	Merchants and other dealers,	86	83
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Marriage licenses,	65	55
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,174	04
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 4,199	11
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	4,401	40

1885	ORANGE COUNTY.		
	JOHN K. HUGHES, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,619	56
	Town lots,	524	85
	Horses,	254	13
	Mules,	110	15
	Jacks,		71
	Jennies,		14
	Goats,	1	11
	Cattle,	107	45
	Hogs,	37	20
	Sheep,	13	00
	Farming utensils, &c.,	283	82
	Money on hand or on deposit,	72	29
	Solvent credits,	674	80
	Stock in incorporated companies,	92	30
	Other personal property,	338	38
	Railroad franchise,	47	55
	Net income and profits,	76	75
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	1	65
	Merchants and other dealers,	208	09
	Dealers in cigars,	1	12
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	94	05
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 5,579	10
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 10,641	56
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	4,922	88

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	PAMLICO COUNTY.		
	DANIEL B. HOOKER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 712	43
	Town lots,	51	37
	Horses,	76	52
	Mules,	32	29
	Jennies,		06
	Goats,		17
	Cattle,	44	82
	Hogs,	18	90
	Sheep,	3	50
	Farming utensils, &c.,	116	99
	Money on hand or on deposit,	5	91
	Solvent credits,	59	52
	Stock in incorporated companies,	2	88
	Other personal property,	85	70
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	2	76
	Merchants and other dealers,	63	42
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	1	65
	Commission merchants,		45
	Marriage licenses,	53	20
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,402	54
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 6,150	81
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,320	33

1885	PASQUOTANK COUNTY.		
	F. F. COHOON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,302	70
	Town lots,	1,012	30
	Horses,	135	35
	Mules,	42	56
	Jacks, 22c.; dogs, 1c.,		23
	Goats, 11c.; Cattle $61.48,	61	59
	Hogs, $21.31; Sheep, $2.71,	24	02
	Farming utensils, &c.,	145	78
	Money on hand or on deposit,	26	88
	Solvent credits,	254	21
	Stock in incorporated companies,	4	86
	Other personal property,	318	39
	Railroad franchise,	20	86
	Net income and profits,	2	00
	Concert and musical entertainm'ts for profit,	48	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	29	90
	Merchants and other dealers,	341	59
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	26	25
	Public ferries, toll gates, &c.,	5	75
	Commission merchants,	7	13
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	9	00
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,	10	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	3	50
	Marriage licenses,	71	25
	Liquor dealers: Class 3—For selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	294	63
	Gross amount of State Taxes,	$ 4,213	63
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 15,729	50
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	5,396	35

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	PENDER COUNTY.		
	A. C. WARD, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,262	37
	Town lots,	106	33
	Horses,	96	99
	Mules,	70	49
	Jacks,		25
	Jennies,		06
	Goats,		96
	Cattle,	93	31
	Hogs,	36	06
	Sheep,	10	36
	Farming utensils, &c.,	156	06
	Money on hand or on deposit,	24	31
	Solvent credits,	109	36
	Other personal property,	137	41
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	14	05
	Merchants and other dealers,	101	97
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	89	30
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,384	34
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 4,531	55
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	4,186	73

1885	PERQUIMANS COUNTY.		
	ROBERT WHITE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,729	60
	Town lots,	201	71
	Horses,	154	06
	Mules,	65	01
	Goats,		14
	Cattle,	73	20
	Hogs,	32	59
	Sheep,	6	51
	Farming utensils, &c.,	196	30
	Money on hand or on deposit,	18	06
	Solvent credits,	251	32
	Other personal property,	147	64
	Railroad franchise,	31	27
	Concert and music'l entertainm'ts for profit,	9	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	12	90
	Merchants and other dealers,	132	10
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	34	20
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,110	61
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 8,511	04
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,785	64

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	PERSON COUNTY.		
	C. G. MITCHELL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,408	16
	Town lots,	115	50
	Horses,	287	19
	Mules,	155	30
	Jacks,		02
	Jennies,		25
	Goats,		21
	Cattle,	98	67
	Hogs,	34	76
	Sheep,	10	56
	Farming utensils, &c.,	352	36
	Money on hand or on deposit,	99	07
	Solvent credits,	401	53
	Stock in incorporated companies,	7	50
	Other personal property,	524	38
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	9	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	142	25
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	5	50
	Peddlers,	63	75
	Marriage licenses,	87	50
	Subjects unlisted,	116	23
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,919	69
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 4,605	78
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	5,266	11

1885	PITT COUNTY.		
	W. M. KING, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,668	17
	Town lots,	544	86
	Horses,	384	39
	Mules,	263	59
	Jacks,		25
	Goats,	1	09
	Cattle,	125	64
	Hogs,	92	39
	Sheep,	4	49
	Farming utensils, &c.,	733	48
	Money on hand or on deposit,	202	23
	Solvent credits,	760	43
	Stock in incorporated companies,	11	15
	Other personal property,	626	28
	Railroad franchise,	5	53
	Concert and music'l entertainm'ts for profit,	6	00
	Peddlers of stoves,	10	00
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	31	39
	Merchants and other dealers,	550	64
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	3	80
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	10	00
	Peddlers,	75	00
	Marriage licenses,	186	20
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 9,317	00
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 11,638	03
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	12,182	24

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	POLK COUNTY.		
	J. W. HAMPTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,282	07
	Town lots,	40	18
	Horses,	52	13
	Mules,	61	90
	Jacks,		57
	Jennies,		04
	Goats,		05
	Cattle,	58	42
	Hogs,	16	21
	Sheep,	3	15
	Farming utensils, &c.,	*87	37
	Money on hand or on deposit,	20	99
	Solvent credits,	230	77
	Stock in incorporated companies,	8	75
	Other personal property,	43	74
	Railroad franchise,	15	93
	Merchants and other dealers,	17	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	25	00
	Marriage licenses,	26	60
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,990	87
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 4,160	27
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,461	38

1885	RANDOLPH COUNTY.		
	E. A. MOFFITT, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,586	96
	Town lots,	240	84
	Horses,	402	34
	Mules,	259	88
	Jacks,	1	60
	Jennies,		05
	Goats,		23
	Cattle,	188	39
	Hogs,	61	17
	Sheep,	35	80
	Farming utensils, &c.,	463	52
	Money on hand or on deposit,	143	32
	Solvent credits,	637	22
	Stock in incorporated companies,	5	84
	Other personal property,	370	67
	Railroad franchise,	1	75
	Net income and profits,	3	00
	Concert and musical entertainm'ts for profit,	5	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,		36
	Merchants and other dealers,	165	85
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	1	44
	Commission merchants,		73
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	5	00
	Peddlers,	27	25
	Marriage licenses,	143	45
	Subjects unlisted,	377	25
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 8,128	91
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 11,469	73
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	7,357	31

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	RICHMOND COUNTY.		
	BERRY BRYANT, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,910	09
	Town lots,	450	07
	Horses,	165	77
	Mules,	224	93
	Goats,	1	18
	Cattle,	76	84
	Hogs,	35	16
	Sheep,	4	89
	Farming utensils, &c.,	304	63
	Money on hand or on deposit,	98	47
	Solvent credits,	676	16
	Stock in incorporated companies,	90	09
	Other personal property,	464	27
	Railroad franchise,	111	30
	Road bed,	453	66
	Concert and music'l entertainm'ts for profit,	30	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Billiard saloons,	60	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	21	52
	Merchants and other dealers,	507	55
	Dealers in cigars,	5	18
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	11	27
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	20	00
	Peddlers,	25	00
	Marriage licenses,	89	30
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,902	33
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 14,992	95
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,623	66

1885	ROBESON COUNTY.		
	F. J. FLOYD, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 5,733	34
	Town lots,	426	77
	Horses,	293	07
	Mules,	329	48
	Jacks,		06
	Jennies,		30
	Goats,	1	90
	Cattle,	140	56
	Hogs,	92	69
	Sheep,	16	36
	Farming utensils, &c.,	619	28
	Money on hand or on deposit,	100	15
	Solvent credits,	444	93
	Stock in incorporated companies,	21	60
	Other personal property,	410	34
	Railroad franchise,	464	24
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Side shows,	3	00
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Billiard saloons,	25	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	13	50
	Merchants and other dealers,	435	94
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	10	00
	Peddlers,	25	00
	Marriage licenses,	162	45
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 9,919	96
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 16,681	24
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	9,788	84

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.		
	A. H. GALLOWAY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,912	85
	Town lots,	1,648	93
	Horses,	303	02
	Mules,	195	85
	Jacks,		93
	Jennies,		09
	Goats, 09c.; Cattle, $137.81,	137	90
	Hogs, $49.04; Sheep, $12.64,	61	68
	Farming utensils, &c.,	452	31
	Money on hand or on deposit,	105	75
	Solvent credits,	853	81
	Stock in incorporated companies,	37	50
	Other personal property,	1,264	49
	Railroad franchise,	431	60
	Concert and musical entertainm'ts for profit,	3	00
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	4	60
	Merchants and other dealers,	386	83
	Dealers in cigars,	3	31
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	27	00
	Tobacco warehousemen,	150	00
	Commission merchants,	5	40
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	37	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	25	00
	Peddlers,	68	00
	Marriage licenses,	223	25
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 10,443	10
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	11,637	66
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	$ 9,702	33

1885	ROWAN COUNTY.		
	C. C. KRIDER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, $4,522.71; Town lots, $1,688.85,	$ 6,211	56
	Horses, $374.05; Mules, $196.81,	570	86
	Jacks, 66c.; Jennies, 21c.,		87
	Goats, 25c.; Cattle, $148.13,	148	38
	Hogs, $56.91; Sheep, $12.06,	68	97
	Farming utensils, &c.,	516	99
	Money on hand or on deposit,	139	64
	Solvent credits,	1,007	74
	Stock in incorporated companies,	301	38
	Other personal property,	609	08
	Dogs,		12
	Net income and profits,	4	00
	Traveling theatrical companies,	10	00
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	6	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Cane-board men, four days,	2	35
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	5	02
	Merchants and other dealers,	345	68
	Dealers in cigars,	3	65
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	62	01
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges, &c.,	31	81
	Tobacco warehousemen,	50	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	55	00
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	16	25
	Marriage licenses,	149	15
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 10,466	51
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 9,983	56
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	12,100	76

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	RUTHERFORD COUNTY.		
	JOHN B. BLANTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,704	25
	Town lots,	166	29
	Horses,	140	05
	Mules,	213	37
	Jacks,		70
	Jennies,		43
	Goats,		21
	Cattle,	117	47
	Hogs,	32	35
	Sheep,	10	70
	Farming utensils, &c.,	209	58
	Money on hand or on deposit,	17	92
	Solvent credits,	203	06
	Stock in incorporated companies,		31
	Other personal property,	123	90
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c., for 1884,	9	50
	Merchants and other dealers,	72	85
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	5	80
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges, &c.,	5	10
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	9	00
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	131	40
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,204	24
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 13,615	79
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	4,409	56

1885	SAMPSON COUNTY.		
	B. HILL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,257	20
	Town lots,	242	87
	Horses,	255	62
	Mules,	190	97
	Jacks,		34
	Jennies,		09
	Goats,	4	00
	Cattle,	137	65
	Hogs,	82	17
	Sheep,	13	88
	Farming utensils, &c.,	512	29
	Money on hand or on deposit,	88	72
	Solvent credits,	353	75
	Other personal property,	274	63
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	6	01
	Merchants and other dealers,	157	58
	Dealers in cigars,		72
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	2	21
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	141	55
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 5,782	23
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 11,994	09
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	10,726	34

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	STOKES COUNTY.		
	RUFUS J. DALTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,992	80
	Town lots,	60	87
	Horses,	187	73
	Mules,	203	99
	Jacks,		55
	Jennies,		10
	Goats,		02
	Cattle,	122	86
	Hogs,	35	25
	Sheep,	8	23
	Farming utensils, &c.,	200	20
	Money on hand or on deposit,	99	78
	Solvent credits,	184	22
	Stock in incorporated companies,	3	75
	Other personal property,	298	01
	Merchants and other dealers,	68	74
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	10	57
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	109	25
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,601	87
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 5,890	93
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	4,261	18

1885	STANLY COUNTY.		
	B. C. BLALOCK, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,636	58
	Town lots,	153	44
	Horses,	221	09
	Mules,	183	34
	Jacks,		28
	Jennies,		58
	Goats,		27
	Cattle,	98	22
	Hogs,	36	62
	Sheep,	11	96
	Farming utensils, &c.,	344	20
	Money on hand or on deposit,	36	09
	Solvent credits,	415	68
	Stock in incorporated companies,	19	88
	Other personal property,	101	17
	Peddlers of stoves,	100	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	1	97
	Merchants and other dealers,	38	10
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	7	50
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	4	00
	Peddlers,	50	00
	Marriage licenses,	49	40
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,510	37
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 8,375	13
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,898	20

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	SURRY COUNTY.		
	STEPHEN VENABLE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,590	71
	Town lots,	254	30
	Horses,	206	39
	Mules,	140	43
	Jacks,	1	44
	Jennies,		32
	Goats,		08
	Cattle,	147	51
	Hogs,	31	52
	Sheep,	12	35
	Farming utensils, &c.,	252	94
	Money on hand or on deposit,	61	58
	Solvent credits,	330	02
	Stock in incorporated companies,	10	13
	Other personal property,	354	90
	Railroad franchise,		35
	Merchants and other dealers,	132	20
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	9	12
	Tobacco warehousemen, for 1884,	50	00
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	150	10
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,756	71
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 5,921	11
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	5,457	39

1885	SWAIN COUNTY.		
	Z. V. WELCH, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 959	92
	Town lots,	30	27
	Horses,	60	27
	Mules,	30	61
	Jacks,		54
	Jennies,		05
	Cattle,	79	27
	Hogs,	11	50
	Sheep,	5	03
	Farming utensils, &c.,	38	18
	Money on hand or on deposit,	4	93
	Solvent credits,	53	36
	Other personal property,	46	38
	Railroad franchise,	16	56
	Merchants and other dealers,	6	98
	Marriage licenses,	42	95
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,386	80
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 5,644	72
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	1,463	28

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.		
	NATHAN MCMINN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,032	68
	Town lots,	31	48
	Horses,	75	56
	Mules,	38	47
	Jacks,	1	35
	Jennies,		25
	Goats,		12
	Cattle,	110	16
	Hogs,	11	04
	Sheep,	8	20
	Farming utensils, &c.,	75	76
	Money on hand or on deposit,	5	50
	Solvent credits,	52	26
	Other personal property,	58	10
	Merchants and other dealers,	46	50
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	1	90
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges, &c.,	4	75
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	9	50
	Marriage licenses,	33	39
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,596	97
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 4,961	36
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	1,653	29

1885	TYRRELL COUNTY.		
	B. JONES, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 932	64
	Town lots,	74	17
	Horses,	63	85
	Mules,	59	85
	Jennies,		05
	Goats,		01
	Cattle,	50	10
	Hogs,	18	56
	Sheep,	3	34
	Farming utensils, &c.,	112	05
	Money on hand or on deposit,	33	12
	Solvent credits,	100	19
	Stock in incorporated companies,		38
	Other personal property,	87	92
	Gypsies or fortune-tellers,	50	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	1	61
	Merchants and other dealers,	47	62
	Dealers in cigars,		21
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	4	76
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	1	50
	Marriage licenses,	41	80
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,683	73
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 3,632	29
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	1,857	72

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	UNION COUNTY.		
	J. T. HORN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,432	18
	Town lots,	371	41
	Horses,	270	93
	Mules,	360	21
	Jacks,		61
	Jennies,		16
	Goats,		26
	Cattle,	178	73
	Hogs,	43	44
	Sheep,	15	43
	Farming utensils, &c.,	569	43
	Money on hand or on deposit,	108	24
	Solvent credits,	777	78
	Other personal property,	568	50
	Railroad franchise,	13	02
	Itinerant companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public,	5	00
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	4	80
	Merchants and other dealers,	312	45
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	5	50
	Commission merchants,	4	36
	Peddlers,	57	50
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	7	37
	Marriage licenses,	111	15
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 8,268	46
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 16,679	28
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	7,786	21

1885	VANCE COUNTY.		
	W. H. SMITH, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,239	85
	Town lots,	915	86
	Horses,	170	55
	Mules,	49	30
	Goats,		29
	Cattle,	91	67
	Hogs,	26	54
	Sheep,	4	23
	Farming utensils, &c.,	255	00
	Money on hand or on deposit,	223	34
	Solvent credits,	434	08
	Stock in incorporated companies,	13	11
	Other personal property,	529	30
	Concert and music'l entertainm'ts for profit,	3	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Itinerant exhibitors for amusement,	5	00
	Billiard saloons,	40	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	16	74
	Merchants and other dealers,	389	53
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	63	77
	Tobacco warehousemen,	137	50
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	27	00
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Marriage licenses,	79	80
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 5,845	41
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 7,582	46
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,442	38

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	WAKE COUNTY.		
	J. R. NOWELL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, $6,800.00; Town lots, $5,212.65,	$ 12,012	65
	Horses, $434.57; Mules, $523.75,	958	32
	Jacks, 67c.; Jennies, 03c.,		70
	Goats, $3.42; Cattle, $233.22,	236	64
	Hogs, $104.82; Sheep, $15.80; Dogs, 66c.,	121	28
	Farming utensils, &c.,	1,119	02
	Money on hand or on deposit,	286	41
	Solvent credits,	3,432	81
	Stock in incorporated companies,	2,774	18
	Other personal property,	1,797	45
	Railroad franchise,	106	75
	Net income and profits,	384	65
	Traveling theatrical companies,	45	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Billiard saloons,	220	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	59	66
	Merchants and other dealers,	1,503	70
	Dealers in cigars,	28	32
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	314	51
	Commission merchants,	85	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	138	00
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	79	00
	Marriage licenses,	374	30
	Liquor dealers—less than a quart,	463	34
	Liquor dealers—five gallons or more,	200	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 26,978	02
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 54,028	06
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	30,577	29

1885	WARREN COUNTY.		
	GEO. C. FITTS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,386	87
	Town lots,	353	25
	Horses,	231	27
	Mules,	72	53
	Jacks,		06
	Goats,		77
	Cattle,	141	85
	Hogs,	46	45
	Sheep,	5	76
	Farming utensils, &c.,	269	91
	Money on hand or on deposit,	57	88
	Solvent credits,	360	55
	Stock in incorporated companies,	4	58
	Other personal property,	380	04
	Net income and profits,	7	58
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Billiard saloons,	40	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,	20	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	14	70
	Merchants and other dealers,	151	68
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	9	99
	Tobacco warehousemen,	75	00
	Commission merchants,		59
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	24	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	15	00
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	153	90
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,989	21
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 10,156	15
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,528	02

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
	DEMPSEY SPRUILL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,075	02
	Town lots,	223	65
	Horses,	107	68
	Mules,	61	08
	Jacks,		12
	Jennies,		03
	Goats,		05
	Cattle,	46	35
	Hogs,	24	17
	Sheep,	2	49
	Farming utensils, &c.,	139	42
	Money on hand or on deposit,	58	93
	Solvent credits,	173	76
	Stock in incorporated companies,	16	62
	Other personal property,	209	86
	Itinerant exhibitors for amusement,	10	00
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	9	80
	Merchants and other dealers,	191	70
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	17	05
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	6	00
	Horse or mule drovers,	5	00
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,	10	00
	Peddlers,	25	00
	Marriage licenses,	76	00
	Liquor dealers: Class 3—For selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	83	33
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,623	11
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 3,633	28
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,173	45

1885	WATAUGA COUNTY.		
	D. F. BAIRD, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,885	24
	Town lots,	31	51
	Horses,	196	15
	Mules,	42	51
	Jacks,	1	95
	Jennies,		12
	Goats,		04
	Cattle,	199	00
	Hogs,	19	88
	Sheep,	22	70
	Farming utensils, &c.,	147	24
	Money on hand or on deposit,	19	65
	Solvent credits,	116	49
	Stock in incorporated companies,		52
	Other personal property,	56	95
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	30	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	33	77
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	8	00
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,	10	00
	Peddlers,	5	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,826	72
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 5,147	79
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	2,910	09

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	WAYNE COUNTY.		
	D. A. GRANTHAM, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,577	08
	Town lots,	2,299	99
	Horses,	324	47
	Mules,	321	16
	Jacks,		05
	Jennies,		31
	Goats,	2	24
	Cattle,	105	63
	Hogs, $93.33; Sheep, $3.38,	96	71
	Farming utensils, &c.,	792	92
	Money on hand or on deposit,	297	80
	Solvent credits,	1,257	20
	Stock in incorporated companies,	56	54
	Other personal property,	920	52
	Railroad franchise,	52	00
	Net income and profits,	135	61
	Traveling theatrical companies,	30	00
	Concert and music'l entertainm'ts for profit,	3	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	934	02
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	45	38
	Itinerant merchants,	25	00
	Itinerant salesmen,	50	00
	Peddlers,	62	50
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	15	75
	Marriage licenses,	244	00
	Liquor dealers—Class 3, for selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	100	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 12,949	88
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	none given.	
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	$ 14,457	25

1885	WILSON COUNTY.		
	J. W. CROWELL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,663	56
	Town lots,	1,342	27
	Horses,	206	50
	Mules,	289	53
	Jacks, 19c.; Jennies, 5c.,		24
	Goats, $2.91; Cattle, $65.14,	68	05
	Hogs, $64.99; Sheep, $4.14,	69	13
	Farming utensils, &c.,	571	49
	Money on hand or on deposit,	116	62
	Solvent credits,	1,678	71
	Stock in incorporated companies,	1	50
	Other personal property,	632	63
	Net income and profits,	30	00
	Traveling theatrical companies,	12	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Billiard saloons,	90	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	765	42
	Dealers in cigars,	1	13
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	13	15
	Commission merchants,	10	68
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	8	00
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,	10	00
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	182	40
	Liquor dealers: Class 3—For selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	200	00
	Gross amount of State Taxes,	$ 10,128	01
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 8,814	98
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	11,206	62

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	WILKES COUNTY.		
	MILTON MCNEIL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,162	15
	Town lots,	48	04
	Horses,	197	80
	Mules,	119	94
	Jacks,	1	04
	Jennies,		19
	Goats,		05
	Cattle,	184	47
	Hogs,	37	42
	Sheep,	20	36
	Farming utensils, &c.,	153	71
	Money on hand or on deposit,	86	81
	Solvent credits,	320	43
	Stock in incorporated companies,		50
	Other personal property,	133	33
	Merchants and other dealers,	87	02
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	4	08
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	1	90
	Peddlers,	28	50
	Marriage licenses,	88	92
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,676	90
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 3,144	51
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	6,106	55

1885	YADKIN COUNTY.		
	J. D. HAMLIN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,627	80
	Town lots,	201	20
	Horses,	162	75
	Mules,	186	50
	Jacks,		10
	Jennies,		07
	Goats,	1	00
	Cattle,	127	80
	Hogs,	28	90
	Sheep,	13	50
	Farming utensils, &c.,	275	26
	Money on hand or on deposit,	113	75
	Solvent credits,	129	00
	Stock in incorporated companies,	27	50
	Other personal property,	380	27
	Concert and music'l entertainm'ts for profit,	3	00
	Gypsies or fortune tellers,	50	00
	Dealers in spiritous liquors, &c.,	4	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	97	20
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	3	75
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges, &c.,	6	00
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	140	75
	Subjects unlisted,	20	35
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,610	47
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 10,785	20
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	3,712	08

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

1885	YANCEY COUNTY.		
	N. M. WILSON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 665	85
	Town lots,	15	07
	Horses,	134	54
	Mules,	80	05
	Jacks,		36
	Jennies,		20
	Goats,		07
	Cattle,	98	25
	Hogs,	17	28
	Sheep,	5	01
	Farming utensils, &c.,	54	80
	Money on hand or on deposit,	25	04
	Solvent credits,	64	84
	Other personal property,	48	81
	Merchants and other dealers,	49	15
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,	10	00
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	41	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,330	32
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by the county,	$ 8,085	49
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	1,894	46

STATEMENT H.

SHOWING THE AGGREGATE GROSS AMOUNT OF STATE AND COUNTY TAXES DERIVED FROM THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS OF TAXATION IN THE STATE, AS TAKEN FROM SUCH LISTS AS ARE ON FILE FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Land,	$ 246,819	60
Town lots,	57,225	90
Horses,	25,709	28
Mules,	12,301	82
Jacks,	65	80
Jennies,	16	20
Goats,	65	80
Cattle,	12,830	20
Hogs,	6,780	30
Sheep,	1,370	80
Farming utensils,	30,620	26
Money on hand,	12,780	70
Solvent credits,	40,630	18
Stock in incorporated companies,	2,266	70
Other personal property,	40,870	90
Railroad franchise,	4,170	60
Net income and profits,	2,960	22
Traveling theatrical companies,	740	27
Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	900	00
Lectures for reward,	100	00
Museums, wax-works or curiosities,	10	00
Circus or menageries,	3,200	00
Side shows,	150	00
Itinerant companies, or persons who exhibit for the amusement of the public,	120	00
Gypsies or fortune-tellers,	360	00
Itinerant lightning-rod men,	350	00
Gift enterprises, &c.,	300	00
Billiard saloons,	2,220	00
Ten-pin alley, bowling saloons, &c., &c.,	260	00

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

STATEMENT H—CONTINUED.

Dealers in spiritous, vinous or malt liq'rs,	$ 2,378	60
Merchants,	29,780	50
Dealers in cigars,	90	00
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	1,780	90
Public ferries, toll-gates, toll-bridges, &c.,	220	00
Tobacco warehousemen,	1,202	30
Commission merchants,	1,000	00
Keepers of horses or mules for hire (except draymen),	870	25
Horse or mule drovers,	350	70
Peddlers,	1,600	90
Liquor dealers—Class 1,	28,900	00
Liquor dealers—Class 3,	2,000	00
Seals of notaries,	250	00
Delinquents for 1884,	170	00
Marriage licenses,	11,780	00
Subjects unlisted,	2,780	00
Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 591,399	68
Taxes levied by State for school purposes, payable to County Treasurer.		
Licensed retailers of spiritous liquors, wines or cordials,	82,844	65
White polls (No. 141,123)	172,832	57
Colored polls (No. 64,608)	79,252	49
Valuation of all taxable property (including bank stock) in the State, 12½ cents on every $100 value,	$ 272,713	47
Total school tax,	$ 607,643	18
County Taxes.		
All county purposes,	$1,036,597	34

STATEMENT J.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WHITE AND COLORED POLLS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE STATE, AS PER RETURNS TO THIS DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEAR 1885.

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	COLORED POLLS.
Alamance,	1,564	583
Alexander,	1,094	86
Alleghany,	717	38
Anson,	1,345	965
Ashe,	1,902	96
Beaufort,	1,765	1,083
Bertie,	1,246	1,354
Bladen,	1,174	919
Brunswick,	920	580
Buncombe,	3,271	507
Burke,	1,460	252
Cabarrus,	1,627	596
Caldwell,	1,306	154
Camden,	590	312
Carteret,	1,227	195
Caswell,	1,034	1,062
Catawba,	2,044	244
Chatham,	2,379	866
Cherokee,	965	22
Chowan,	537	474
Clay,	492	17
Cleveland,	2,348	454
Columbus,	1,598	631
Craven,	1,065	1,062
Cumberland,	1,885	1,183
Currituck,	815	299
Dare,	454	35
Davidson,	2,613	456
Davie,	1,326	363
Duplin,	1,774	834

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

STATEMENT J—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	COLORED POLLS.
Durham,	1,406	855
Edgecombe,	1,228	2,332
Forsyth,	2,394	416
Franklin,	1,500	1,379
Gaston,	1,577	522
Gates,	806	492
Graham,	383	5
Granville,	1,764	1,523
Greene,	895	774
Guilford,	2,599	699
Halifax,	1,589	2,753
Harnett,	1,222	413
Haywood,	1,513	59
Henderson,	1,372	128
Hertford,	907	987
Hyde,	778	444
Iredell,	2,795	781
Jackson,	1,007	47
Johnston,	2,893	1,164
Jones,	631	478
Lenoir,	1,286	944
Lincoln,	1,326	303
Macon,	1,195	57
Madison,	2,024	83
Martin,	1,179	969
McDowell,	1,036	144
Mecklenburg,	2,797	1,717
Mitchell,	1,329	40
Montgomery,	1,207	297
Moore,	1,837	702
Nash,	1,693	1,102
New Hanover,	1,406	1,881
Northampton,	1,334	1,674
Onslow,	1,138	368
Orange,	1,298	411
Pamlico,	776	272

STATEMENT J—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	COLORED POLLS.
Pasquotank,	751	699
Pender,	946	863
Perquimans,	755	606
Person,	1,174	805
Pitt,	1,853	1,472
Polk,	559	93
Randolph,	2,878	357
Richmond,	1,434	1,181
Robeson,	2,111	1,753
Rockingham,	2,025	994
Rowan,	2,359	734
Rutherford,	1,773	319
Sampson,	2,266	1,019
Stanly,	1,401	171
Stokes,	1,837	335
Surry,	2,058	171
Swain,	630	21
Transylvania,	726	75
Tyrrell,	566	187
Union,	2,154	597
Vance,	938	1,109
Wake,	3,461	2,715
Warren,	849	1,432
Washington,	760	540
Watauga,	1,329	40
Wayne,	2,394	1,803
Wilkes,	2,271	151
Wilson,	1,683	1,275
Yadkin,	1,518	113
Yancey,	1,104	31
	141,123	64,608

STATEMENT K.

Showing the Gross Amount of Taxes levied in the various Counties, payable to the County Treasurer, during the Fiscal Year ending November 30th, 1885, for School Purposes; also giving the sources from which said Taxes were derived. This statement also includes a column which embraces amount of County Taxes levied for all other County Purposes, as per last returns from the following Counties:

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Tax on Licensed Retailers of Spiritous and Malt Liquors.	Tax on White Polls.	Tax on Colored Polls.	12½ cts. on every $100 valuation Real and Personal Property.	Total Amount of School Taxes.	Amount of Tax levied for County Purposes in 1885.
Alamance,	$ 63 34	$ 1,759 50	$ 655 87	$ 5,546 41	$ 8,032 12	$ 10,584 47
Alexander,		1,230 75	96 75	1,212 24	2,539 74	3,309 48
Alleghany,		806 63	42 75	620 90	1,470 28	3,054 81
Anson,	569 29	1,510 88	1,085 62	2,475 30	5,641 00	15,550 02
Ashe,		2,181 37	83 25	2,701 41	3,966 04	7,212 41
Beaufort,		1,985 62	1,218 37	3,773 50	5,976 49	13,061 10
Bertie,	2,220 22	1,401 75	1,523 25	2,767 39	7,912 61	8,920 48
Bladen,	467 50	1,320 75	1,033 87	2,061 70	4,883 82	10,057 90
Brunswick,	658 33	1,035 00	652 50	1,235 16	3,580 99	3,885 17
Buncombe,	227 50	3,679 87	570 38	5,817 78	10,295 53	22,316 92
Burke,	20 00	1,642 50	283 50	1,518 09	3,464 09	10,606 54
Cabarrus,	280 00	2,180 18	798 64	5,539 48	8,798 30	7,663 89
Caldwell,		1,469 25	173 25	1,556 49	3,198 99	2,406 35
Camden,	944 91	663 75	350 00	738 88	2,680 54	4,639 09

STATEMENT K—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Tax on Licensed Retailers of Spiritous and Malt Liquors.	Tax on White Polls.	Tax on Colored Polls.	12½ cts. on every $100 valuation Real and Personal Property.	Total Amount of School Taxes.	Amount of Tax levied for County purposes in 1885.
Carteret, . . .	$ 652 00	$ 1,380 38	$ 219 37	$ 879 38	$ 3,131 13	$ 4,761 79
Caswell, . . .		1,647 94	1,692 56	2,960 16	6,300 66	9,140 78
Catawba, . . .	150 00	2,299 50	274 50	3,484 87	6,208 87	8,628 54
Chatham, . . .	186 68	2,676 37	974 25	4,131 00	7,768 30	11,165 27
Cherokee, . . .		1,640 50	37 40	1,531 23	3,209 13	5,494 00
Chowan, . . .	915 18	604 12	533 25	1,164 32	3,216 77	5,463 16
Clay, ...		553 50	19 12	429 02	1,001 64	2,355 60
Cleveland, . .	117 50	2,641 50	510 75	2,696 85	9,966 60	11,077 73
Columbus, . .	2,005 00	1,797 75	709 87	2,080 04	6,592 66	8,747 76
Craven, . . .	1,807 59	1,198 12	1,194 75	3,041 32	7,241 78	35,329 71
Cumberland, . .		2,827 50	1,774 50	3,858 39	8,460 39	24,833 07
Currituck, . .	910 00	916 87	336 37	852 67	3,015 91	13,764 87
Dare, ...		510 75	39 37	304 42	854 54	2,857 12
Davidson, . . .		2,939 63	513 00	3,682 59	7,135 22	8,700 23
Davie, ...	44 48	1,491 75	408 37	1,885 80	3,830 41	7,138 28
Duplin, . . .	780 88	1,995 75	938 25	1,945 54	5,660 42	6,821 58
Durham, . . .	2,260 00	1,581 75	961 88	5,328 53	10,132 16	20,031 38
Edgecombe, . .	4,261 00	1,381 50	2,623 50	5,596 06	13,861 06	22,709 18
Forsyth, . . .	700 00	2,693 25	468 00	6,026 20	10,087 45	14,553 83

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

Franklin,	825 00	1,687 50	1,551 38	3,202 47	7,266 35	17,438 67
Gaston,	20 00	1,774 12	587 25	3,291 66	5,673 03	8,121 57
Gates,	761 64	906 75	553 50	1,319 79	3,541 68	3,619 58
Graham,		430 87	5 62	374 94	811 43	2,185 84
Granville,	1,380 00	1,984 50	1,713 37	4,334 64	9,412 51	23,138 73
Greene,	2,251 00	1,006 87	870 75	2,147 76	6,276 38	9,963 11
Guilford,	989 98	4,678 20	1,258 20	5,855 47	12,781 85	14,275 70
Halifax,	4,442 50	1,787 62	3,097 13	4,525 88	13,853 13	23,388 63
Harnett,	200 00	2,749 50	429 25	2,592 70	6,471 45	10,277 36
Haywood,	116 60	1,702 12	66 38	1,967 04	3,852 14	9,714 87
Henderson,	160 00	1,543 50	144 00	1,874 43	3,721 93	18,932 93
Hertford,	1,545 00	1,020 37	1,112 63	2,259 86	5,937 86	none given
Hyde,	578 33	875 25	499 50	1,072 77	3,025 85	5,083 00
Iredell,	140 00	3,144 37	878 63	4,806 98	8,969 98	20,754 62
Jackson,	87 50	1,132 87	52 88	868 87	2,142 12	7,794 80
Johnston,	2,222 50	3,254 62	1,309 50	4,073 57	11,860 19	11,836 70
Jones,	345 00	709 88	537 75	2,141 42	3,734 05	5,300 79
Lenoir,	1,728 54	1,446 75	1,062 00	2,914 46	7,151 75	23,076 74
Lincoln,		1,491 75	340 87	2,576 37	4,408 99	5,750 13
Macon,		2,115 15	100 89	3,210 24	4,226 28	6,071 03
Madison,	208 75	2,277 00	93 37	1,359 87	3,938 99	8,298 99
Martin,	1,690 42	1,326 38	1,090 12	2,434 96	6,541 88	11,881 68
McDowell,	40 00	1,554 00	216 00	1,068 96	2,878 96	8,927 89
Mecklenburg,	2,467 48	3,146 62	1,931 63	9,892 55	17,438 28	48,804 41
Mitchell,	12 50	1,993 50	60 00	683 70	2,749 70	7,029 29
Montgomery,		1,810 50	445 50	1,415 00	3,671 00	6,639 55

STATEMENT K—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Tax on Licensed Retailers of Spiritous and Malt Liquors.	Tax on White Polls.	Tax on Colored Polls.	12½ cts. on every $100 valuation Real and Personal Property.	Total Amount of School Taxes.	Amount of Tax levied for County Purposes in 1885.
Moore, . . .	210 00	2,066 62	789 75	2,810 00	5,876 37	none given
Nash, : . .	473 84	1,904 63	1,239 75	3,253 50	6,871 72	10,936 70
New Hanover, .	6,155 90	1,581 75	2,116 12	7,106 11	16,959 88	25,723 79
Northampton, .	1,502 50	1,510 75	1,883 25	3,485 74	8,372 24	10,765 40
Onslow, . . .	532 50	1,280 25	414 00	2,174 65	4,401 40	4,199 11
Orange, . . .	402 50	1,460 25	462 37	2,597 76	4,922 88	10,641 56
Pamlico, . . .	518 75	873 00	306 00	622 58	2,320 33	6,150 81
Pasquotank, . .	2,013 25	844 88	786 00	1,751 85	5,396 35	15,729 50
Pender, . . .	596 66	1,064 25	970 87	1,554 95	4,186 73	4,531 55
Perquimans, . .	800 81	849 37	681 75	1,453 71	3,785 64	8,511 04
Person, . . .	670 34	1,320 75	905 62	2,379 40	5,266 11	4,605 78
Pitt, . . .	4,122 50	2,084 63	1,656 00	4,068 74	12,182 24	11,638 03
Polk, . . .		628 89	104 62	1,727 87	2,461 38	4,160 27
Randolph, . . .	12 50	3,237 75	401 62	3,705 44	7,357 31	11,469 73
Richmond, . . .	587 50	1,613 25	1,329 87	3,093 04	6,623 66	14,992 95
Robeson, . . .	916 25	2,374 88	1,972 12	4,498 59	9,788 84	16,681 24
Rockingham, . .	1,618 75	2,078 13	1,118 25	4,687 20	9,702 33	11,637 66
Rowan, . . .	713 50	2,653 87	825 75	7,907 64	12,100 76	9,983 56
Rutherford, . .	117 41	1,994 63	358 87	1,938 65	4,409 56	13,615 79

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

Sampson, . . .	608	00	4,678	90	3,221	29	2,766	15	10,726	34	11,994	09
Stanly, . . .			1,576	12	192	31	2,129	70	3,898	20	8,375	13
Stokes, . . .	100	00	2,066	62	388	13	1,706	43	4,261	18	5,890	93
Surry, . . .			2,315	25	192	37	2,949	77	5,457	39	5,921	11
Swain, . . .	66	50	708	75	23	62	664	41	1,463	28	5,644	72
Transylvania, . .			816	75	84	37	752	17	1,653	29	4,961	36
Tyrrell, . . .	241	15	636	75	210	37	769	45	1,857	72	3,632	29
Union, . . .	817	29	2,423	25	671	62	3,874	05	7,781	21	16,679	28
Vance, . . .	1,657	50	1,055	25	1,247	62	2,482	00	6,442	38	7,582	46
Wake, . . .	4,899	02	6,922	00	5,430	00	13,326	27	30,577	29	54,028	06
Warren, . . .	1,798	75	955	13	1,611	00	2,163	14	6,528	02	10,156	15
Washington, . .	641	33	855	00	607	50	1,069	62	3,173	45	3,633	28
Watauga, . . .			1,495	12	45	00	1,369	97	2,910	09	5,147	79
Wayne, . . .	4,085	51	2,693	25	2,028	38	5,649	91	14,457	25	none given	
Wilkes, . . .			4,087	80	271	80	1,746	95	6,106	55	3,144	51
Wilson, . . .	3,497	50	1,893	38	1,434	37	4,381	37	11,206	62	8,814	98
Yadkin, . . .			1,801	83	130	12	1,780	13	3,712	08	10,782	12
Yancey, . . .	12	50	1,242	00	34	88	605	08	1,894	46	8,085	49
	$ 82,844	68	$ 172,832	57	$ 79,252	49	$ 272,713	47	$ 607,643	18	$1,036,597	34

STATEMENT L.

Comparative Statement, showing the number of acres of Land, number of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c., &c., also the value of the same, including Town Property, Farming Utensils, Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent Credits, &c., for the years 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, *as per Annual Returns to this Department.*

Year.	No. Acres Land.	Value of Land.	Value of Town Property.	Aggregate value of Land and Town Property.	No. of Horses.	Value of Horses.	No. of Mules.	Value of Mules.	No. of Jacks.	Value of Jacks.
1875	25,948,328	$ 75,309,799	$17,047,321	$ 92,357,120	124,686	$ 6,573,706	72,547	$ 4,109,259	618	$ 31,085
1876	25,966,530	74,221,398	17,458,520	91,679,918	129,620	6,181,425	74,675	4,112,719	618	28,790
1877	25,559,734	74,744,905	17,413,340	92,158,245	135,659	6,117,117	76,967	4,144,378	574	25,981
1878	26,052,161	74,768,791	16,311,043	91,079,834	135,715	5,572,603	80,295	3,848,212	498	20,671
1879	26,823,511	83,034,885	18,764,539	101,799,424	137,133	5,871,006	81,021	3,650,285	254	20,178
1880	26,605,402	83,137,981	19,208,236	102,346,215	140,926	6,214,662	81,395	4,295,336	515	21,508
1881	26,987,907	84,075,375	20,667,556	104,742,911	143,948	7,079,246	84,847	4,857,550	561	25,592
1882	27,897,343	87,590,759	21,397,425	108,987,184	151,377	8,393,653	87,302	4,998,375	590	26,257
1883	28,223,640	101,106,387	23,028,990	124,135,377	161,728	10,559,055	91,230	5,127,782	682	27,097
1884	28,468,789	102,327,840	24,627,839	126,955,679	162,375	11,325,724	94,239	5,648,843	466	27,155
1885	27,627,327	98,727,830	22,890,370	121,618,200	162,390	10,233,712	94,890	4,920,730	480	26,320

STATEMENT L—CONTINUED.

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

Year.	No. of Jennies.	Value of Jennies.	No. of Goats.	Value of Goats.	No. of Cattle.	Value of Cattle.	No. of Hogs.	Value of Hogs.	No. of Sheep.	Value of Sheep.	Aggregate value of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Jacks, &c.
1875	605	$ 10,539	14,031	$ 12,388	594,185	$ 4,003,352	1,159,361	$ 1,188,784	474,829	$ 453,983	$ 16,683,004
1876	508	8,500	16,874	14,805	595,960	3,850,166	1,181,980	1,475,588	375,803	457,871	16,130,858
1877	466	7,305	19,435	15,495	542,196	4,195,293	1,383,967	1,840,276	512,514	487,664	16,833,500
1878	423	6,453	21,335	18,512	640,607	4,885,443	1,413,042	1,673,515	525,613	471,511	15,994,918
1879	536	6,526	25,772	19,371	678,311	3,844,964	1,413,042	1,703,245	582,468	521,345	15,994,918
1880	448	6,326	29,212	24,970	665,373	4,033,159	1,402,733	1,608,736	602,140	538,514	16,641,251
1881	451	6,986	27,917	21,840	636,383	3,953,624	1,370,162	1,678,394	536,266	500,702	18,123,934
1882	503	7,057	28,300	21,960	727,891	4,329,745	1,416,318	1,727,881	537,217	528,303	20,221,334
1883	601	8,220	30,090	23,107	825,321	5,009,828	1,892,320	2,129,380	626,340	637,879	....
1884	395	6,684	30,811	26,065	876,481	5,289,788	1,906,785	2,473,644	625,390	632,428	....
1885	400	6,780	30,920	25,890	892,780	4,780,920	1,927,382	2,420,320	630,780	637,850	....

STATEMENT L—CONTINUED.

Year.	Value of Farming Utensils.	Money on Hand or on Deposit.	Solvent Credits.	Stock in Incorporated Companies.	Other Personal Property.	Railroad Franchise, &c.	Aggregate amount Farming Utensils, Money on hand, Solvent Credits, Stock, other Personal Property, &c.	Total aggregate value of Land, Town Property, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Farming Utensils, Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent Credits, &c.
1875	$13,500,218	$4,084,127	$12,047,513	$2,376,216	$10,520,499	$977,134	$43,505,807	$152,546,023
1876	12,351,655	3,189,559	12,007,313	2,275,781	10,070,452	859,021	40,753,781	148,564,557
1877	11,226,259	2,461,484	12,786,359	698,258	9,316,797	889,591	37,378,939	146,370,493
1878	10,308,200	2,145,020	12,552,768	628,266	8,876,122	722,874	35,233,350	142,308,102
1879	10,124,553	3,106,076	13,518,809	893,819	9,996,058	892,582	38,551,897	156,268,241
1880	10,621,161	3,540,439	13,943,548	1,017,843	11,490,529	913,645	50,927,440	169,916,907
1881	11,521,245	4,192,527	14,343,678	1,418,712	12,175,630	1,420,002	44,471,794	167,738,639
1882	12,121,178	4,937,642	15,998,131	1,877,112	13,069,322	1,844,527	51,168,007	180,376,525
1883	13,372,880	5,199,728	16,927,372	2,086,344	14,066,327	1,972,347	77,087,346	201,222,723
1884	14,289,726	5,375,380	17,394,388	2,979,327	15,137,921	2,006,344	82,613,417	209,569,096
1885	13,492,890	4,988,722	17,892,320	2,832,920	15,930,820	2,127,820	81,134,422	202,752,622

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

RECAPITULATION.

Statement showing the value of Real and Personal Property in the State, including Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Goats, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; also Farming Utensils, &c., Money on Hand or on Deposit, Solvent Credits, Stock in Incorporated Companies, other Personal Property and Railroad Franchise, as per returns to this Department for the year 1885.

Valuation of Land,	$ 98,727,830
Valuation of Town Property,	22,890,370
Valuation of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Farming Utensils, Money on Hand or on Deposit, Solvent Credits, &c.,	81,134,422
Total valuation of Real and Personal Property,	$202,752,622

APPENDIX.

Showing the amount of Receipts and Disbursements of the State for each Fiscal Year from 1868 to 1886 inclusive.

Year.	Public Fund.		Educational Fund.		Total Receipts.	Total Disbursements.
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Receipts.	Disbursements.		
1868	$1,925,564 98	$2,019,909 41	$ 21,564 64	$ 35,866 01	$ 1,947,129 62	$ 2,055,755 42
*1869	8,550,877 62	8,687,428 97	169,870 42	167,158 18	8,720,748 04	8,854,587 15
1870	3,557,867 48	3,454,214 10	333,973 76	203,411 01	3,891,841 24	3,657,625 11
1871	558,147 38	645,579 97	229,990 79	177,494 94	788,138 17	823,077 91
1872	654,476 21	628,532 70	46,000 81	173,275 92	700,477 02	801,808 62
1873	481,224 91	524,168 47	41,705 01	83,007 18	522,999 92	607,175 65
1874	667,114 49	448,839 68	44,384 21	56,260 94	711,498 70	504,869 62
1875	508,317 67	551,816 78	43,677 08	37,959 97	551,994 75	589,776 75
1876	524,039 17	528,055 22	42,235 59	54,702 93	566,274 76	582,758 15
1877	533,635 55	613,264 59	33,783 57	24,433 10	567,419 12	637,697 69
1878	533,322 04	534,187 07	12,592 39	4,915 03	545,914 43	539,102 10
1879	553,339 96	577,658 41	5,269 65	4,074 90	558,609 60	581,733 31
1880	546,796 04	492,720 33	6,233 47	4,000 00	553,029 51	496,720 33
1881	645,743 05	625,616 59	114,501 31	50,651 25	760,244 36	676,067 84
1882	755,881 44	629,112 37	12,712 05	66,125 00	768,593 49	695,337 37
1883	965,107 08	944,343 76	29,879 30	135 00	994,986 38	944,478 76
1884	1,436,775 66	785,641 78	35,200 33	76,228 65	1,471,975 99	861,870 43
1885	378,957 62	795,486 26	7,176 54	5,195 14	386,134 16	800,681 40
1886	835,421 03	1,172,652 31	7,626 25	7,365 85	843,047 28	1,180,017 16

*Much the larger proportion of the Receipts and Disbursements for 1869 are on account of subscriptions to Railroad Companies, &c., where no money actually passed.

Year ending November 30th, 1886.

ADDENDA,

Showing the Aggregate Value of Real and Personal Property in each County in the State, for the Year 1886.

Alamance	$ 3,114,537
Alexander	959,645
Alleghany	532,732
Anson	2,008,057
Ashe	1,286,491
Beaufort	2,215,750
Bertie	2,130,699
Bladen	1,635,916
Brunswick	998,999
Buncombe	4,682,022
Burke	1,226,708
Cabarrus	2,735,862
Caldwell	1,208,105
Camden	565,579
Carteret	706,693
Caswell	2,295,718
Catawba	2,799,745
Chatham	3,179,721
Cherokee	749,351
Chowan	882,475
Clay	354,986
Cleveland	3,029,771
Columbus	1,637,203
Craven	2,418,080
Cumberland	3,044,770
Currituck	677,397
Dare	259,004
Davidson	2,873,753
Davie	1,551,788
Duplin	1,572,575
Durham	4,376,435
Edgecombe	4,350,803
Forsyth	4,986,275
Franklin	2,462,862
Gaston	2,603,863
Gates	1,042,966
Graham	314,363
Granville	3,223,808
Greene	1,657,892
Guilford	4,722,123
Halifax	3,474,543
Harnett	1,031,068
Haywood	1,599,127
Henderson	1,625,894
Hertford	1,792,200
Hyde	837,834
Iredell	3,783,247
Jackson	703,205

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal Year ending Nov. 30th, 1886.

ADDENDA—CONTINUED.

Johnston	$ 4,023,280
Jones	693,763
Lenoir	2,272,735
Lincoln	1,996,384
Macon	970,675
Madison	1,208,611
Martin	1,869,215
McDowell	891,665
Mecklenburg	7,648,982
Mitchell	523,127
Montgomery	1,132,092
Moore	2,241,157
Nash	2,515,685
New Hanover	5,574,057
Northampton	2,678,989
Onslow	1,172,201
Orange	2,145,515
Pamlico	490,711
Pasquotank	1,406,672
Pender	1,231,941
Perquimans	1,179,198
Person	1,877,212
Pitt	3,065,563
Polk	761,831
Randolph	3,034,538
Richmond	2,398,566
Robeson	3,588,076
Rockingham	3,721,462
Rowan	3,855,244
Rutherford	1,555,112
Sampson	2,116,062
Stanly	1,664,548
Stokes	1,334,322
Surry	1,799,031
Swain	584,842
Transylvania	605,292
Tyrrell	614,523
Union	2,968,447
Vance	2,317,038
Wake	9,080,688
Warren	1,719,722
Washington	830,411
Watauga	1,072,840
Wayne	4,333,310
Wilkes	1,426,730
Wilson	3,369,804
Yadkin	1,318,046
Yancey	492,865
	$202,893,502

ND VALUE OF HORSES, MULES, JACKS, JENNIES, GOATS, CATTLE,
ES, OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY AND RAILROAD FRANCHISE,
, AS TAKEN FROM THE ABSTRACTS ON FILE IN THIS DEPART-

	Faming Utensils. Value of	Money on Hand.	Solvents Credits.	Stock in Incorporated Companies.	Other Personal Property.	Railroad Franchise.	Aggregate Value of Personal Property.	Aggregate Value of Real and Personal Property.
6042	$ 129724	$ 101945	$ 370554	$ 72773	$ 394017	$ 21000	$ 1320068	$ 3034991
3145	58665	12675	55486	125	45053	.....	327333	982994
0080	4830	820	28300	.....	7200	.....	134010	496350
1 89	104888	15664	152934	19025	118198	23371	636904	2013742
3650	62938	29462	93196	22226	159883	.....	580775	1339898
3737	155382	56077	159669	2706	231628	10000	830082	2220159
4293	155868	42481	171528	11597	121185	.....	760863	2222409
4607	101351	23483	85344	600	75258	164000	648774	1658363
4600	47889	20940	41430	5340	78557	16280	404024	982588
6296	228286	84579	417575	.....	518101	12500	1661482	4488417
2337	49742	10046	74468	9760	60578	1681125	514754	1214472
2939	148196	40394	425763	13104	190303	17000	1096549	2812496
3842	85985	22418	94122	5919	67018	.....	454336	1242732
1440	23765	3734	39746	2669	37070	3855	213433	581103
1237	38136	15038	15152	53	91402	10200	241333	696688
1799	125754	79983	299203	32570	275163	30820	1046648	2317126
5276	203037	26076	248193	162979	224150	10727	1154085	2782082
6146	247987	36731	206166	8279	152672	25525	1129745	3328633
6284	33391	9464	20018	204	23423	.....	230149	776578
508	51552	6464	100117	7710	72217	3172	320614	925472
2195	22597	1663	17936	.....	6817	.....	142235	343217
5020	186896	35957	247159	.....	261756	.....	1049732	2951571
8379	92497	35796	57470	.....	424939	46175	822008	1662518

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal Year ending Nov. 30th, 1886.

ADDENDA—CONTINUED.

Johnston	$ 4,023,280
Jones	693,763
Lenoir	2,272,735
Lincoln	1,996,384
Macon	970,675
Madison	1,208,611
Martin	1,869,215
McDowell	891,665
Mecklenburg	7,648,982
Mitchell	523,127
Montgomery	1,132,092
Moore	2,241,157
Nash	2,515,685
New Hanover	5,574,057
Northampton	2,678,989
Onslow	1,172,201
Orange	2,145,515
Pamlico	490,711
Pasquotank	1,406.672
Pender	1,231,941
Perquimans	1,179,198
Person	1,877,212
Pitt	3,065,563
Polk	761,831
Randolph	3,034,538
Richmond	2,398,566
Robeson	3,588,076
Rockingham	3,721,462
Rowan	3,855,244
Rutherford	1,555,112
Sampson	2,116,062
Stanly	1,664,548
Stokes	1,334,322
Surry	1,799,031
Swain	584,842
Transylvania	605,292
Tyrrell	614,523
Union	2,968,447
Vance	2,317,038
Wake	9,080,688
Warren	1,719,722
Washington	830,411
Watauga	1,072,840
Wayne	4,333,310
Wilkes	1,426,730
Wilson	3,369,804
Yadkin	1,318,046
Yancey	492,865
	$202,893,502

STATEMENT I.

SHOWING NUMBER ACRES OF LAND, VALUE OF LAND, VALUE OF TOWN LOTS, AGGREGATE VALUE OF LAND AND TOWN LOTS, AND VALUE OF HORSES, MULES, JACKS, JENNIES, GOATS, CATTLE, HOGS, AND SHEEP, VALUE OF FARMING UTENILS, MONEY ON HAND, SOLVENT CREDITS, STOCK IN INCORPORATED COMPANIES, OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY AND RAILROAD FRANCHISE, AGGREGATE VALUE OF ALL PERSONAL PROPERTY, AND AGGREGATE VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE STATE, AS TAKEN FROM THE ABSTRACTS ON FILE IN THIS DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1885.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Land.	Value of Land.	Value of Town Lots.	Aggregate Value of Real Property.	Horses.		Mules.		Jacks.		Jennies.		Goats.		Cattle.		Hogs.		Sheep.		Farming Utensils.	Money on Hand.	Solvents Credits.	Stock in Incorporated Companies.	Other Personal Property.	Railroad Franchise.	Aggregate Value of Personal Property.	Aggregate Value of Real and Personal Property.
					No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	Value of							
Alamance	235233	1674725	140198	1714923	2085	121965	759	41699	3	235	3	80	108	96	6470	44674	10697	15864	5849	6042	129724	101945	370554	72773	394017	21000	1329068	3034991
Alexander	159943	638230	17425	655664	949	46936	243	9603	17	1220	12	284	22	25	4393	32506	6334	7962	3382	3145	58605	12678	55486	125	45953		327303	982994
Alleghany	110990	358040	5500	362240	1122	39626	112	3360	5	400					4620	30620	2240	2240	10080	10080	4830	820	28300		29120		134010	496250
Anson	317095	1203883	172955	1376838	1651	58746	1565	109865					30	38	3829	32386	6261	9700	1937	1 89	104888	18664	152934	19025	118198	23571	636904	2013742
Ashe	287742	749431	18992	768423	2244	127175	468	21214			310	8	97	24	12905	134660	12508	15837	13236	10950	62933	29462	93199	22226	103883		589775	1358198
Avery	380259	1027072	363005	1390077	1470	96162	638	45167	2	27	2	55	129	97	9413	47616	18348	20399	4574	3737	155382	56077	150669	2706	234628	10000	830082	2220109
Beaufort	370708	1348976	112570	1461546	1999	111092	1058	76317	2	125			89	89	8349	43480	22566	28008	4306	4293	153888	42481	171528	11597	121185		760863	2222409
Bertie	409963	1000589	25437	1035026	651	45357	645	52153				1	35	416	343	8147	49384	19955	21466	4603	4607	101351	23483	83544	600	75258	164000	648774	1683801
Bladen	382216	873654	90619	969183	2132	128295	192	15100					141	345	7284	46004	14416	14360	4600	4789	29040	41430	5340	78557	16280	404024	982588
Brunswick	353623	1731643	1095292	2826935	2820	159990	1623	94362	9	780	21	332	121	121	11189	126414	9349	16146	6296	6286	228286	84579	417575		518101	12500	1604182	4488417
Buncombe	257162	5808831	118995	6019718	1145	47693	77	5555	1	180	1	40	11	4762	31657	6044	8001	12797	2537	4042	40746	14406	71703	9760	60678	1681125	1814872	5834590
Burke	218434	1451162	28783	1479947	2255	104562	82910	2	270	2	40	91	59	1020	48571	9305	17434	3407	2323	2399	148196	46394	425763	13104	190303	17000	1124492	2604364
Cabarrus	219047	2225955	1500	2227455	1613	76446	1	90	1	40					3442	30417	3045	3442	2039	1881	96493	42576	141098	3500	93619		417186	1644641
Caldwell	296091	738899	49497	788396	1085	59046	990	57192	16	1375	26	514			5324	44880	9123	12953	3842	3842	85985	22418	94122	5919	67018		434356	1222752
Camden	180918	348955	13615	362570	1019	45665	184	14250					30	30	2691	22727	7644	9852	1440	2676	37484	15703	37740	2609	35770	3855	241831	581163
Carteret	185769	2774588	177997	4553585	1654	34727	85	4095	1	60			182	71	4004	26495	8177	7767	1727	1327	38156	15838	15152	53	91402	10200	241333	6068888
Caswell	252719	1157052	114295	1270478	1721	90910	954	66317	1	10			9	15	3401	29945	7503	10515	1743	1799	125744	79983	299203	32576	274163	39820	1046648	2317126
Catawba	248407	1365286	202711	1567997	1953	108335	1459	91709	10	935	12	280	77	107	7840	63994	10204	17019	5441	5276	203037	26076	248193	162979	224150	10727	1154065	2722062
Chatham	512673	2146362	62546	2208888	2915	162036	2452	145834	24	1300	3	55	475	485	13099	86443	28119	36456	16236	16146	247987	36731	206166	8279	153672	25525	1129745	3328633
Cherokee	305201	507089	39346	546429	907	44374	510	26345	13	540			42	42	4113	54606	8262	14342	4469	6284	53393	9404	29018	204	23423		239149	785578
Chowan	92731	433733	171125	604858	794	37912	391	19640	1	15			71	38	2414	11057	8632	10212	512	508	51552	6464	100117	7710	72217	3172	320614	925472
Clay	156909	193857	7125	200982	540	27151	465	25405	8	665	8	80	31	10	3365	31348	4849	6308	3244	2195	22597	1663	17930		6817		142235	343217
Cleveland	272234	6484127	253037	1901845	1331	79650	2168	149377	13	699	15	250	30	30	6700	60605	8014	16917	4935	5020	180806	35907	147149	2005	201756		1001722	2903577
Columbus	526134	7898204	50690	8405104	623	33661	543	39165	1	200	1	25	1366	903	8929	53332	26158	23406	8935	8879	92407	35796	57470		424939	46175	822008	1662518
Craven	303241	5795057	1018108	6813165	1034	61091	477	39350	1	60			324	220	5023	32284	9531	10826	2069	2048	109960	47442	167287	21400	285987	39238	798170	2391331
Cumberland	616240	4129001	516015	4645016	1038	71230	1124	74224	2	157	2	35	928	1077	41426	21603	22477	24400	5491	6481	65875	47305	170360		170360	14000	494264	5139280
Currituck	131660	433357		433357	1213	37832	95	7664	1	175			89	89	4369	21905	9630	9630	1914	1914	28039	4757	24664	75000	16945	11160	238783	672140
Dare	154309	143400		143400	470	19476	15	1035					15	15	1869	9355	2367	2385	1537	1537	23180	2200	4900		30880		98133	241533
Davidson	374573	1630928	233584	1875512	3305	165236	1005	80444	18	1108	7	120	55	58	9185	69398	16203	22400	10265	9999	180414	28829	243525	17005	188548	24000	1170244	3045756
Davie	190987	841692	70915	912607	1654	80529	878	58672	5	855			8	24	3095	29655	7131	14321	3008	2922	134759	49513	134380	6414	73770		591833	1504440
Duplin	440088	989240	174742	1163982	2171	114900	1	6145	1	25			1255	767	8993	52490	20234	27170	6115	6145	194559	61432	98564		160081		1055363	2219345
Durham	152128	2021079	3585010	5978089	1777	90750	4	485	1	60	29	509	508	4564	40169	9542	14194	2722	2909	1952	439251	83764	53786	108595	16000	2134886	4113674
Edgecombe	389718	2170886	536183	2727069	1767	112880	2654	181469	2	130	1	15	516	543	5025	40705	21552	32971	2038	2087	276970	79615	694125	7152	514720	1700	1644781	4471850
Forsyth	222164	1119094	1240139	2359233	2442	120583	807	50205	1	125	4	57	19	19	1466	17255	8880	9818	2449	2096	209620	144373	453191	33100	321144	13400	1267769	3626702
Franklin	272111	1582090	227976	1810066	1889	94708	943	66500	3	185	3	37	257	227	7500	57894	14883	22171	4387	4398	143664	27109	210616	1418	127908	67	758865	2568931
Gaston	227525	1242595	110543	1353128	1146	68035	1844	128194	4	191	7	80	45	37	5382	48329	9453	18776	4532	4085	149271	53661	389854	2556	145102	270517	1278966	2632094
Gates	182833	504117	21125	525242	1047	49349	443	32426	1	278	1	25	617	372	5661	32275	14744	17606	3288	3287	74543	14041	157201	16500	47688	451695	851602	1776397
Graham	204833	212331	2000	214331	362	17917	137	7195	3	105	2	23	7	7	379	24640	2847	3527	1949	1947	18410	1337	6707		4171		85421	299752
Granville	322172	1537804	399230	1937040	2791	169742	1196	78335	7	455	2	30	239	266	9228	58291	13541	20528	5467	6218	190765	118637	446902	11877	399655	1950	1497651	3434691
Greene	159049	1032244	73915	1106159	1073	61318	578	45256					30	17	1335	9123	3150	4292	1239	1330	105163	16401	124318	82	89962		440965	1547124
Guilford	403457	2982673	856955	3930628	3435	171545	2225	66591	19	1089	8	158	55	48	12137	81149	15092	24401	9709	9151	242016	92809	404884	46122	438547	73382	1658853	4594181
Halifax	433019	1932125	577915	2509040	2399	135952	1969	122240	1	50			638	701	16949	82275	22137	29308	2434	3266	288965	44356	227943	5695	229065		1126666	3021706
Harnett	328530	682262	9240	691502	1771	85764	731	52830	1	50	3	80	688	840	16622	31637	7877	11566	2181	4018	92416	6109	69632	2002	172694		1291500	1923098
Haywood	282508	1009076	76792	1085357	1679	87729	624	35737	8	505	11	290	4	4	8794	84339	7092	10247	4548	5897	73234	15544	83410		97518	6375	465649	1549186
Henderson	210918	834078	169200	1003278	1068	50617	342	28530	1	135	8	105	68	68	5084	38777	6830	10122	5288	5287	87383	14144	91571	14771	142778		594477	1598045
Hertford	204414	895173	182203	1077376	1368	81932	616	39747			2	15	230	236	4529	28921	15057	18784	4024	4018	124163	16971	25990	212774	17694	9600	1069813	1709286
Hyde	249288	461431	14003	475434	1150	77705	209	16280	1	125			41	56	4120	35936	9475	13623	1547	1533	69034	21373	63089	6500	96234		399508	885002
Iredell	366816	1893424	693011	2587435	3787	185771	2040	121694	5	250	7	95	1055	1055	25533	68238	19176	26206	7165	6967	299036	90433	293593		384029	11565	1183097	3770532
Jackson	288263	447335	9053	457388	1089	50098	550	29426	5	205			14	12	1704	54006	7454	9204	4625	4517	41832	6934	16461		17489	6750	236934	693222
Johnston	474479	2410624	221374	2631998	2800	122194	1999	147884	5	195	8	210	2530	2530	7773	65684	41243	49875	6310	6310	324300	45221	427930	1925	179820	29890	1240668	4035666
Jones	207329	403309	24465	427774	703	33701	524	28885					70	70	3270	14429	4153	5035	1623	2276	49926	10035	49926	2678			149368	577142
Lenoir	231164	1183057	3086856	1491713	2456	69928	1027	44915					40	675	327	32434	19934	16536	17254	14767	732	15074	8	17734	282689	6335	150415	1800	783895	2274608
Lincoln	182197	1161993	147308	1309301	1247	71666	1355	89455	7	385	4	80	127	96	5058	43908	8788	13246	3355	3532	136288	28490	187099	9819	131207	14025	875292	2184593
Macon	338334	834620	32009	867319	1268	63764	883	45424	14	861	10	14	15	13	1132	8388	4067	6147	1146	1286	58211	11716	107609		95955		359376	1226695
Madison	301270	5040092	34382	5393384	1345	70875	1076	60988	22	1182	7	130			7315	71898	8834	12231	4939	4542	88728	32150	76233	590	69969		492516	1087900
Martin	265546	1008324	271730	1225654	1147	63709	1	30	1	30	172	120	5288	28310	17427	20701	2224	2102	12439	12984	208951	20570	172955	6100	129655		729858	1949512
McDowell	241766	493115	61287	554247	724	33439	701	39405	1	245	3	45	33	3400	22120	13763	3770	6044	2116	1764	50903	16078	47755	21742	86251		224932	779179
Mecklenburg	324323	2848787	1934510	4783297	2578	157455	3220	211360	8	505	5	50	168	103	7680	94900	10285	23481	4288	4408	370298	145078	854183	151692	775080	55790	2844388	7642085
Mitchell	165330	2233898	27740	2319484	1261	54783	1	30	1	60	1	8	5	5	5022	44856	5257	6728	3594	3753	18697	3542	9267	325	51390		217917	537901
Montgomery	293633	7245921	67987	7423891	941	54618	731	44161	3	175	2	65	128	126	4561	31813	11563	16428	5986	5986	107448	18454	31406	40629			384869	7808760
Moore	448932	1313712	118708	1432420	1765	104399	1332	89615	1	80	1	10	309	310	9336	59037	19162	20837	9012	8970	141914	22518	156421	355	109750	32950	795166	2227586
Nash	335101	1653490	139503	1792993	1474	89329	1038	67338					640	640	14700	64180	27346	34794	8794	8770	229672	38761	255658	642	312826		847019	2639912
New Hanover	96355	4842343	3148220	7990563	1828	40365	177	12480					174	172	1761	12631	2387	3077	1063	78	227474	70414	324376	99975	798965	3825	1538852	5371275
Northampton	316425	1702831	84437	1792268	2376	140937	1064	70447	1	100			170	226	6746	49173	23386	32970	2198	2455	222783	68150	230912	29535	159663		1097151	2799419
Onslow	352004	728834	35225	774763	811	34877	559	43917	1	80			233	226	6604	37124	10973	14009	4687	4585	89922	22792	116369	1048	143269		428201	1202964
Orange	239992	1947763	2009040	3956803	1952	101652	725	44038	5	285	5	57	443	443	5792	42978	11229	14882	5204	5203	113528	28916	206949	36925	135350	19020	813816	2970909
Pamlico	139685	478411	20349	3097601	581	30939	197	12915					25	130	68	5792	17527	7578	7997	7997	44724	2764	23835	2152	37479		178956	488956
Pasquotank	84646	1696892	440920	2137812	1522	64140	373	17027	2	65			90		2535	24599	7628	8526	914	871	58313	10757	72702	19486	147368	8325	413675	1344074
Pender	263485	904941	42335	947476	639	38785	372	28196	1	100	1	25	400	406	24290	19245	14424	4269	4147	6244	62424	9724	43745		54965		224235	1248724
Perquimans	146424	691840	80985	772825	1198	61625	464	29095					53	55	4734	24280	10289	13035	2585	2595	78520	7225	100530		59055	12510	385445	1157270
Person	224672	1023237	45200	1068437	1864	104878	890	62141	1	10	6	100	85	348	10487	83013	33930	42226	4226	4226	149945	30351	160615	3000	225127		788760	1856197
Pitt	404659	1440626	217943	1964569	2974	155693	1570	105429	1	100	1	60	644	638	8886	59256	30738	36947	2165	1799	230393	80894	304172	4463	295512	2214	1284573	3249102
Polk	130941	504295	16073	520368	406	20855	394	24762	3	230	2	40	24	22	2277	25366	3934	6467	2440	2440	64955	19198	69100		117493	6375	240627	760110
Randolph	454665	1834701	48838	1883134	3145	160934	1823	130852	12	642	1	20	163	91	12078	75356	23854	34469	10117	14320	183406	57327	254888	2336	142269	700	1028710	2959844
Richmond	444787	1147993	180931	1351026	1143	63699	1464	89974					608	474	5372	30737	12162	14005	1948	1958	121852	39230	270464	36099	185708	225388	1082958	2433984
Robeson	599852	2186632	170710	2357342	2744	151794	1	25	6	120	780	799	4144	5622	25573	37076	14343	20425	6463	6274	227172	40669	237573	8840	244136	185095	1172978	3560320
Rockingham	332888	1187819	659372	2147391	1886	121208	1142	78341	3	370	2	35	35	38	5773	54124	9115	19616	3413	5055	180922	42305	341524	14998	505797	172640	1577973	3685364
Rowan	317751	1833367	675521	2488889	3151	149620	1407	78724	9	285	6	85	101	100	7807	59252	12853	23770	5356	4827	206797	55838	403096	120555	243634		1340649	3829538
Rutherford	316669	1893881	66518	1960399	2488	116980	1567	85491	11	715	9	260	98	84	6993	46999	9181	12941	4539	4282	158332	41827	150		200160		429019	1589026
Sampson	419982	621431	46915	668346	1724	98248	724	54358	701	25493	9	245	3	45	5400	32120	6123	5996	2580	2116	17554	10293	36678	4755	21542	8625	180163	848409
Stanly	242387	1054634	61375	1116009	1694	82307	1110	73536	4	110	11	235	72	105	6346	39291	12702	14646	5701	4787	137681	14434	162173	7950	80405		587749	1703758
Stokes	269626	1064242	24530	1088772	1743	79986	1206	81586	2	90	2	80	8	8	5592	41417	8748	14310	3206	3263	129936	29910	137968	1500	117491	6375	546827	1635599
Surry	297308	1030289	101720	1132009	1551	82558	900	56175	8	575	11	128	34	33	6194	59001	8748	12906	4940	4943	101178	24621	132907	4055	141960	140	619980	1752089
Swain	148521	389572	12111	392283	1249	54110	240	12247	6	218	2	20			3000	31711	5791	9492	2760	2912	15275	1974	23145		18533		126625	518351
Transylvania	94284	1199191	142593	1341784	1034	53891	1	60	1	50	1	50	57	57	2437	14067	5043	4419	1475	1475	44821	13220	40075	153	35108		211777	614561
Tyrrell	104593	373059	20665	393724	399	23541	304	23940					20	9	1	3773	29039	5269	7427	1289	1315	44821	13220	40075	153	35108		211777	614561
Union	382906	1631833	2858569	4490402	3703	188371	2018	144840			245	4	65	134	10397	71492	11383	17776	6943	6478	227772	43254	311112		188533	6265	1162066	5652599
Vance	203170	930274	306347	1290841	1368	68201	399	19721					130	116	4295	36671	7183	10618	1614	1695	102092	38932	173632	8246	211721		718969	1975601
Wake	524157	3234236	2890671	6057307	2636	173895	2967	209356	5	270	2	12	1673	1393	11179	93291	29372	41931	6263	6320	447610	114566	1373126	1109672	718983	42700	4333116	10390423
Warren	223072	1074748	141300	1216048	1454	92899	453	29930	1	25			37	37	3398	7492	16792	21154	2421	2394	76932	25154	142211	1835	152013		628699	1844717
Washington	163545	433008	89400	519468	804	40972	418	24435	2	50	1	15	22	22	3785	18522	9253	9609	1019	990	55771	23575	65049	6650	83946		339227	855695
Watauga	233287	754099	12905	767004	1480	78461	369	17992	15	780	4	48	19	16	7173	79601	6960	7930	8874	9077	58896	7801	46393	205	42776		329272	1096973
Wayne	334163	1879492	919999	2799491	2160	129787	1851	128464	1	20	2	75	1776	805	6295	42239	28225	37333	7765	7333	317467	119121	502878	22616	308207	20800	1691015	4490505
Wilkes	380671	804858	19215	884073	1855	79119	1014	47977	12	415	4	77	22	22	9798	73786	13709	19971	8270	8144	61484	34725	128173	200	55334		569429	1386502
Wilson	222310	1465425	539097	2002332	1366	82603	1636	115813	3	75	2	20	1289	1164	3598	29335	28806	35998	1675	1655	228597	46547	671486	600	253951		1454702	3456953
Yadkin	214680	830433	35197	865630	1583	55744	13	875	11	160	1	2	1267	1	3916	29148	10275	14657	3630	5630	78243	38983	77683	20235	50005		452416	1318046
Yancey	156794	2663642	609031	3272673	1081	53819	635	32053	3	145	4	82	2	1	4715	33092	5271	6910	2024	2028	20066	27121	10647	25939		19526		211695	4840068
Total	27607327	87727830	22390370	112618200	162300	10283712	94899	4920763	480	26320	400	6780	30920	25899	892789	4780920	1927382	2420320	630780	637850	13490230	4988722	17892320	2832920	15530830	2127820	81134422	202752622

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Directors and the Superintendent

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM,

FOR THE

Year Ending November 30th, 1886.

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FOR THE

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM.

To His Excellency, Alfred M. Scales,
Governor of North Carolina:

Sir:—In behalf of the Board of Directors, I have the honor to submit the accompanying reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer of the North Carolina Insane Asylum, for the year ending November 30th, 1886.

It will be seen from the report of Dr. Eugene Grissom, the Superintendent, that there has been admitted and discharged from the Asylum a larger number of patients than in former years, thus increasing the usefulness of the institution.

When we take into consideration that the average duration of the disease was two years before the patients were sent to the Asylum, the percentage of cures and those who have been very much improved by treatment have been as great as could be reasonably expected. The mortality, I am gratified to state, has been less than the average of similar institutions.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum is very good, which is a subject of congratulation when we bear in mind that it is a building not constructed with the usual advantages of modern architecture.

It will be seen, by reference to the reports of the Superintendent and Steward, that the financial condition of the institution at the close of the present fiscal year shows an in-

debtedness of only $994.59, a condition far better than was anticipated at the commencement of the biennial term, and which is fully explained in the Superintendent's report.

In this connection, I am gratified to state that when there was a probability that the insufficient appropriation made by the Legislature of 1885, for the maintenance and support of this Asylum, would prove inadequate, at the suggestion of Dr. Grissom, he and his other officers, actuated by a spirit of philanthropy, agreed to deduct ten per cent. from their moderate salaries and appropriate it to the support of their insane patients.

Last June I received a communication from the Directors of the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum proposing a joint conference of committees from the two boards, to be held early in August, upon the completion of the new wing of that institution to re-arrange the boundary line between the two Asylums, under section 2243 of The Code, so as to properly divide the State into districts with population in proportion to the respective capacities of the two institutions for accommodation.

In compliance with this proposition, I called a meeting of the Executive Committee July 5th, and appointed Messrs. Burwell, Smith and Snow to represent this section of the State in said conference, which took place at the Morganton Asylum, August 5th, and agreed upon the following boundary, viz.: to commence at the Virginia line between Person and Granville, and to run South with the Eastern boundary lines of the counties of Person, Durham, Chatham, Moore and Richmond, to the South Carolina line.

The conference recommended the immediate transfer of the patients in the North Carolina Insane Asylum from the counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery, Richmond and Caswell, to the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum.

In pursuance of this resolution, on the 23d of August twenty-two male patients were transferred, and on the 21st

of September the females were likewise transferred, making in all forty in number, and still leaving in this institution the patients from six counties of the Western district, viz.: Person, Alamance, Orange, Durham, Chatham and Moore.

The Conference Committee also passed a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass an act giving to the Boards of Directors of the two Asylums discretionary powers in receiving individual cases of insane persons from either district.

The recent escape of an alleged insane criminal from the Asylum recalls to mind the protest and warning given by Dr. Grissom, in his Annual Report of 1885 in relation to their being sent to the Asylums. I make the following extract from that report:

"The frequent admission of persons acquitted of grave crimes, on the general plea of insanity, into Insane Asylums is gradually filling the wards with cases that are unfit to be associated with the virtuous insane, and at the same time room is occupied to the exclusion of meritorious citizens, who are in no way connected with the calendar of crime. The convict insane in this State are not likely soon to become numerous enough to justify the establishment of a separate Asylum for their accommodation, but suitable quarters might be provided, in connection with the State Penitentiary, now under construction, and their treatment entrusted to the care of the physician of that institution."

The most important matter which has engaged the attention of this board for some time past, was the careful consideration of the best method of meeting the increasing and pressing demands for additional accommodations for the insane within our district; numbers of unfortunate cases are now languishing in jails, poorhouses and private families.

We earnestly recommend to your Excellency and the General Assembly the enlargement of the present institution at Raleigh, so as to provide accommodations to meet

the necessities of the unfortunate insane. Approved plans for such enlargement are respectfully submitted with these reports, and we believe that they can be executed at a *per capita* cost not to exceed three hundred dollars.

Influenced by a spirit of rigid economy, this Board recommends for the support and maintenance of this Asylum, with such improvements and repairs as its condition requires, an annual appropriation of fifty-six thousand dollars, which, upon a basis of two hundred and seventy patients as a daily average, would be a *per capita* cost for all purposes of only about two hundred and seven dollars.

It is with deep regret that I have to report the death of William S. Mason, a member of the Board of Directors of this Asylum. Mr. Mason was appointed by Governor Jarvis in March, 1881. He died December 28th, 1884, in the active and zealous discharge of the duties pertaining to that position. I make the following extract from the report of the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors, on the death of Mr. Mason:

"Few men were better fitted by qualities of heart and mind for the important and responsible duties which he was called upon to discharge. He brought to the performance of them a mind naturally strong and vigorous, improved by culture, and stored with most varied, extensive and useful information, and a disposition kind, genial and sympathizing, that was ever ready to respond to the wants and necessities of the unfortunate under his care, and to the adoption of measures for the amelioration of their condition."

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. BURKE HAYWOOD, M. D.,

President of the Board of Directors.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM:

GENTLEMEN:—The close of another year brings with it the duty of submitting to you the thirty-first annual report of the operations of this institution.

I would gratefully acknowledge the continuance of the general good health which has prevailed heretofore, with rare exceptions; our mortality has been chiefly from long continued disorders, or from exhaustion incident to the wear and tear of the nervous system in the insane.

The tables annexed contain the customary statistics of the movement of population during the year.

The total number of admissions since the opening of the Asylum, February 22d, 1856, amounts to 1,818. Of these, 1,005 were males, and 813 females. The total number of discharges for the same time is 1,570, of which 880 were males, and 690 females. Of these, 486 were discharged as cured; 258 were discharged improved, 333 unimproved, and 493 died. There are now under treatment 125 males and 123 females, a total of 248.

The last annual report included 130 males and 124 females, then under treatment. There have been admitted during the year 49 males and 46 females, the whole number of patients under treatment for the year being 179 males and 170 females, making a total of 349. Of these, 54 males and 47 females have been discharged. Of these, 17 have been discharged as cured, 36 discharged improved, 28 discharged unimproved, and 20 have died.

During the past year, the percentage of *cures* upon *admissions* has been 17 *per cent.* and of *deaths* upon *the whole num-*

ber treated, has been between 5 and 6 per cent. Of the admissions for the year the cause of disease is reported to have been mental in 28 cases, physical in 40 cases and unknown in 27 cases. The form of disease was mania in 57 cases, melancholia in 24 cases, dementia in 12 cases, delirium 1 and imbecility 1. Of the patients admitted 49 were males and 46 females; were single 47, married 44, and widowed 4. Their average age at the period of admission was 34 years. The average duration of disease prior to admission was about 2½ years. Of those discharged as cured, the supposed cause of insanity was mental in 3 cases, physical in 8, and unknown in 6 cases. The form of disease was mania in 13 cases, melancholia in 4 cases. The average duration of the disease before committal was two years, and the period of treatment 10 months. Of those discharged as improved, the supposed cause of insanity was mental in 6 cases, physical in 22, and unknown in 8 cases. The form of disease was mania in 22 cases, melancholia in 8 cases, and dementia in 6.

The average duration of the disease before committal was 2¼ years and the period of treatment averaged about 3⅓ years.

In the cases of discharge by death, the cause of insanity was mental in 3 cases, physical in 9 and unknown in 8 cases. The form of disease was mania in 14 cases, melancholia in 3, and dementia in 3 cases.

The average age when received was 42 years, and the duration of disease before admission was 4 years. The average length of treatment in the Asylum was 5 years. Of these there were 8 males and twelve females; 10 were married, 6 single, and 4 widowed.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Exhaustion	12 cases
Heart disease	1 "
Phthisis	2 "
Cerebral effusion	2 "
Hemorrhage of lungs	1 "

Pyæmia	1	cases.
Epilepsy	1	"
	20	

AGE AT TIME OF DEATH.

Under 20 years	1	cases.
Between 20 and 30 years	5	"
" 30 and 40 "	3	"
" 40 and 50 "	6	"
50 years and over	5	"
	20	

We commenced the year upon an appropriation for support which we had every reason to believe would prove insufficient, and we were not without grave fears that it might become necessary to diminish the number under treatment, and so witness the defeat, in a measure, of the objects intended by the State in the erection and maintenance of the Asylum. But in this emergency, the unprecedented depression in the price of supplies, not only of provisions, but of almost every article that is a current item of expense, has enabled us, with the most rigid economy, to meet the necessities of the year. Certainly at no period since the organization of the institution has it been possible to make its needful purchases at such low rates, and perhaps never in the history of the country.

I am gratified to add, that by this unexpected help, we have been able to retain the full number of patients without lowering the standard of treatment, and without incurring debt. But it is also the fact that the point of extreme depression in prices is past and they are now steadily increasing, and the men of business of the country entertain a well-founded belief that the advance will be steady, and gradual, and continuous, probably, for a long period to come, so that to maintain the standard of efficiency of the past years, to say nothing of improvement, would require a percentage of increase in the means of support commensurate with the

advancing markets. This is not only the dictate of ordinary prudence, but an absolute necessity, to avoid embarrassment in our affairs, and eventual loss to the State.

The consequence of the accumulation of chronic cases of insanity, from the original admission of patients whose conditions did not favor hopes of recovery, and the residum of the annual admissions in which the disease assumed a chronic and hopeless form, has often been enlarged upon in these annual reports, as steadily and regularly reducing this institution from the work of a curative hospital to that of a mere custodial refuge.

With the earnest and vigorous co-operation of the Board of Directors, efforts have been made during the past year to increase the usefulness of the Asylum by encouraging a change in its population.

A steady increase has been made in the number of incurables discharged and of new cases admitted.

The number of discharges made to secure the important ends so much to be desired, alike by the State, by the unfortunate sufferer, whose case is amenable to cure, and by the taxpayer, whose interest it is to seek the relief of helpless consumers and render them fit to bear the burdens of life; the number, I repeat, of such discharges has been greater during the past year than any other of its history, with but one exception. The number of admissions has therefore been greater than usual, and the sphere of its usefulness correspondingly widened.

But in spite of every expedient that can be used to operate the Asylums of North Carolina to their full capacity, it is an appalling fact that hundreds of victims of this worst of calamities languish in suffering to-day throughout the State. The story of their miseries is a twice-told tale, but it can never lose its dread significance to the victim, to the circle of his relatives and friends, to the community that laments an extinguished light, or lives in daily dread of a maniac's outbreak, and to those to whom the State commits the care of its broken and helpless wrecks.

According to the census of 1880, there were 1,691 white insane in the State, and 437 colored.

By the census of 1870, the total number was 779, thus exhibiting to us an apparent increase of 163 per cent. in the decade. But as the census of 1870 was undoubtedly defective, we may assume the real increase as possibly much less, perhaps not more than half such a per centage. Applying even that estimate to the present period, as a basis of increase over the 2,028 of 1880, and taking a proportionate part of the years that have elapsed, and we have at least 3,000 insane now within our limits.

Even if such is the case and it is undoubtedly substantially true, we have not exceeded the proportion of insane found in other portions of the civilized world, nor do we quite equal the ratio of some of the most enlightened regions of the earth. Owing, possibly, to our healthful climate and freedom from great extremes in living, and the unsanitary condition of large cities from which our agricultural population is exempt, our record is as favorable as could be expected.

According to the late census the *whole* number of insane in the United States was 91,997, or 1 to every 545 of the population; in North Carolina the number of insane was 2,028 or 1 in every 690 of the population. The question, nevertheless, recurs: After subtracting the 700, being about the number provided for at present at Morganton and Raleigh, and the 200 under treatment at Goldsboro; and deducting those discharged unimproved after hospital treatment, and also such senile or other imbeciles as would not present a hope of cure under hospital care, there still remains such an accumulating throng of the insane, newly stricken with their malady, but daily passing by steady stages, downward to the level of hopeless alienation, that humanity sickens at the conception, both at what they endure now, and what life has in store for *them*, and for all who hold them dear.

The burden lies not only upon us, but upon all neighbor-

ing States, and the responsibility has to be met, not only as a matter of humanity, but to prevent greater evils and heavier burdens that would be entailed by neglect of public duty.

We are born not only to the blessings that have descended to us, but also to the responsibilities that fall upon each generation.

Is it not characteristic of us as a people that we dwell much upon our rights, and less upon our duties? Our predecessors did well when they established the North Carolina Insane Asylum, and the most of them have passed away and sleep in honored graves. Another forward step, after repeated appeals, was taken when the Western North Carolina Institution was created. Objections were raised to both in their day, but they have passed away, and whose voice is heard to-day, except in support of these great citadels of humanity?

The time has come for those now upon the scene of action to take yet another step in advance, and place North Carolina among the foremost of her sister States in this labor of love. All around us other States are springing to their duty. Nothing is to be gained by delay. On the contrary, we are but increasing the burden that must be met. The pain and misery that follows in the wake of one maniac but tends to unsettle the reason of his desparing wife and children, and so to perpetuate the affliction.

Is anything to be saved on the score of economy by declining to provide for the insane? It is the lowest of motives to appeal to, in an enlightened breast, but surely even such a reason has no foundation in fact. The building of accommodations does not call the lunatic into existence. He is already here—he must be fed, often now upon most expensive, yet improper diet; he must be clothed, even if the daily or weekly destruction of his garments, alike with other objects within his reach, renders the task a never ending drain and a hopeless effort after decency and comfort; he must have some

attendance, even if it result in the utter disorganization of the family, and the conversion by degrees of its happy wage-workers, as producers, into poverty-stricken consumers, often a burden upon neighbors and friends, and not unoften reduced to the desperate level of the victim himself.

Who pays for all this? Every dollar of taxable wealth lost, is so much paid for by the State—not directly as to form, but if indirectly, yet, very truly so, as to the fact. This terrible impost of misfortune is not collected from every one, it is true, but it falls with crushing effect upon those families upon whom it descends. Even in a pecuniary sense, we recognize the fearful burden of this affliction. Who, then can say, that this black tax of insanity may not fall upon him or his? Shall the strong say to the weak, look out for yourselves; if you fall, you will be trampled upon, and cast out by the wayside? If so, then humanity has completed a cycle, and returned to savage life. Besides, in this matter, who is the strong? What vigor of constitution can combat certain forms of disease, or avail the helpless victim of pestilence or mental shipwreck? The proposition, in effect, is to reduce this great and uncertain liability to fixed proportions, and distribute its cost through all the members of the body politic, so that, like a well systemized plan of life insurance, the almost inappreciable expense incurred by each may meet the demands of the unfortunate, at the time and under circumstances to convert an otherwise hopeless expenditure into the means of cure and restoration to society and to usefulness. And that is the crowning glory—that, if the duty is promptly performed, with the blessing of Providence the State may hope for the services of her citizen once more, and the family, for the love and care and protection of its honored head, its devoted mother, or its tender and loving child.

North Carolina is able to undertake this holy task. She is far richer than when she began the Western Asylum, and she has a much larger population to share the burden and expense of this duty. Her personal property has almost

doubled since that day, her State debt has been materially lightened, her credit has immensely improved, until it has as proud a position as she could desire; new population and capital flow now in a steady and gradual stream into her borders, while immigration to other States has almost ceased. Under these circumstances how can the maintenance of a privileged few of her meritorious unfortunates be justified—that certain persons may have the benefit of Asylum treatment and care, while others, equally deserving, are to be deprived of the blessing until too late for relief, and thus denied forever the chance of escape from imprisonment of soul, far worse than bodily torture.

If it be conceded that justice and humanity and enlightened policy all speak in behalf of an increase of accommodations for the insane, it becomes our duty to inquire how that may be accomplished at the least expense to the tax-payer.

It is a well-known fact that the average cost *per capita* for the original construction of insane asylums in this country is about one thousand dollars. Some expensive structures have even more than doubled that amount, but the customary average is about one thousand dollars, or the cost of this institution and also that of the Western N. C. Asylum at Morganton. But experience exhibits the further fact that additions to the original building, within reasonable limits, have been repeatedly constructed, for five hundred dollars *per capita*, in some cases perhaps a little less, or about one-half of what was formerly considered the requisite amount.

Every consideration of economy is in favor of the enlargement of this institution, in the event of increasing the accommodations provided for the insane. Among these may be reckoned the accessibility of Raleigh; the healthy location; the water supply, now quite ample; the lighting our gas-works could supply, with some improvements; the saving in salaries and wages, together with all the advantages of addition and enlargement, instead of original construction.

Situated as we are, with the great and increasing demand for relief, and the limited means with which to afford it, as

compared with wealthy communities, we cannot afford to experiment, or build otherwise than upon the most economical plan, compatible with comfort and safety.

After careful consideration of this subject, I can at present see no plan of increasing the accommodations for the insane in the State which more commends itself for its adaptation, in all respects, to our needs, than that of enlarging this institution by the extension of its wings, with addition at each extremety, running to the rear, so as to admit of more ready communication with the central buildings of the present edifice.

Accompanying this report will be filed a plan of the proposed enlargement, proposed by a competent architect after careful examination and consultation, and under the supervision of the most successful constructor of public buildings in our State

This plan provides for 108 rooms in each wing, or 108 for each sex, making a total of 216.

The new wards thus created would *also* contain appropriate sitting rooms, dining-rooms, attendants' rooms, bath-rooms, storerooms, closets, &c.

This proposition is in effect to duplicate the dimensions of the present institution so far as the wings for the accommodation of patients are concerned, with an increase in the number of rooms for the inmates, but without enlargement of the centre building.

The rooms, which are of the same size as those now in use, will be so constructed, architecturally, that they shall be available for the occupancy each of two patients by an improved arrangement of the doors and windows. Upon this basis, except in so far as the changeable condition of some of the patients might prevent, the proposed addition, including the dormitories and infirmaries, would provide for 258 in each wing, or 516 of both sexes, in excess of the number now provided for in the present building. With such aid as can be afforded by obtaining the material for its construction

from the penitentiary authorities,each wing could be built for $77,000, or a total of $154,000,and at the unprecedentedly low price of $300 *per capita*, or a little less. This is less than one-third of the *per capita* cost of the present buildings here, and of the Western North Carolina Asylum at Morganton. Not even the most economical statesmanship could ask for anything cheaper; and for economy, it would not be excelled by anything, safe and substantial, in the United States. Of the reliability of these estimates there can be no reasonable doubt, vouchsafed as they are by an architect of more experience in building in North Carolina than any other man, and who is intimately acquainted with all the circumstances that would affect the proposed construction. The expenditure for this purpose of $38,500 annually, for four years, would place North Carolina in possession of an Asylum for the care and treatment of 516 patients in addition to our present household, or a grand total of 776 cases. While this number appears large, it is nevertheless demanded by our needs, as has already been shown, by reference to the returns of the insane

It should be observed that the completion of one wing could be followed by the immediate admission of almost as many patients as are now provided for here, thus in a very brief period, meeting the demand which increases daily, throughout our borders, and must gather force with every month's delay.

In conclusion upon this topic, while I would add that it has been a subject of no little gratification to be able to present a plan so effective and so feasible, while so considerate of the tax-payer, and so advantageous as to permit the State to build at a rate of economy perhaps unparalleled in the history of any section of the Union, yet this is set forward as no pet scheme. Whatever the wisdom of the General Assembly shall decree as to the best plan of securing the great end in view, relief to our suffering fellow-citizens and their distressed and burdened families, will be gladly welcomed, and will re-

ceive the earnest and faithful co-operation of all the authorities of this Asylum.

The following letter will explain the basis of my calculations:

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4th, 1886.

DR. EUGENE GRISSOM,

Superintendent North Carolina Insane Asylum:

DEAR SIR:—I send you this day the plans for additions to your Asylum, which I hope you may be able to have constructed, thereby giving merited relief to many of the unfortunate, but worthy, sons and daughters of our noble old State.

The plans contemplate a building about 40 feet wide by 375 feet long, containing 36 rooms 10x10 for patients, 2 water-closets 10x10, two bath-rooms 10x10, three store-rooms 10x10, two attendants' rooms 10x10, two servants' rooms 10x10, two stair halls 10x10, two associate dormitories 10x19, one infirmary 21x35, two sitting-rooms 21x35, two dining-rooms 21x35, a corridor 12 feet 6 inches wide the entire length of the building. The building being 3 stories in height would give you 108 rooms for patients, and if you place 2 patients in each room, there will be accommodation for 216. The 6 associated dormitories will accommodate 24 persons, and the 3 infirmaries 18 persons, making in all 258 for each wing, or a total of 516 patients for the two wings, if two are placed in a room. I am of opinion that this building can be erected and completed for $300 *per capita* on the 516 patients, provided the General Assembly will authorize the brick and all common labor to be furnished by the State Penitentiary free of charge.

Yours, very respectfully, W. J. HICKS,

Architect and Warden N. C. State Penitentiary.

The repairs and improvements made during the past two years have been as few as our necessities would allow. None have been executed that could reasonably have been dispensed with, and many that we have been forced to neglect should

have been undertaken if we had been in control of adequate means.

This delay has not been unaccompanied by risk, and even absolute danger, in some respects, to the most vital interests of the institution. If our solitary engine and old boiler at the pump-house were to fail, we should have a cutting off the water supply, with the possible consequence of epidemic and death. And, in that event, the contingency of an outbreak of fire could not be successfully met, but the institution would be at the mercy of the flames.

All well regulated and well equipped Asylums have the machinery duplicated which provides and controls the delivery of the water supply.

REPAIRS MADE IN 1886.

The following are the leading items of repairs that have been made during the current year:

The two old washing machines have been made available for use for the past year, but they are unfit for continued service.

Cast iron plates have been placed over all the sewer traps in and around the wash house and garden—these have been set in cement. Terra-cotta pipe has been laid under the wash-house floor, to carry off the soiled water from the washing machines into the sewer.

Four hundred and fifty feet of asbestos covering for pipes has been placed upon the main steam-pipe in the air-duct, and at the end of the wings under the sitting-rooms.

Five hundred feet of one-inch wrought-iron pipe has been used in repairing the steam coil in the housekeeper's room, and in repairing cold water supply pipe to the dish sinks in the second, third and fifth male wards.

A new tin roof has been built for the pump-house. The furnaces at the gas-house have been supplied with two new retorts, and the brick work has been repaired. The engines

and pumps in use at the boiler-house have also received necessary minor repairs. Among the repairs and improvements in other departments may be included the completion of certain unfinished works and their repairs; masonry and plastering in putting new cement floor in the basement room, in repairing other cement floors, in repairing stucco on the building; also the brick work in setting new retorts, and in putting fire bricks under the boilers, for which necessary arch and fire bricks were purchased.

The roof of the stable and stalls has been painted, and double dressed lumber purchased for current needs.

The wards have been supplied with additional bench seats made to order, and adapted to our wants; rabbit locks have also been purchased for them, and iron brackets for hose in the wards, with gas fixtures, pipes, hydrant cocks, &c., where required. The drug store and medicine room have received necessary attention and refitting, and a vapor bath has been purchased.

The erection of a stage and purchase of inexpensive but effective fixtures for the same has added to our means of entertainment for a large class of patients. Other purchases, dictated by true economy, have been those of a farm wagon and harness, a Deering mower, an electric bell and fixtures, and various smaller items.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED IN 1887.

The two fifty-horse power boilers now in use at the boiler-house should be lowered in brick work placed sixteen inches from the grate bars, so as to increase the draft and save fuel. One Duplex Worthington steam pump is very much needed at the pump-house; also one fifteen horse power boiler. The present boiler has been in use thirty years. The pump now employed is the only one for supplying the entire building with water, and if it should give out, the consequences would

be so serious as to involve a stoppage of the operations of the institution.

All the heating apparatus should be so changed as to make it fireproof, and to render it more effectual in maintaining due warmth. All the radiators should be rearranged, with two additional sections to each stack, and incased in iron instead of wood, as now used.

All the steam and drain pipes should be changed, and the steam pipes covered with asbestos pipe covering. A new sheet iron fan should be furnished, with an engine for driving warm air into the building in winter, and cool air in summer.

The air tower should be opened on three sides, so as to supply pure air through the flues into the wards. The foul air flues to rooms should run to the attic into four long flues, and then into four brick stacks forty feet high with steam coils at the bottom, so as to create an upward draft. This would contribute to the health of crowded wards.

All the floors and sleepers of the center building should be constructed anew. The first floor is very much sagged out of line, and if it should give way, the floors above would do the same. The water-closets and bath-rooms of the same building should be rebuilt, and connected with foul air pipes. Eight hundred feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch linen gum-lined hose for the fire department outside of the building should be provided, and a hose carriage to hold the same.

If any of the above repairs can be dispensed with, or longer delayed with safety, no one will acquiesce more cheerfully than myself.

Among the other needed improvements, are a new carpenter shop, properly fitted with tools and such labor-saving appliances as the advance in the mechanic arts has shown to be useful and economical, indeed, almost indispensable to meet the recurring demands of an institution like this.

We have long felt the need of a suitable storing house for vegetables and farm products, which may be utilized in various ways to the benefit of our operations in gardening

Two washing machines are required, as two of those now in use have been patched to serve temporarily and cannot long be made available. One or two ironing machines are needed in this department likewise.

Considerable additions should be made to our orchard and to the vines. The peach trees, especially, have grown old, and are becoming worthless. The front grounds have also been lacking in some improvements they would have received had the means justified it.

The books of the Steward and the vouchers on file in the office of the Public Treasurer show the expenditures in detail. I am glad to say that owing to the favorable circumstances heretofore mentioned in this report the appropriation for the past two years has not been overdrawn and only a small indebtedness has been incurred.

This is an agreeable surprise to all the authorities acquainted with our financial condition for the past two years. The sum appropriated for the last year was fifty-one thousand ($51,000) dollars, and the average number of patients treated was 260, the greatest number at any one time being 275, and the least number 239.

The daily average would have been larger but for the transfer of about forty patients to Morganton, which left about forty vacancies to be gradually filled. In future we shall expect to accommodate a daily average of about 270 patients. For their support and for the absolutely necessary improvements and repairs already long postponed, and many of them now indispensable, we shall require for the next two years an annual appropriation of $56,000.

In this connection, I call attention again to the probable, indeed almost certain, enhancement of cost of all articles of supply in the ensuing year. For this number of patients in an institution of our capacity, the estimate presented is the smallest amount *per capita* we have heretofore asked for, and as reasonable as could possibly be desired.

Our acknowledgments are due to several editors of newspapers in the State for copies of their journals. To Hon. R. T. Bennett, for a fine map of the United States. To Hon. W. R. Cox, for census reports and other valuable public documents for our library. To Rev. Messrs. Atkinson, Marshall, Norman and Nelson, for ministerial services for the benefit of the patients and others.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE GRISSOM.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the number of Admissions and Discharges (including cures, improved, unimproved and deaths) and those remaining for each year since the opening of the Asylum.

DATE.	Admissions.	DISCHARGES.					Remaining.
		Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Deaths.	Total.	
1856	90	5	3	0	2	10	80
1857	96	15	10	6	7	38	138
1858	57	26	7	9	9	51	141
1859	82	22	11	7	10	50	176
1860	76	23	2	25	23	73	179
1861	61	21	4	14	8	47	193
1862	44	17	2	8	15	42	195
1863	41	9	4	7	21	41	195
1864	40	14	7	7	27	55	180
1865	41	9	1	19	45	74	147
1866	65	15	4	14	14	47	165
1867	85	13	5	13	21	52	198
1868	72	18	7	11	17	53	217
1869	27	7	3	2	7	19	225
1870	29	7	4	2	9	22	232
1871	44	9	5	9	8	31	245
1872	43	14	9	14	18	55	233
1873	50	17	6	5	13	41	242
1874	44	13	8	2	16	39	247
1875	42	16	5	5	14	40	249
1876	44	11	6	3	9	29	264
1877	52	13	8	3	15	39	278
1878	42	14	11	10	19	54	266
1879	45	14	4	2	13	33	277
1880	56	17	7	7	29	60	273
1881	49	10	3	2	23	38	284
1882	50	16	5	18	17	56	278
1883	53	17	43	63	9	132	199
1884	106	26	16	9	11	62	243
1885	97	41	12	9	24	86	254
1886	95	17	36	28	20	101	248
Total	1,818	486	258	333	493	1,570	248

TABLE No. 2.

Total Number of Admissions and Discharges since the opening of the Institution, February 22, 1856.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions	1005	813	1818
Discharges	880	690	1570
Remaining	125	123	248

TABLE No. 3.

Admissions and Discharges for the year ending December 1, 1886.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Patients in Asylum December 1, 1885	130	124	254
Received	49	46	95
Under treatment	179	170	349
Discharges	54	47	101
Remaining December 1, 1886	125	123	248

TABLE No. 4.

Discharges, classified for the year ending December 1, 1886.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Cured	11	6	17
Improved, discharged	17	19	36
Unimproved, discharged	18	10	28
Died	8	12	20
Total	54	47	101

TABLE No. 5.

SHOWING CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE RECEIVED.

Number.	Date of Admission. Year.	Month.	Day.	Sex.	Age.	Social Relation.	DISEASE. No. Attack.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before Admission. Year.	Mos.	Days.	Form.	Suicidal.	Puerperal.	Hereditary.	Residence.	No. Admissions.
1	1885	December	4	Male,	36	Single,	1	Masturbation,			7	Melancholia,				Wake,	1
2	"	"	10	Female,	45	Single,	1	Menopause,	2			Melancholia,	"			Franklin,	1
3	"	"	12	Male,	23	Single,	1	Unknown,		10		Imbecility,				Wilson,	1
4	"	"	12	Female,	33	Married,	2	Unknown,	1			Mania,	"		"	Wayne,	1
5	"	"	15	Female,	32	Single,	1	Uterine Disease,		1		Mania,			"	Orange,	1
6	"	"	16	Male,	31	Single,	1	Disappointment,	4			Dementia,			"	Franklin,	1
7	"	"	21	Male,	39	Single,	1	Epilepsy,	1	6		Mania,				Duplin,	1
8	"	"	21	Female,	25	Married,	2	Child birth,		5		Melancholia,	"	"		Lenoir,	1
9	"	"	22	Male,	20	Single,	1	Ill health,		6		Mania,			"	New Hanover,	1
10	"	"	24	Female,	21	Single,	1	Unknown,		1		Melancholia,	"			Franklin,	1
11	"	"	31	Male,	65	Widowed,	1	Brain disease,	3			Dementia,				Wayne,	2
12	1886	January	1	Male,	24	Single,	1	Epilepsy,		8		Mania,	"			Cumberland,	1
13	"	"	4	Female,	39	Single,	1	Unknown,	2	6		Mania,			"	Wake,	1
14	"	"	8	Male,	17	Single,	1	Ill health,	3			Melancholia,				Chatham,	1
15	"	"	14	Male,	51	Married,	2	Trouble,		2		Mania,			"	Alamance,	1
16	"	"	19	Male,	38	Single,	1	Epilepsy,	11			Dementia,				Pasquotank,	1
17	"	"	19	Female,	25	Single,	1	Unknown,	2			Mania,				Brunswick,	1
18	"	February	3	Female,	42	Single,	1	Unknown,	5			Mania,			"	Chatham,	1
19	"	"	17	Female,	27	Married,	1	Business failure,		5		Melancholia,	"			Caswell,	1
20	"	"	17	Male,	32	Single,	1	Masturbation,	3			Mania,				Hyde,	1
21	"	"	18	Female,	27	Married,	1	Unknown,	7			Dementia,				Johnston,	1
22	"	"	18	Female,	66	Widowed,	2	Fall,		1½		Melancholia,				Harnett,	2
23	"	"	23	Female,	43	Married,	1	Unknown,	6			Mania,				Bertie,	1
24	"	"	24	Male,	64	Married,	1	Unknown,		2		Mania,				Richmond,	1
25	"	March	1	Female,	58	Married,	1	Loss of property,	10			Mania,				Caswell,	1
26	"	"	8	Female,	21	Married,	1	Religion,		3		Melancholia,			"	Chatham,	1
27	"	"	10	Male,	38	Married,	1	Intemperance,		1		Melancholia,				Franklin,	1
28	"	"	17	Male,	23	Single,	1	Blow on head,		8		Mania,				Johnston,	1
29	"	"	20	Male,	80	Married,	1	Unknown,	20			Dementia,				Columbus,	1
30	"	"	23	Female,	58	Married,	1	Loss of property,	6			Mania,				Rockingham,	1

TABLE No. 5.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Date of Admission. Year.	Month.	Day.	Sex.	Age.	Social Relation.	DISEASE. No. Attack.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before Admission. Year.	Mos.	Days.	Form.	Suicidal.	Puerperal.	Hereditary.	Residence.	No. Admissions.
31	1886	March	23	Male,	35	Single,	2	Masturbation,		6		Mania,				Guilford,	1
32	"	"	31	Female,	56	Married,	1	Sorrow,		11		Mania,			"	Craven,	1
33	"	April	1	Male,	61	Married,	1	Alcoholics,	5			Mania,			"	Wayne,	1
34	"	"	3	Male,	37	Married,	3	Business trouble,		5		Melancholia,			"	Orange,	1
35	"	"	4	Male,	26	Single,	1	Disappointment,	1			Mania,				Hyde,	1
36	"	"	6	Female,	33	Single,	1	Unknown,	1			Mania,				Beaufort,	1
37	"	"	6	Male,	29	Single,	1	Masturbation,	5			Dementia,				Halifax,	1
38	"	"	8	Male,	28	Single,	1	Unknown,	3			Mania,			"	Harnett,	1
39	"	"	10	Female,	52	Widowed,	4	Trouble,		1		Melancholia,	"			Wake,	2
40	"	"	20	Male,	28	Single,	1	Unknown,		3		Mania,				Pitt,	1
41	"	"	23	Male,	33	Married,	1	Religious excitement,		½		Mania,			"	Wayne,	1
42	"	"	24	Male,	24	Single,	3	Unknown,	12			Mania,				Craven,	3
43	"	"	26	Female,	33	Single,	1	Unknown,		½		Mania,				Halifax,	1
44	"	May	4	Male,	55	Single,	1	Unknown,	24			Melancholia,				Beaufort,	2
45	"	"	5	Female,	59	Single,	1	Unknown,	20			Dementia,				Bertie,	1
46	"	"	7	Male,	30	Single,	1	Ill health,	4			Dementia,				Moore,	1
47	"	"	11	Female,	46	Married,	2	Religious excitement,		½		Mania,				Cumberland,	1
48	"	"	11	Female,	40	Single,	1	Unknown,	4			Mania,				Hertford,	1
49	"	"	12	Female,	14	Single,	1	Uterine disease,	3			Mania,				Guilford,	1
50	"	"	17	Female,	23	Single,	1	Ovanan disease,	6			Mania,				Caswell,	1
51	"	"	19	Male,	38	Married,	1	Epilepsy,			5	Mania,				Durham,	1
52	"	"	20	Female,	33	Single,	1	Menstrual disorder,	6			Melancholia,			"	Wake,	1
53	"	"	22	Male,	42	Married,	1	Meningitis,		1		Delirium,				Wake,	1
54	"	"	26	Female,	28	Single,	1	Ill health,	3			Melancholia,				Vance,	1
55	"	"	29	Female,	25	Married,	1	Child birth,		4		Melancholia,			"	Nash,	1
56	"	"	31	Male,	48	Married,	1	Congestive fever,		7		Mania,			"	Guilford,	1
57	"	June	1	Male,	24	Single,	2	Hard work,		1		Mania,			"	Richmond,	2
58	"	"	9	Male,	40	Widowed,	1	Grief,			10	Melancholia,			"	Wilson,	1
59	"	"	9	Female,	32	Single,	1	Death of parents,	3			Dementia,	"		"	Durham,	1
60	"	"	14	Male,	53	Married,	1	Physical shock,	2	3		Mania,				Granville,	1
61	"	"	16	Female,	43	Married,	2	Excitement,			14	Mania,			"	Moore,	2
62	"	"	18	Male,	31	Single,	3	Family affliction,		1		Mania,			"	Franklin,	1

63	"	"	25	Male,	47	Married,	2	Religious excitement,		2		Mania,			"	Bertie,	1
64	"	July	6	Female,	21	Married,	1	Ill health,		1		Mania,				Caswell,	1
65	"	"	6	Female,	25	Married,	1	Unknown,		3		Mania,	"			Rockingham,	1
66	"	"	8	Female,	45	Married,	1	Unknown,		4		Mania,				Currituck,	1
67	"	"	8	Female,	27	Single,	3	Disappointment,		1		Mania,				Granville,	1
68	"	"	16	Male,	50	Married,	1	Heredity,	2			Mania,			"	Perquimans,	1
69	"	"	23	Female,	20	Married,	1	Fright,		4		Mania,				Person,	1
70	"	August	4	Female,	32	Single,	1	Death of parents,	3			Dementia,				Durham,	2
71	"	"	6	Male,	47	Married,	1	Family trouble,		10		Mania,				Pender,	1
72	"	"	8	Female,	35	Married,	1	Unknown,	1	2		Mania,				Duplin,	1
73	"	"	13	Male,	38	Married,	1	Blow on head,		11		Mania,				Nash,	1
74	"	"	16	Male,	38	Married,	1	Ill health,		8		Mania,				Sampson,	1
75	"	"	18	Female,	42	Married,	2	Unknown,		3		Mania,				Craven,	1
76	"	"	25	Male,	36	Single,	1	Alcoholics,	3			Mania,				Cumberland,	1
77	"	"	27	Male,	30	Single,	1	Exposure,	4			Dementia,				Cumberland,	2
78	"	September	14	Female,	42	Single,	1	Unknown,		1		Mania,				Carteret,	1
79	"	"	18	Male,	46	Married,	2	Earthquake,			14	Mania,				Columbus,	1
80	"	"	21	Female,	26	Married,	2	Death of child,		2		Mania,				Wayne,	1
81	"	"	22	Male,	32	Married,	3	Unknown,		3		Mania,				Duplin,	1
82	"	"	28	Female,	35	Single,	1	Unknown,	1	6		Mania,				Onslow,	2
83	"	October	1	Male,	22	Single,	1	Anxiety,		3		Melancholia,			"	Warren,	1
84	"	"	2	Male,	39	Married,	1	Epilepsy,		6		Dementia,				Cumberland,	1
85	"	"	4	Female,	29	Married,	1	Trouble,	1	6		Melancholia,			"	New Hanover,	2
86	"	"	5	Male,	29	Single,	1	Masturbation,	1			Mania,			"	Nash,	1
87	"	"	8	Female,	32	Single,	2	Religious excitement,	1			Melancholia,				Pitt,	2
88	"	"	20	Female,	40	Married,	1	Ill health,		2		Melancholia,	"			Sampson,	1
89	"	"	21	Male,	36	Single,	1	Masturbation,	1			Melancholia,	"			Camden,	1
90	"	"	28	Male,	53	Single,	1	Unknown,		4		Melancholia,	"			Beaufort,	1
91	"	November	9	Female,	24	Married,	1	Earthquake,		2		Mania,			"	Harnett,	1
92	"	"	18	Female,	36	Married,	1	Ill health,	1	6		Mania,			"	Cumberland,	1
93	"	"	18	Male,	28	Single,	1	Unknown,		6		Mania,				Wayne,	1
94	"	"	24	Female,	26	Married,	1	Heredity,		11		Melancholia,	"	"	"	Nash,	2
95	"	"	30	Female,	32	Married,	1	Child birth,		2		Melancholia,	"	"	"	Wake,	1

STEWARD'S REPORT.

NORTH CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM,
RALEIGH, N. C., November 30, 1886.

DR. EUGENE GRISSOM, *Superintendent:*

SIR:—I have the honor to hand you this, my report as Steward, embracing the period commencing December 1st, 1885, and ending November 30th, 1886.

Abstract A shows the amount expended, as well as a statement of our financial condition.

Abstract B shows a classification of all the expenditures.

Abstract C shows all money received by me this year, and my payment of the same over to our Treasurer, for which I hold his receipt.

Abstract D shows the products of farm, garden and dairy, and the expenses of the same.

Abstract E shows the operations of the carpenter.

Abstract F shows a list of improvements and repairs.

There are some unpaid accounts, amounting to $994.59, which, added to $47,879.83, the amount of vouchers paid by our Treasurer this fiscal year, will show our expenses are $48,874.42, and our *per capita per diem* for *furnishing everything* is 51½ cents.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. THOMPSON, *Steward.*

ABSTRACT A.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1886.

	SUBSISTENCE.	IMPROVEMENTS.	TOTAL.
December	$ 3,538 90	$ 154 28	$ 3,693 18
January	3,404 24	229 21	3,633 45
February	3,619 85	191 96	3,811 81
March	4,748 58	408 50	5,157 08
April	5,101 43	67 22	5,168 65
May	3,077 49	91 69	3,169 18
June	4,237 82	361 22	4,599 04
July	3,677 40	144 20	3,821 60
August	3,323 67	6 55	3,330 22
September	3,942 80	92 14	4,034 94
October	3,188 10		3,188 10
November	4,216 86	55 72	4,272 58
	$ 46,077 14	$ 1,802 69	$ 47,879 83

STATEMENT.

Orders on Treasurer during fiscal year		$47,879 83
Cash overpaid by Treasurer in 1885		3,218 79
		$51,098 62
Annual appropriation,	$51,000 00	
Cash paid to Treasurer by John W. Thompson, Steward	98 62	
		$51,098 62
Indebtedness incurred in November, 1886, and still unpaid		$994 59

ABSTRACT B.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

ARTICLES.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	TOTAL.
Advertising	$	$ 7 00	$	$	$ 3 50	$	$	$	$	$ 3 00	$	$ 3 00	$ 16 50
Amusements	.....	5 25	.....	6 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 50	18 13
Bacon	93 98	61 71	128 78	93 52	135 27	61 08	189 79	190 72	157 25	91 06	206 33	161 71	1571 20
Bedding	.....	.....	30 00	16 52	.....	.....	.....	113 90	115 00	.....	.....	86 50	361 92
Blacksmithing	.....	.....	9 80	.....	8 50	.....	15 08	4 65	.....	3 05	.....	2 95	44 03
Baking powders	.....	53 35	.....	50 03	.....	.....	.....	49 18	.....	.....	45 40	49 60	247 56
Books	1 90	7 00	3 30	8 55	.....	3 25	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	16 00	45 00
Blanks and blank books	4 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 40	10 05
Brooms	12 00	6 45	.....	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 25	.....	13 50	56 70
Butter	127 68	195 11	147 75	46 75	86 54	99 35	115 79	156 88	32 13	160 03	87 65	155 19	1410 85
Coffee	40 60	36 36	35 17	12 92	37 43	37 14	37 70	42 53	40 90	28 08	31 68	33 91	414 42
Cheese	14 38	22 84	14 33	13 41	21 17	7 50	.....	.....	.....	12 77	31 56	33 40	171 36
Crackers	26 16	.....	23 73	37 22	.....	52 35	22 54	32 08	11 12	4 85	39 62	13 83	263 50
Corn	50 81	16 65	15 39	16 39	16 48	16 48	13 05	.....	12 05	32 85	17 65	24 99	232 79
Coal	.....	.....	.....	30 00	2 94	1 43	528 75	.....	4 35	.....	.....	71 25	638 72
Clothing	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00
Crockery	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 75	.....	.....	7 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 10
Dry Goods	26 52	181 08	105 65	116 63	46 64	170 44	.....	312 81	.....	133 50	46 23	809 77	1949 27
Directors' expenses	12 50	20 50	1 00	10 90	8 00	3 00	17 50	15 50	93 20	4 00	.....	12 50	198 60
Eggs	50 75	35 87	17 65	62 44	69 16	38 37	51 89	86 88	39 75	56 01	38 87	51 50	599 14
Flour	495 00	27 00	.....	.....	470 25	.....	.....	.....	556 88	.....	.....	.....	1549 13
Fertilizers	.....	.....	.....	13 75	80 00	145 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239 26
Fish	.. ..	30 35	.....	.....	53 75	1 00	15 74	10 50	.....	.....	.....	44 63	155 97

Fruits	3 75	29 10	7 50	18 50	7 30	15 25	40 12	24 47	28 87	4 07	35 05	27 45	241 43
Forage, chops, bran, &c	136 25	178 09	245 97	172 03	221 43	86 37	129 04	210 56	57 79	99 07	152 94	78 75	1768 29
Freights and hauling	87 90	3 03	25	20 96	59 33	132 53	1 85	85	1 00	105 80	9 25	8 61	431 36
Furniture						1 50		98 15		33 00	10 00		142 65
Fresh meats—Beef	211 93	137 56	70 14	255 46	72 63	167 18	165 63	88 38	87 75	191 15	104 88	124 22	1676 91
" " —Mutton							90 68						90 68
" " —Pork	81 38	76 68	92 69										250 75
Funeral expenses							5 00						5 00
Hominy	4 25	4 25	10 32	4 00		4 25	4 25	4 25	3 75	4 50	4 50		48 32
Hardware	40	15 25	13 63	41 64	29 43	4 10	17 00	5 00		28 41	30 03	6 25	191 14
Improvements	154 28	229 21	191 96	408 50	67 22	91 69	361 22	144 20	6 55	92 14		55 72	1802 69
Ice							1 80						1 80
Lard	51 99		27 36	24 36	25 59	24 65	23 78	28 71	55 88	28 79	29 53	55 80	376 44
Lights	64 40	5 34	59 52	21 95	8 45	10 80	12 05			91 75	11 45	1 25	286 96
Liquors wines, &c	16 00	36 75	76 50	77 10	51 50		176 58	23 95		58 75	51 00	3 00	601 13
Lumber		36 61	38 58						29 96	150 05		4 68	259 88
Lime and cement		2 00		19 05	13 15					5 80		1 40	41 40
Meal	17 22	15 65		39 92	16 25	21 25	18 00		14 40	39 20	14 95	10 80	205 64
Medicines		165 44	37 57	60 10	251 57		22 60	94 05	39 40	124 92	177 05	40 87	1013 57
Medical attendance	5 00					54 00				119 00			178 00
Molasses	14 16	30 60	27 93		17 16	27 90	64 17		16 05	30 00	35 02	19 08	282 07
Ministerial Services	25 00	62 50			12 50			87 50			12 50		200 00
Newspapers and Periodicals	40 56	17 00	22 10	16 33	18 00		9 00	10 00	8 25	16 00	22 17	17 00	196 41
Oats	7 44	5 10	8 45	18 40		12 40	10 06		7 23	14 10	5 01	11 21	99 40
Postage	22 40		16 70	16 26	15 88	11 20	11 20	13 70	17 94	13 40	11 00		149 68
Potatoes			6 50			2 50	7 00						16 00
Paints, oils, &c	7 50	1 49	2 00		1 10	4 85	15 75	6 40		20 00	4 50	7 00	70 59
Poultry—Chickens	58 22	9 06	23 75	68 12	1 80	15 88	47 10	14 85	36 85	62 18	31 33	73 86	443 00
" —Turkeys	20 00												20 00
Printing												232 61	232 61
Repairs		3 30	7 00			8 00	16 35	7 68		43 15			85 48
Rice	14 36		13 86	12 38		16 80		13 39	13 91		18 06		102 76
Sugar	39 90	67 14	64 47	63 98	20 65	124 65	58 14	97 74	92 61	23 38	76 28	38 36	767 30

ABSTRACT B.—(*Continued.*)

ARTICLES.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	TOTAL.
Starch	$ 8 00	.....	.....	$ 8 00	.....	.....	$ 9 00	.....	$ 8 00	.....	.....	$ 8 40	$ 41 40
Stationery	13 80	.....	5 45	18 85	6 75	6 25	.....	14 50	.....	16 70	14 25	50	97 05
Shoes and boots	.....	32 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 15	.....	135 17	18 10	277 00	493 82
Sundries—Spices, pep'er, &c.	5 40	11 70	4 45	4 50	1 00	7 50	4 22	22 37	2 55	10 80	5 20	7 75	87 44
Soaps, lye, &c	6 80	6 80	32 30	12 35	9 90	13 60	34 95	.....	16 75	25 25	10 50	12 70	181 90
Salt	4 20	5 60	1 50	.....	.....	5 85	1 50	4 25	1 50	1 50	4 80	3 00	33 70
Straw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 20	8 35	.....	.....	.....	28 55
Stock	.....	.....	79 00	75 00	15 00	10 00	39 00	.....	.....	75 00	.....	.....	293 00
Salaries and wages	1554 11	1580 07	1554 91	1539 42	1766 64	1405 10	1588 47	1616 58	1604 80	1629 24	1634 76	1475 18	18949 28
Seeds	5 02	.....	.....	22 25	.....	30 90	.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	59 17
Tobacco	.....	32 00	.....	.....	24 75	.....	.....	19 00	15 75	.....	29 40	.....	120 90
Tea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 53	.....	.....	.....	30 00	2 25	.....	41 78
Telegrams	2 78	2 21	4 15	50	1 27	1 90	5 18	3 50	2 45	2 64	8 45	.....	35 03
Telephone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	78 00
Transient labor	.....	3 50	11 50	12 00	27 75	15 40	23 08	7 00	43 25	29 25	.....	48 50	221 23
Tin ware	12 85	7 00	.....	.....	36 45	.....	85	31 97	.....	.....	56 90	24 00	170 02
Traveling expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353 00
Vinegar	.....	.....	.....	10 67	.....	.....	12 75	.....	10 00	.....	12 00	.....	45 42
Wood	.....	65 00	521 25	1555 59	1326 82	112 50	210 00	44 37	35 00	113 13	.....	.....	3983 66
Wood and willow ware	.....	9 50	.....	.....	.....	1 00	84	9 90	.....	11 20	.....	1 50	33 94
Legal advice and fees	.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00
													$47879 83

ABSTRACT C.

CASH RECEIVED BY JOHN W. THOMPSON, STEWARD, THIS YEAR, FROM ALL MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

1886.			
Feb. 4	From A. A. Thompson, for 68 empty flour bbls., @ 10c.,	$ 6	80
Mar. 3	" J. M. Heck, for 60 lbs. old pipe		40
23	" A. A. Thompson, for 405 bags, @ 3c	12	15
Aug. 1	" W. P. King, for 3 loads old rubbish lumber, @ 50 cents	1	50
	" W. P. King, for 1 old chair-frame		25
	" Lucy Fike, for 2 loads rubbish		50
25	" John Sears, for 7,000 celery plants	2	45
Sept. 9	" S. N. Betts, for 2 flour barrels, @ 10c		20
23	" W. A. Gattis, for 71 lbs. hides	4	87
	" W. C. Richardson, Railroad Ag't, for overcharge of freight on 125 barrels flour	7	50
Nov. 16	" Lucy Fike, for 3 loads old rubbish		75
29	" John W. Thompson, for beef and groceries	45	84
	" James S. West, for beef	14	13
	" D. L. Adams, for beef	1	28
		$ 98	62

ABSTRACT D.

The following tables show the products of the farm, garden and dairy, with the estimated values of the same, for the year; also the expenses of the same:

Apples, 26¼ bushels, @ 40c	$	10 50
Asparagus, 8 bushels, @ $1.50		12 00
Beef, 310 lbs., @ 6½c.		20 15
Beets, 150 bus., @ 50c.		75 00
Butter, 2,118½ lbs., at 25c		529 62
Butter-beans, 34¼ bus., @ $1.50		51 38
Cabbages, 13,000 heads, @ 1¾c.		227 50
Cantaloupes, 581, @ 5c		29 05
Celery, 3,600 bunches, @ 3½c		126 00
Cucumbers, 11¾ bus., @ 50c		5 87
Corn, 59 bus., @ 65c		38 35
Field Peas, 77¾ bus., @ 75c		58 31
Fodder, 1,000 lbs., at $1.00		10 00
Garden Peas, 30 bus., @ 80c		24 00

Green Forage (including grass, clover, rye, potato vines, millet and cabbage leaves), 49,350 lbs., at 30c	$ 148 05
Green Corn, 250 dozen, @ 15c	37 50
Grapes, 42 bus., @ $1.50	63 00
Hay, 37,500 lbs., @ 70c	262 50
Irish Potatoes, 255¾ bus., @ 70c	179 02
Lettuce, 146 doz., @ 12½c	18 25
Leeks, 50 bus., @ 60c	30 00
Celery Plants, 700 @ 35c	2 45
Milk, Sweet, 6,844 gals., @ 27½c	1,882 10
Milk, Butter, 3,235 gals., @ 15c	485 25
Okra, 9¼ bus., at 75c	6 94
Onions, 26 bus., @ 70c	18 20
Parsnips, 20 bus., @ 70c	14 00
Pork (estimated), 4,000 lbs., @ 7½c	300 00
Peaches, 7 bus., @ 60c	4 20
Radishes, 2 bus., @ $1.25	2 50
Red Pepper, 4¼ bus., @ $1.25	5 31
Ruta Bagas (estimated), 150 bus., @ 20c	30 00
Sweet Potatoes, 1,369 bus., @ 40c	547 60
Salad, 142½ bus., @ 20c	28 50
Strawberries, 146 qts., @ 7c	10 22
Snap Beans, 145 bus., @ 80c	116 00
Soap, 7,773 lbs., @ 6c	466 38
Salsify (estimated), 27½ bus., @ 75c	20 62
Squashes, 19 bus., @ 35c	6 65
Tomatoes, 88¼ bus., @ 40c	36 30
Turnips (estimated), 250 bus., @ 20c	50 00
Vegetable Eggs, 4½ bus., @ 50c	2 25
Watermelons, 161, @ 5c	8 05
	$ 5,999 57

EXPENSES OF FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

Gardener and his helpers' wages	$ 1,439 41
Board of same	672 00
Transient laborers for mowing, planting and digging potatoes and assisting gardener	221 23
Fertilizers	239 26
Seeds	59 17
Corn	232 79
Oats	99 40
Forage, chops, bran, &c	1,768 29

Grass, clover, rye, beets, turnips, &c., &c., raised on farm and fed to stock	$ 661 31
Concentrated lye for soap	96 25
Tools and implements and repairs of same and shoeing of horses and mules	62 73
	$ 5,551 84
Less board of two horses for twelve months at $10 each	240 00
	$ 5,311 84

Net proceeds of farm, garden and dairy, $687.73.

In the above estimate for wages it should be mentioned that the hauling of wood and coal from the yard to the boilers, the hauling of freights from the depot, the removing of garbage, &c., from the building and the assistance rendered the engineer in making gas has been performed by the regular garden hands.

ABSTRACT E.

CARPENTER'S OPERATIONS.

Besides doing all of the ordinary repairs in his line about the institution and all of the required painting and putting in window glasses, the carpenter has made 1 large hand tub 18 feet long for the wash house, 1 vegetable sink, 1 milk sink, 1 mantle, 2 desks, 1 house for hogs 8x48 feet, put up 56 panels new fence, put up 155 panels new paling 9 feet high around poultry yard, repaired washing machine, repaired 138 ward locks.

ABSTRACT F.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Completion of and repairs to water works.

One stage and theatrical fixtures.

One vapor bath.

One cement floor to basement room for storage of medicines and cement floors and stucco repaired.

One farm wagon and set of harness.

Tin roof on pump house.

Two new retorts.

Three dozen ward locks.

One dressing mower.

350 arch and No. 1 fire bricks.

950 feet rubber lined hose with fixtures for extinguishing fire in wards.

Stable roof painted.

36 benches made to order for the wards.

12 iron brackets for ward hose.

One dozen patent shoe buckles and straps.

JNO. W. THOMPSON, *Steward.*

BY-LAWS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

I. The regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at the Asylum on the first Wednesdays after the first Mondays in March and December; but other meetings may be held at such stated times as shall be agreed upon, and five members shall constitute a quorum.

II. In the absence of the President, the Board shall elect a President *pro tem.*, who shall preside at the meetings; and when the Clerk is absent, a Clerk *pro tem.* shall be appointed.

III. All questions for the consideration of the Board shall be submitted in writing and decided by a majority present.

IV. The Board of Directors shall, from their number, appoint three as an Executive Committee, two of whom shall reside in or near the city of Raleigh, who shall act for one year, and two of whom shall constitute a quorum.

V. They shall be, in the absence of the Board of Directors, the advising body with whom the Superintendent of the Asylum shall confer in regard to the business of the institution, and they shall be clothed with full powers to do all acts necessary for the proper conduct and management of the institution, except where the action of the full Board is required, or where prevented by a special order of the Board, and they shall meet monthly at the Asylum, or such place in the city of Raleigh as may be agreed upon, for the transaction of all business within the scope of their duties; when it shall be their special duty to examine the books of the Treasurer, and to examine and audit the accounts of the Steward for the expenditures of the preceding month. And they shall report in writing at the regular meetings of the Board upon the gen-

eral condition of the Asylum, and recommend such modifications of existing regulations as they may deem expedient, and shall also report the amount of the outstanding indebtedness of the institution. The Executive Committee shall cause all their proceedings to be faithfully and carefully written and recorded in a well-bound book, separate from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, which shall at all times be open for the inspection of the Directors or any of them, and the Clerk of the Board shall be the Clerk of the Executive Committee.

DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT.

I. The Superintendent shall reside constantly at or near the institution, and shall devote his whole time to its welfare. As the chief executive officer of the institution, all officers and employees shall receive their instructions from him.

II. It shall be his duty to see that all the officers and employees of the institution are energetic, industrious, punctual, exact, and in all respects faithful in the performance of their several duties as prescribed in these by-laws.

III. He shall direct such medical, moral and physical treatment as in his judgment will be conducive to the comfort and amelioration, or best adapted to the relief of the patients.

IV. He shall keep a record of the name, age and residence of each patient, and the supposed cause of insanity, and duration of the affliction; also of the time when received and removed, whether cured or relieved, whether eloped or dead, and, in case of death, the cause of death; and shall conduct the correspondence of the institution, and make a report of the same to the meetings of the Board.

V. At each monthly meeting of the Executive Committee, he shall exhibit all the records of the institution, if required, its general state, the names of persons received or removed, with such remarks and suggestions as he may deem useful; and at the December meeting of the Board, furnish a tabular view of the condition of the institution for the preceding year, deduced from the records.

VI. It shall be his duty to give all persons employed in the Asylum such instructions as are best adapted to carry into effect all the rules and regulations of the institution; and he shall see that these rules and regulations are strictly and faithfully observed and executed. Subject to the instructions of the Board of Directors, and, in their absence, of the Executive Committee, he shall determine what attendants and other assistants are necessary.

VII. There shall be kept by the Superintendent or an Assistant Physician at least one well-bound book, to be styled the Patient Book, in which shall be set out in intelligible form, under the name of each patient in the Asylum, his or her age, residence, the character of his or her mental disease, the supposed cause of disease, the duration of such affliction, when received, when discharged or removed, whether cured or improved, whether dead, if dead, the cause or supposed cause of death, and any and all striking features and incidents of such patient's case; the purpose being to preserve a memorial of such facts, features and incidents in respect to each patient in the Asylum, and a truthful history of each case for the use and benefit of the Asylum and of medical science.

VIII. All records, papers, memorials, important letters, minutes of proceedings, vouchers, reports and other papers and books pertaining to the Asylum, shall be carefully arranged and labeled and filed away in the Business Office of the Asylum, and from time to time printed reports and other documents shall be bound together in suitable and convenient volumes, as the Board of Directors may direct.

IX. One or more wards shall be set apart in the Asylum for criminal patients as far as practicable, in which all patients charged with and committed for crime shall be confined and treated.

X. In the course of their business, the Superintendent and Assistant Physicians shall, at all times, have access to all the wards and apartments of the Asylum; but no other male officer or employee shall, at any time, enter the Female

Department, or any ward or apartment therein, except by the permission or instruction of the Superintendent or an Assistant Physician, and then in the presence of the Matron or Female Assistant; nor shall the Matron or any female employee enter the Male Department or any ward or apartment therein, except by like permission or instruction.

FIRST AND SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

I. They shall assist the Superintendent in the medical, moral and physical treatment of the patients, and perform any other duty connected with the medical department required by the Superintendent.

II. They shall have charge of the medical office, see that all medicines are properly prepared and put up, and report thereon to the Superintendent.

III. They are required to be in the Asylum during the day, and at night when necessary, and shall exert such moral influence upon the inmates as they can, and endeavor by proper means to further the views and wishes of the Superintendent. They shall carefully study the character and peculiarities of the patients, direct their exercises and amusements, and report to the Superintendent any neglect of duty or misconduct coming under their notice.

IV. Their work and responsibilities may be so divided as to require one of them to take charge of the male wards, and the other of the female wards, or to visit the departments alternately as may be determined by the Superintendent, and to be absent from the institution only with consent of the Superintendent.

V. In the absence or inability of the Superintendent, the First Assistant Physician shall perform his duties and be clothed with all his authority.

VI. The Second Assistant Physician shall act as Druggist when required to do so, and render such assistance, clerical and otherwise, to the Superintendent and First Assistant Physician as may be necessary in the discharge of their profes-

sional duties, and in the absence of the First Assistant Physician shall perform his duties and exercise his powers.

STEWARD—HIS DUTIES.

I. He shall keep an accurate account of all purchases, and of moneys expended by him, as well on account of the patients as for the institution.

II. He shall exhibit his vouchers, books and accounts to the Executive Committee at their monthly meetings.

III. He shall constantly observe the conduct of all persons employed in subordinate positions, see that they do their duty, and report to the Superintendent any instance of neglect or misconduct he may see or of which he may be informed.

IV. Under direction of the Superintendent, he shall make purchases, attend to the farm, stock, garden, grounds, fences and out-buildings, and see that they are kept in order, and he shall constantly make improvements in the grounds, orchards, fences, shade trees, &c.

V. He shall assist in maintaining the police of the establishment; shall see to the opening and closing of the house, and that the attendants and servants rise and commence their business at the ringing of the bell, and retire at proper season at night; that the bell is rung at proper hours; that the warmth, cleanliness and ventilation of the house are attended to.

VI. He shall, when directed by the Superintendent, receive visitors, give them all suitable information, and accompany them to such parts of the buildings as are open for examination.

VII. It shall be the duty of the Steward to be in the presence of the male patients as much as possible to see that they are kindly treated, that their food is properly served and distributed, and that they take the same in proper manner, that the rooms, passages and other apartments under his care are kept clean and in good order, and properly warmed and ventilated, and that the male attendants observe his orders and directions, subject to the authority of the Superintendent, and in all respects do their duty.

VIII. He shall see that the clothing, &c., in the Male Department is taken care of, and for this purpose shall provide himself a book in which he shall open an account with each attendant who has charge of a ward; charging him with all clothing, &c., belonging to the ward, and crediting him with all that is destroyed by patients; condemned or otherwise properly accounted for. Whenever an article is missing, he will institute an immediate investigation, and if it cannot be properly accounted for by the attendant in whose charge it was placed, he will report the same to the Superintendent, and by his order deduct the value of the same from the wages due the attendant, or make such other entry on his book as the Superintendent may direct.

IX. It shall be his duty to devote his whole time to the institution; to assist the Superintendent as Secretary, when required; to preserve order in the house and faithfulness amongst the assistants, and to see that all the regulations are observed.

MATRON.

I. It shall be the duty of the Matron to look carefully to the female patients, to be with them as much as possible, to direct the nurses in their duty, to see that the patients are kindly treated, that their food is properly served and distributed, that their apartments are kept clean and in order, properly warmed and ventilated, and that the female attendants do their duty in all respects.

II. She must superintend the kitchen, the cooking, the washing and ironing, and take care of the clothes and bedding, and see that they are always clean and in order, keep a record of the clothing of patients when they enter and during their continuance in the Asylum, and watchfully superintend the bathing of the female patients.

III. She shall look into every department frequently and see to the good order of the whole house, superintend the employment and amusement of the female patients, and spend as much time with them as her other duties will allow, and

by devoting her whole time to the institution, spare no effort to promote recovery of the patients and the general welfare of the Asylum.

ENGINEER.

I. The Engineer will be responsible for the good care of the boilers, engines, steam and water pumps, and all parts of the machinery, which must be kept in repair and in good running order. He shall promptly attend to the repairs needed in steam or water apparatus or other repairs or alterations assigned to him. It will be his duty to see that the boilers are properly fired, and the fuel used in the most economical and efficient manner.

II. He will see that the radiators, air-chambers and flues are properly adjusted for heat and ventilation, and that the amount of steam generated is wisely adapted to the state of the weather.

III. It will be his duty in summer to attend to all needed alterations and repairs in steam-heating apparatus preparatory to the demands of winter.

IV. He must at all times be so thoroughly familiar with the location and condition of all hydrants, hose, or water-cocks provided for the extinguishing of fire, that he can put them in operation instantly if needed.

V. He will hold himself in readiness to attend to any special duty required by the Superintendent and will never be absent from the institution without permission.

VI. All men employed in the heating, ventilating, gas and water-works department will report to the Engineer the condition of their departments regularly, and will carefully obey his directions in regard to the machinery and the work required of them, and make written reports to the Superintendent when required.

DRUGGIST.

I. The Druggist shall constantly reside in the Asylum and be absent only upon recommendation of the Assistant Physi-

cian, who is temporarily to perform his duties, approved by the Superintendent.

II. Under the direction of the Superintendent and Assistant Physicians, he shall prepare and put up the medicines prescribed, and make such records thereof as are required. He shall keep the apothecary-room and room for medical stores in order, wait upon visitors, copy and direct letters and perform such other services as may be required of him by the Superintendent and Assistant Physicians.

III. He shall exercise extreme caution with regard to all poisonous preparations and see that all such have a cautionary label attached, and that the person to whom they are delivered has full knowledge of their nature. In any case where what appears like a dangerous or poisonous dose is prescribed, he shall not put up nor give out the same until he has first called the attention of the Physician to the matter and received his instructions.

IV. No bottles or cups shall be given out without having legible labels attached, giving the name of the patient, and, if necessary, the dose of the preparation.

V. He shall see that bottles and cups and all apparatus or instruments used in the wards or elsewhere are returned to the dispensary promptly and in good order; and shall prevent loss and waste by collecting and returning such articles as may become dispersed through the house frequently.

CHIEF ATTENDANTS.

I. It shall be the duty of the Supervisors or Chief Attendants to see that the moral treatment of patients and the conduct of the attendants conform in all respects to these by-laws and the instructions of the Superintendent and Assistant Physicians.

II. They shall always be present when food or medicine is administered coercively to patients, when restraint is applied, and when they take their baths. They shall keep a faithful list or record of their clothes and also frequently pass through

the different wards, aiding and encouraging the attendants in their efforts to amuse or employ such patients; and in every way endeavor to promote the good order and discipline of the Asylum, by seeing that the Superintendent's or Assistant Physicians' instructions in reference to occupation, exercise and clothing are faithfully and properly fulfilled, and by guarding against disturbances, escapes, suicides, exposures, etc.

III. They shall also wait upon visitors, when called on for that purpose, and perform any other service required of them.

ATTENDANTS.

I. The attendants shall treat the patients with uniform attention and respect, and greet them with friendly salutations, and exhibit such other marks of kindness and good-will as evince interest and sympathy. They shall speak in a mild, persuasive tone of voice, and never address a patient coarsely, or by a nickname.

II. On rising in the mornings, every attendant shall see that each patient confided to his or her care is washed and decently dressed. Attention shall be given to the person and dress of each patient during the day as often as required by disorder or any want of cleanliness.

III. One attendant must always be with the patients, and must not leave them under any circumstances, unless relieved by another.

IV. An attendant must always be present at the meals—carve the food and distribute it to such as cannot do it themselves, and see that each one has his or her proper supply, and takes it properly. Care shall be taken that no patient carries away a knife, fork, or other article from the table, and the knives and forks shall be counted after each meal, to prevent any being lost.

V. No attendant shall ever apply any restraining apparatus to a patient except by order of the Superintendent, or of a resident officer under his direction.

VI. The patients are to be soothed and calmed when irritated, encouraged and cheered when melancholy and depressed. They shall never be pushed, collared nor rudely handled.

VII. When attendants receive insulting and abusive language, they must keep cool and forbear to recriminate or threaten. Violent hands shall never be laid upon patients under any provocation; and a blow shall never be returned, unless in the clearest case of necessary self-defence. Sufficient force to prevent injury to themselves or others shall always be applied gently. Authority must be maintained by kindness of manner and dignity of deportment.

VIII. Attendants shall never place in the hands of patients, or leave where they can obtain, any knife, razor, rope, cord, medicine, or any dangerous weapon or article. Neither shall they deliver any letter or writing to or from a patient, without permission of the Superintendent, nor retain in their possession any writing of a patient.

IX. Attendants must not leave the institution nor remain absent except by express permission of proper authority. When away, the conduct and conversation of patients must not be repeated. No company shall be admitted into the apartments occupied by the patients, except by permission of the Superintendent or Assistant Physicians. But all other parts of the Asylum may be shown by the Steward or Matron, and it is expected that great respect will be shown to strangers visiting the institution.

X. It shall be the duty of the attendants to keep the patients' rooms and halls perfectly clean and well ventilated, to have the beds aired and sunned, and made in proper season, and to keep all the doors of rooms closed when the patients are in bed.

XI. The attendants must never give up the key of the passages, nor let any one into the halls without permission.

XII. Every patient must be in charge of some responsible individual at all times, unless permitted to be at large by the Superintendent or Assistant Physicians.

XIII. No patient shall leave his or her ward without the consent of an officer, and no new patient without the order of the Superintendent or Assistant Physicians.

XIV. No attendant shall leave the service of the Asylum without giving to the Superintendent or Steward at least fifteen days' notice.

XV. All persons on duty at the Asylum must rise at the ringing of the morning bell, unless excused.

WATCHMAN.

I. The duties of the Watchman are of a most responsible and important character. He should be careful to keep up the strictest vigilance during the night, never allowing himself to sleep while on duty, or to fail in any particular to discharge his trust with fidelity.

II. He shall commence his rounds at such time as may be ordered by the Superintendent, shall ring the Asylum bell to announce the hour for closing the institution for the night; and after that time no employee shall be out without the express permission of the Superintendent.

III. It shall be his duty to pass around the buildings at least every hour in the night, and have a particular care over the apartments occupied by the female patients, besides strictly observing such special directions for the night as shall be given him by the Superintendent or other superior officer.

IV. He shall notice all unusual sounds in the patients' rooms, and give immediate information of the same to the proper attendant.

V. He shall report to the Superintendent all irregularities or violations of the rules of the institution which may come under his notice, and enter in his watch-book any remarks he may have to make upon the occurrences of the night.

VI. Should he discover fire in any part of the Asylum or out-buildings, he shall immediately give notice, first to an officer and then to the attendants, but never raise a general alarm.

VII. At daylight of each day he shall ring the Asylum bell again, when his duties will cease until the next night.

TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall keep, in a regular set of books, clear and methodical accounts of all moneys received or paid out by him for the institution, etc., and shall exhibit these accounts to the Directors or Executive Committee quarterly, or oftener if required, made out in full, with all the items specified. He shall hold the funds of the Asylum at all times subject to its claims, and except for contingent expenses and such other matters as the Board of Directors may order, shall pay out money only on the order or draft of the Superintendent, which order or draft must, in all cases, be accompanied by an itemized account, signed by the person to whom the order or draft is made payable. He shall make annual report of the expenditures of the institution, properly classified.

OTHER EMPLOYEES.

All other employees about the institution, whose duties have not been specifically defined in the foregoing by-laws, shall strictly conform to their general spirit, and shall always be selected with reference to their fitness, and not only for the purpose for which they have been specially employed, but also for the companionship and oversight of the patients while at work out of the wards, and in their walks over the Asylum grounds.

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TABLE No. 6—Showing Circumstances of each Case Discharged, Including Deaths.

Number.	Date of Admission. Year.	Month.	Day.	Sex.	Age.	Social Relation.	Disease. No. Attack.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before Admission. Year.	Mos.	Days.	Form.	Suicidal.	Puerperal.	Hereditary.	Residence.	No. of Admissions.	Discharge, or Death. Year.	Month.	Day.	Residence in the Hospital. Years.	Months.	Days.	Mental Condition when Discharged.	Cause of Death.	Registered Number.
1	1884	November,	10	Female,	51	Widowed,	2	Unknown,		3		Mania,				Sampson,	1	1885	December,	10	1	1		Died,	Exhaustion,	1618
2	1883	September,	43	Male,	43	Married,	1	Ill health,		3		Mania,				Lenoir,	1	1885	December,	22		3	12	Cured,		1702
3	1881	June,	28	Female,	33	Single,	1	Unknown,	3			Mania,				Onslow,	1	1885	December,	25	24	3	27	Died,	Exhaustion,	447
4	1885	November,	26	Widowed,	2	Grief,					14	Mania,				Chatham,	2	1886	January,	2		1	6	Died,		1723
5	1883	April,	14	Male,	73	Married,	1	Ill health,		2		Mania,				Randolph,	1	1886	January,	4		8	20	Died,	Exhaustion,	1656
6	1885	May,	9	Male,	45	Married,	1	Ill health,		9		Mania,				Richmond,	1	1886	January,	8		7	29	Died,	Heart disease,	1665
7	1884	November,	4	Male,	29	Married,	1	Unknown,		8		Mania,				Bladen,	1	1886	January,	13	13	2	9	Improved,		994
8	1884	November,	13	Male,	23	Single,	2	Unknown,	10			Melancholia,				Dover,	2	1886	January,	13	1	2		Cured,		1619
9	1882	December,	23	Male,	62	Married,	2	Mental labor,		3		Mania,				Bertie,	1	1886	January,	13	3		20	Unimproved,		1467
10	1885	May,	28	Male,	29	Single,	2	Masturbation,			6	Melancholia,				Hertford,	1	1886	January,	13		7	15	Cured,		1673
11	1884	September,	17	Female,	33	Married,	1	Epilepsy,			6	Mania,				Wayne,	1	1886	January,	13	1	5	26	Improved,		1606
12	1886	April,	26	Male,	25	Single,	1	Masturbation,		2		Melancholia,				Wake,	2	1886	January,	13		8	17	Cured,		1658
13	1886	June,	29	Female,	50	Single,	1	Unknown,		8		Mania,				Wake,	1	1886	January,	20	9	6	21	Died,	Exhaustion,	1753
14	1885	December,	12	Male,	23	Single,	1	Unknown,			Unknown.	Imbecility,				Wilson,	1	1886	January,	26		1	14	Unimproved,		1726
15	1876	February,	1	Male,	28	Single,	1	Masturbation,		8		Mania,				Robeson,	2	1886	January,	30	9	11	29	Improved,		1141
16	1885	May,	12	Female,	30	Married,	1	Religious excitement,		7		Dementia,				Alamance,	1	1886	February,	3		8	21	Unimproved,		1666
17	1885	September,	12	Female,	31	Single,	1	Sexual disorder,			2	Mania,				Sampson,	1	1886	February,	4		4	22	Unimproved,		1704
18	1885	May,	31	Female,	31	Widowed,	1	Ill health,		4		Melancholia,				Guilford,	1	1886	February,	9		8	23	Improved,		1660
19	1883	November	12	Female,	32	Widowed,	1	Uterine disease,			5	Mania,				Franklin,	1	1886	February,	11	2	3	29	Improved,		1494
20	1870	July,	12	Male,	35	Single,	1	Unknown,		3		Melancholia,				Cumberland,	1	1886	February,	13	15	7	1	Improved,		896
21	1871	December,	30	Male,	42	Married,	1	Intemperance,			1	Mania,				Cumberland,	2	1886	March,	14	12	3	14	Died,	Phthisis,	1047
22	1880	October,	12	Male,	60	Married,	1	Unknown,		8		Melancholia,				Camden,	1	1886	March,	17	5	6	5	Improved,		1356
23	1875	October,	28	Female,	47	Widowed,	2	Ill health,		5		Melancholia,				Granville,	1	1886	March,	22	10	4	24	Died,	Exhaustion,	1129
24	1886	November,	20	Male,	unknown	Single,	1	Masturbation,		1		Mania,				Rockingham,	1	1886	April,	4	2	4	14	Improved,		1511
25	1874	March,	23	Male,	21	Single,	1	Unknown,		4		Dementia,				New Hanover,	1	1886	April,	5	12	12		Improved,		1062
26	1885	September,	22	Female,	59	Married,	1	Unknown,		3		Dementia,				Wilson,	1	1886	April,	7		6	15	Died,	Exhaustion,	1707
27	1884	January,	27	Female,	39	Single,	1	Domestic trouble,		5		Dementia,				Moore,	1	1886	April,	8	2	2	11	Died,	Phthisis,	1343
28	1884	May,	6	Male,	34	Single,	1	Fall on head,		6		Dementia,				Northampton,	1	1886	April,	13	1	11	7	Improved,		1378
29	1884	November,	6	Male,	26	Single,	1	Masturbation,		1		Melancholia,				Franklin,	2	1886	April,	13	1	4	27	Cured,		1621
30	1885	August,	6	Female,	36	Married,	1	Unknown,		6		Mania,				Guilford,	1	1886	April,	17		8	11	Cured,		1693
31	1885	July,	17	Male,	26	Single,	1	Blow on head,		2		Mania,				Chatham,	1	1886	April,	18		9	1	Cured,		1687
32	1885	April,	20	Male,	unknown	Married,	2	Unknown,			1	Mania,				Sampson,	1	1886	April,	18		11	28	Cured,		1677
33	1885	June,	1	Male,	34	Single,	1	Religion,	4			Dementia,				Johnston,	2	1886	April,	23		10	22	Unimproved,		1675
34	1886	March,	20	Male,	80	Married,	2	Unknown,	20			Dementia,				Columbus,	1	1886	April,	26		1	6	Died,	Cerebral Effusion,	1752
35	1881	December,	31	Male,	63	Widowed,	2	Unknown,	13			Dementia,				Wayne,	1	1886	April,	27		3	20	Improved,		1734
36	1883	November,	13	Male,	22	Single,	1	Ill health,	1			Dementia,				Cumberland,	2	1886	May,	5	2	5	22	Improved,		1496
37	1867	November,	26	Male,	unknown	Single,	1	Unknown,			Unknown.	Mania,				Granville,	1	1886	May,	8	18	5	12	Unimproved,		786
38	1885	May,	25	Male,	36	Single,	1	Sorrow,	10			Dementia,				Pitt,	1	1886	May,	13	2	2	16	Improved,		1577
39	1885	July,	4	Male,	28	Single,	1	Disappointment,	1			Melancholia,				Pitt,	1	1886	May,	14	11	10	7	Improved,		1685
40	1882	April,	17	Male,	57	Widowed,	3	Unknown,			Unknown.	Mania,				Franklin,	2	1886	May,	20	4	1	12	Died,	Hemorrhage of lungs,	1426
41	1886	May,	22	Male,	42	Married,	1	Meningitis,	1			Delerium,				Wake,	1	1886	May,	26			4	Died,	Cerebral effusion,	1776
42	1885	March,	5	Female,	28	Single,	1	Unknown,		1		Mania,				Onslow,	1	1886	May,	28	1	2	23	Cured,		1645
43	1885	October,	22	Male,	67	Married,	1	Disappointment,	2			Dementia,				New Hanover,	1	1886	May,	28		7	7	Unimproved,		1716
44	1886	March,	8	Female,	21	Married,	1	Puerperal State,		3		Mania,				Chatham,	1	1886	June,	10		3	2	Improved,		1749
45	1877	April,	11	Female,	23	Married,	1	Unknown,	1		6	Mania,				Harnett,	1	1886	June,	20	9	2	9	Died,	Exhaustion,	1202
46	1878	April,	13	Female,	52	Widowed,	1	Ill health,			Unknown.	Melancholia,				Halifax,	1	1886	June,	25	8	4	21	Died,	Exhaustion,	1245
47	1886	May,	11	Female,	46	Married,	3	Religious excitement,		1		Mania,				Cumberland,	1	1886	June,	28		1	17	Improved,		1770
48	1886	June,	9	Female,	32	Single,	1	Family affliction,		3		Dementia,				Durham,	1	1886	July,	5			26	Improved,		1782
49	1879	July,	19	Male,	36	Married,	4	Unknown,		4		Mania,				Dare,	1	1886	July,	7		8	28	Died,	Exhaustion,	1299
50	1884	February,	8	Female,	23	Single,	1	Heredity,			1	Mania,				Onslow,	1	1886	July,	18	2	5	10	Cured,		1548
51	1886	March,	19	Male,	unknown	Married,	1	Unknown,			7	Mania,				Edgecombe,	1	1886	July,	18	1	3	29	Cured,		1652
52	1883	August,	12	Male,	54	Widowed,	1	Grief,			4	Mania,				Wake,	1	1886	July,	18		11	6	Cured,		1696
53	1884	March,	8	Male,	34	Married,	unknown	Intemperance,			Unknown.	Mania,				Johnston,	2	1886	July,	27	2	4	19	Improved,		1560
54	1886	July,	17	Male,	21	Married,	1	Ill health,	1			Mania,				Caswell,	1	1886	August,	23			21	Died,	Exhaustion,	1787
55	1886	February,	17	Male,	27	Married,	1	Overwork,	4			Melancholia,				Caswell,	1	1886	August,	23	6		6	Improved,		1742
56	1885	February,	7	Male,	32	Single,		Ill health,	2			Melancholia,				Richmond,	1	1886	August,	23	1	6	6	Improved,		1638
57	1883	December,	3	Female,	28	Single,		Disappointment,			10	Melancholia,				Montgomery,	1	1886	August,	23	2	2	17	Improved,		1522
58	1885	July,	3	Female,	20	Single,		Loss of sleep,		1		Mania,				Caswell,	1	1886	August,	23	1	1	20	Improved,		1683
59	1885	March,	1	Female,	58	Married,		Financial trouble,	10			Mania,				Caswell,	1	1886	August,	23		5	22	Improved,		1748
60	1886	August,	13	Male,	35	Single,		Fever,	20			Dementia,				Rockingham,	1	1886	August,	23	18		10	Improved,		1842
61	1879	April,	16	Male,	29	Single,		Ill health,	3			Dementia,				Rockingham,	1	1886	August,	23	7	4	7	Unimproved,		1289
62	1885	November,	6	Male,	27	Single,	2	Family trouble,			7	Melancholia,				Rockingham,	1	1886	August,	23		9	17	Unimproved,		1718
63	1871	September,	27	Male,	44	Married,	1	Unknown,	2			Mania,				Guilford,	1	1886	August,	23	14		26	Improved,		945
64	1886	March,	23	Male,	35	Single,	2	Masturbation,			6	Mania,				Guilford,	2	1886	August,	23		5	5	Improved,		1754
65	1881	May,	31	Male,	48	Married,	1	Heredity,			7	Melancholia,				Guilford,	1	1886	August,	23		2	22	Unimproved,		1779
66	1884	February,	24	Male,	25	Single,	1	War,			6	Mania,				Randolph,	2	1886	August,	23	18	5	23	Improved,		807
67	1883	December,	6	Male,	19	Single,	1	Blow on head,	5			Dementia,				Montgomery,	1	1886	August,	23	2	8	17	Unimproved,		1522
68	1884	June,	14	Male,	60	Married,	1	Unknown,		1		Mania,				Richmond,	1	1886	August,	23	2	2	12	Unimproved,		1538
69	1884	June,	11	Male,	23	Single,	1	Heredity,			2	Mania,				Richmond,	1	1886	August,	23	2	2	12	Unimproved,		1585
70	1884	December,	18	Male,	40	Single,	1	Disappointment,	13			Mania,				Richmond,	2	1886	August,	23	1	8	5	Unimproved,		1630
71	1883	August,	25	Male,	50	Single,		Syphilis,	3			Dementia,				Richmond,	1	1886	August,	23		11	28	Unimproved,		1704
72	1886	February,	24	Male,	64	Married,		Unknown,		3		Dementia,				Richmond,	1	1886	August,	23		5	29	Unimproved,		1747
73	1883	August,	24	Male,	34	Single,	1	Epilepsy,	19			Mania,				Caswell,	1	1886	August,	23	18		11	Improved,		840
74	1881	April,	6	Male,	40	Married,		Unknown,	2			Melancholia,				Caswell,	1	1886	August,	23	5	4	17	Unimproved,		1377
75	1886	November,	15	Male,	43	Married,		Heredity,			2	Mania,				Caswell,	1	1886	August,	23	5	2	8	Unimproved,		1390
76	1886	November,	17	Male,	40	Single,	2	Alcoholics,			3	Mania,				Person,	1	1886	August,	27	1	9	14	Cured,		1621
77	1885	March,	31	Male,	24	Single,	1	Typhoid fever,			4	Mania,				Caswell,	1	1886	September,	1		5	16	Died,	Pyæmia,	1653
78	1885	May,	19	Male,	38	Married,		Epilepsy,			5	Mania,				Durham,	1	1886	September,	20		4	1	Cured,		1774
79	1885	March,	7	Female,	18	Single,		Menstrual disorder,			6	Mania,				Rockingham,	1	1886	September,	21	1	6	4	Improved,		1649
80	1881	October,	21	Female,	28	Single,		Epilepsy,	7			Mania,				Rockingham,	1	1886	September,	21	1	4	8	Unimproved,		1667
81	1886	March,	22	Female,	22	Married,	1	Child birth,			6	Mania,				Rockingham,	1	1886	September,	21	11		11	Improved,		1714
82	1886	March,	23	Female,	68	Married,	1	Uterine trouble,			6	Mania,				Rockingham,	1	1886	September,	21	5	28		Improved,		1753
83	1876	July,	6	Female,	25	Married,	1	Unknown,			3	Mania,				Rockingham,	1	1886	September,	21	2	15		Improved,		1788
84	1876	September,	8	Female,	28	Single,	1	Ill health,			4	Mania,				Rockingham,	1	1886	September,	21	10		13	Unimproved,		1105
85	1883	November,	20	Female,	38	Married,	2	Domestic trouble,			2	Mania,				Randolph,	2	1886	September,	21	2	10	1	Unimproved,		1510
86	1883	March,	18	Female,	22	Single,	1	Congestive fever,			2	Melancholia,				Randolph,	1	1886	September,	21	2	6	3	Unimproved,		1563
87	1883	November,	27	Female,	27	Married,	1	Unknown,			6	Mania,				Randolph,	1	1886	September,	21	10	8		Improved,		1720
88	1884	April,	18	Female,	45	Single,		Heredity,	26			Mania,				Guilford,	1	1886	September,	21	2	5	3	Unimproved,		1574
89	1884	April,	16	Female,	32	Single,	2	Ill health,			16	Mania,				Guilford,	1	1886	September,	21	3	5	5	Improved,		1479
90	1886	May,	12	Female,	29	Single,	1	Unknown,	4			Mania,				Guilford,	1	1886	September,	21	1		3	Improved,		1705
91	1886	May,	12	Female,	14	Single,	1	Heredity,	3			Mania,				Guilford,	1	1886	September,	21		4	9	Improved,		1772
92	1886	December,	6	Female,	63	Married,	2	Unknown,			3	Mania,				Montgomery,	1	1886	September,	21	5	9	13	Unimproved,		1364
93	1882	June,	19	Female,	unknown	Single,	2	Unknown,	1		3	Mania,				Richmond,	1	1886	September,	21	24	3	2	Unimproved,		489
94	1886	February,	6	Female,	28	Single,		Religious excitement,			3	Mania,				Caswell,	1	1886	September,	21	6	7	15	Unimproved,		1318
95	1886	May,	17	Female,	23	Single,	1	Ovarian disorder,	6			Mania,				Caswell,	1	1886	September,	21		4	4	Improved,		1773
96	1881	March,	20	Male,	15	Single,		Epilepsy,				Mania,				Chowan,	1	1886	September,	28	5	6	28	Died,	Epilepsy,	1373
97	1886	July,	23	Female,	20	Married,	1	Fright,			4	Mania,				Person,	1	1886	October,	12		2	19	Cured,		1792
98	1886	February,	3	Female,	42	Single,		Unknown,	5			Mania,				Chatham,	1	1886	October,	15		8	12	Cured,		1741
99	1885	May,	20	Female,	25	Married,		Child birth,			4	Melancholia,				Nash,	1	1886	October,	29		5		Improved,		1778
100	1867	January,	1	Female,	47	Single,	1	Bad temper,	16			Mania,				Orange,	1	1886	November,	16	19	10	15	Died,	Exhaustion,	709
101	1886	October,	4	Female,	29	Married,	1	Trouble,	1		6	Melancholia,				New Hanover,	2	1886	November,	23		1	21	Died,	Exhaustion,	1808

TABLE No. 6 Showing C

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SESSION 1887.

RALEIGH:
P. M. HALE, STATE PRINTER AND BINDER,
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1887.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly
of the State of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—The report of the Board of Agriculture for the years 1885–'86 is herewith respectfully submitted:

ELECTIONS.

Under the act regulating the course of elections, it will devolve on the General Assembly to elect four members of the Board of Agriculture at the present session. The terms of Dr. A. G. Brooks, of the 2d Congressional district, and of Mr. A. Leazar, of the 7th, expire by limitation. Dr. Matt. Moore, having been elected to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. James Oates, and Mr. A. Graves to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. J. Glenn, these offices, so supplied, are required to be filled by the General Assembly.

FERTILIZERS.

With the enforcement and supervision of the laws and regulations relating to fertilizers, which constitutes so important a part of the duties of the Board, the remarks submitted in the last report are again here repeated. The jurisdiction over fertilizers, often involving matters of nice legal construction, has necessarily to be exercised through the Commissioner, subject to the control of the Board. The remedy provided for the violation of the law is stringent, and has never been put in force except with the utmost circumspection. In the exercise of its jurisdiction, the Board have always proceeded

upon certain cardinal principles: First, never to resort to seizure except when the violation of the law was clear; second, when seizure became necessary, that it should be so controlled as to give the least possible interruption to trade; third, when the violation of the law proceeded from misapprehension or mistake, simply to vindicate the law, by exacting the payment of the license, and take no steps toward criminal prosecution. A constant inspection has been exercised to prevent the introduction of fertilizers in fraud of the law, and nothing has been found so efficacious for this end as frequent visits by the Inspector to the principal markets of the State. In the efforts of the Board to enforce the law, the moral support of the great manufacturers and of the principal dealers has not been wanting. Of late, the trade in fertilizers has been remarkably free from any attempts of evasion of the law, or irregularities of any kind. The vigorous enforcement of the law against offenders, and the exercise of a constant vigilance through the Inspector, has resulted in placing the manufacture and trade in fertilizers generally in the hands of men as much distinguished by the spirit of honor in their transactions as in any other branch of business whatsoever.

Nothing, however, but the same enforcement and the same vigilance will keep either from falling into the hands of men who will resort to every fraudulent device by which they may profit to the injury of the farming interest—beyond all comparison the greatest interest in the State.

The number of brands for which licenses were taken out for 1885–'6 was 82; the number for 1883–'4 was 83.

LAW REGULATING FERTILIZERS.

In the original draught of the Department Act, dealers in fertilizers are required to make oath at certain times to the Register of Deeds of the quantities of fertilizers sold. By section 20, penalties are imposed for bringing into the State any commercial fertilizers in violation of the above section. In the Act of 1879, chapter 195, both clauses are repealed.

The matter so remained until the work of the Codifiers was returned to the Legislature in 1883. It then appeared that the clauses stricken out were again inserted. The question is thus presented, whether the law as it stands shall be administered. It is presumed that it was inserted through inadvertence —through inattention to the fact that it had been repealed.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

"The Geological Survey is hereby made and constituted a co-operative department with the Department of Agriculture." Such was the design, and such it continued to be. The purpose was that they should act in concert, and this they continued to do until Professor Kerr's resignation. The rocks of the State had been mapped out by Professor Mitchell, a work which Professor Kerr enlarged; yet neither of them thought they had done more than given the outlines of the science. The labors of Professor Emmons were confessedly incomplete, and were, moreover, confined to only one half of the State. All thought that years would be required to make the earth disclose its secrets, as it had been made to do elsewhere.

Of its economic geology but little is known. The field of industrial requirements is yearly extending, and there are few substances in the earth's crust which are not now turned to account in the multifarious industries of civilized life. A knowledge of these substances—their nature, geological position, and abundance—cannot fail to be of use to those who have to deal with them; and some acquaintance with them can as little fail to be of interest to the general observer of that scientific invention and industrial skill, which labors so assiduously to convert every product of nature into objects of utility and ornament.

FISH COMMISSIONER.

The former Fish Commissioner tendered his resignation April 16th, 1885, which was accepted. He was directed to

turn over the property in his hands to the Commissioner of Agriculture, which was accordingly done. This property remained in his care for several months, and then another change succeeded. It was found that about twenty-three hundred fish ponds had been made in the State, each of which was growing carp; that these ponds were pretty equally distributed through the State; and that the Fish Commissioner at Washington was as ready to supply demands as we were. Thereupon the Commissioner was ordered to close up the business—to collect and dispose of the fish, and store away the property belonging thereto in the Department building. All which was done.

In the meantime the Oyster Survey having been entered upon, with an estimated outlay of about $4,000 per year, it was deemed advisable to suspend further operations until this work was completed.

HAND-BOOK.

During the year another edition of the Hand-book was demanded, and the Commissioner was ordered to prepare one. The valuable description of counties by Dr. Kerr was added from the census of 1880. The preliminary sketch was greatly enlarged. Much valuable matter was added on the subject of coal. The chapter on mining was written entirely anew. The statistical details were amplified. The book was increased from one hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty pages, and is believed to be as complete a Hand-book as exists of any State. The enquiry for it has considerably quickened since the Settlers' Convention, and besides the number now sent out, it is a source of pleasure to notice the enlightened character of the enquiries.

MINERAL LOCALITIES.

Another work which has been reprinted since the last report is the Mineral Localities. It is not a work in as constant demand as the Hand-book, but it is a work which, when wanted, is indispensable. No other will supply its place. It

is the one key to the minerals of the State, and in a short time we hope to add to the number. Investigations are going on, which will add many more to the printed list.

PHOSPHATE ROCK.

The phosphate rock of Pender and New Hanover counties is turning out better than was anticipated, while those of Duplin and Sampson await development. The former have already given rise to large manufactures. When the large extent of the phosphate deposits in this State is considered, the ease and cheapness with which they can be mined; the readiness with which they yield to chemical treatment; their value as tested in the laboratory, and their efficiency when manufactured into superphosphate; it may with truth be said that the value of this discovery cannot be overestimated. According to the estimate made by the State Chemist of the yield of 124.98 acres only of phosphate land actually explored, there exists phosphate rock enough to make all the superphosphates sold in North Carolina in one year. There is little doubt that the field containing phosphate will be largely extended in the eastern counties.

COAL EXPLORATIONS.

Since the last report the coal explorations of Deep River have been completed. The most promising area, says Dr. Chance, is that extending from Farmville, on the east of Tysor (adjoining the gulf) place on the west. The length of the outcrop included between these limits is between four and five miles. Under the most favorable conditions we are not warranted in assuming the thickness of the workable coal at more than five feet—three feet for the upper, and two feet for the lower bed. It will be safe to estimate the yield of the lower bed at 2,000 tons, and the upper bed at 3,500 tons per acre. The available tonnage so calculated would then be

Upper, or "Big" bed	3,850,000 tons.
Lower, or "Little" bed	2,200,000 "
Total	6,050,000 "

Even if this calculation is still too large, and we cut it down to one-half (3,000,000 tons), the amount is sufficient to sustain a daily output of 500 tons for twenty years. If this coal cost the consumer only fifty cents per ton less than other coal, the resulting economy would amount to one and a half million dollars ($1,500,000) saved to manufacturers and other consumers throughout the State. In addition to this, probably a much larger amount would be saved by reason of the reduction in price of other coals, resulting from competition. In addition to these benefits, the profit made by the operators, the railroads transporting it, and the employment afforded a large number of miners and laborers, should not be underestimated. This coal, says Dr. Chance, if carefully mined, would find ready sale and be largely used for all ordinary purposes.

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

A grand National Exposition was planned at New Orleans, in which the Board was invited to participate. It seemed desirable to go. We had made a great reputation by our display at Boston, and immigration was turned thereby to our State. The New Orleans Exposition was the first effort made on the part of the South, and it was one that enlisted our heartiest sympathies. We had been overwhelmed in a common war, and a common sentiment of fraternity required her co-operation in the supreme effort for the recuperation of the South. It seemed a fit thing to be done, and a fit time. The authority was ample: The State shall make illustrative expositions, whenever practicable, at International Expositions. The collections made for Boston were at our service, with slight changes. It was known that the unequaled resources of the general government would be exhibited there, and it was hoped that a large sum of money would be divided among the States participating in the Exposition. This hope was realized. Actuated by these considerations, the exhibit was made. Of the scale on which it was made it is unneces-

sary to speak. Suffice it to say, that the display obtained the unqualified commendation of Judge Howard and Maj. Morehead, the United States Commissioners. It was exhibited for six months, and was then ordered home. Arrangements were made to store the ores and timbers in the Exposition building. There they remained to give a finish and luster to our State Fairs, for which purpose they will be used in future.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Board of Agriculture was directed to seek proposals of donations for the establishment of an Industrial School. In compliance with this direction, an advertisement was inserted in the newspapers for several months. In the month of February the following proposals were submitted, namely: From the city of Raleigh, one acre of land in the corporate limits, the Exposition building, and five thousand dollars in money; the city of Charlotte, five thousand dollars and a site; and the town of Kinston a donation of ten thousand dollars and a site. On full consideration, it was determined that the sums offered were insufficient, and the Board proceeded to set aside the sum of five thousand dollars until a sum should be offered which they should deem sufficient. Subsequently, these bids were increased on the part of Raleigh to eight thousand dollars in cash and the Exposition buildings, which was considered satisfactory by the Board. A committee was then appointed to obtain a suitable site for the Industrial School. They reported in favor of a lot belonging to Dr. Grissom, of three and a-half acres, in the northwest part of the city, which was purchased for the sum of twenty-one hundred dollars. As to the admission of students, it was ordered that admission to the Industrial School should be under such rules and regulations as should be afterwards prescribed by the Board, and the Board of Aldermen of the city of Raleigh were formally notified of the action of the Board, and were requested to appoint a committee to confer

with a committee of the Board at its next session as to such matters of detail as might be of mutual interest.

Subsequently, Mr. R. Stanhope Pullen donated to the State, for the purposes of an Industrial School, an ample and eligible site west of and adjacent to the city, near the proposed Park. The Board accepted the site and ordered a resolution of thanks to be tendered Mr. Pullen for his generous gift.

A committee on the part of the Board and the city of Raleigh was thereupon instructed to take at once necessary steps for the adoption of a proper plan and the inauguration of the construction of the buildings for the school. The lot purchased of Dr. Grissom was thereupon ordered to be disposed of by the Executive Committee.

OYSTER SURVEY.

In furtherance of the oyster interest of the State, his Excellency, the Governor, was requested to ask the Federal Government to detail some person of the public service, who is an expert in these matters, to make the necessary surveys and examinations.

A resolution was accordingly addressed to Washington asking for such detail. Lieut. Francis Winslow, whose assistance had been sought, and whose capacity for the work was pre-eminent, was then appointed. Great difficulties had yet to be encountered before it could be successfully carried on. A vessel had to be acquired, subordinate officers to be procured and sailors to be engaged. These obstacles were surmounted slowly, for there was no one to assist. Amongst other impediments, sickness for several weeks added its weight. At length, however, the party got successfully to work. The Scoresby—the vessel employed—explored the Newport River, Back Sounds, and a portion of the Core Sounds, and subsequently the whole or the greater part of Pamlico Sound. In Pamlico Sound, alone, 500,000 acres of oyster waters were discovered, surveyed and plotted.

For a full and detailed statement on this head, reference is

made to the report of Lieut. Winslow, which is made a part of this report.

It may be added that the survey has been made at a minimum cost to the State in a most thorough and scientific manner, and that its results in the development of a great and latent source of wealth hold out a most gratifying prospect to the people of the State.

FAIRS, ETC.

It shall be the duty of the North Carolina Agricultural Society to provide a place for the holding of annual fairs, in order that the citizens may be encouraged by the exhibition, premiums, and other means, to develop and improve the productions of agriculture and every species of native industry. The Code, Sec. 2217. To effectuate these objects as nearly as possible, the sum of $1,500 was appropriated and expended. For the promotion of the culture of grapes and fruits, especially committed to the Department, Sec. 2189, the sum of $500 was appropriated and distributed. The sum of $500, as authorized and directed to be set apart and appropriated annually for the benefit of the North Carolina Industrial Association (The Code, Sec. 2206), was appropriated and distributed under the direction of the Board.

EXPERIMENT FARM.

On the 3d day of December, 1885, a resolution was introduced that the time had come when the Board should establish an experiment farm, and appointing a committee to ascertain at what price lands could be bought, and costs of equipment. Thereupon, a committee was appointed to make choice of a situation and report to the next meeting of the Board. In due time they reported that an eligible site could be found immediately west of the land belonging to the State Agricultural Society, which could be purchased for $50 per acre. They further reported that there were twenty acres belonging to the Agricultural Society which could be acquired without rent, and occupied as long as the Society existed.

Thereupon ten acres were purchased and paid for, and satisfactory arrangements were made relative to the twenty acres belonging to the State Agricultural Society. With the assistance of the Penitentiary authorities, a large force was put on the ground. The land was cleared, grubbed, levelled and brought into cultivation. By the tenth of July the ground was ready for laying the corner-stone of the principal building, which was performed by Governor Scales in the midst of a large assemblage, with appropriate ceremonies. The entire cost of the farm, including purchase money and improvements, had now reached $3,854.89.

WEATHER SERVICE.

A deep interest was felt in the State in weather signals as a safeguard against sudden and extreme cold. A letter was addressed to General Hazen pointing out that North Carolina was a tobacco State; that in the last two years it had largely increased, and was still increasing. His answer to the letter was favorable, and he at once consented to the work. In a short time the signals were flying from the capitol and a few other places. There are now thirty-one signal stations from which weather reports are issued every day. With a warning of from 24 to 36 hours, there is little danger that the crops should sustain any serious disaster.

POISON ANALYSIS.

From the fact that the analysis of poisons is entirely different from the work of the Agricultural Chemist, belonging rather to microscopy, and demanding special training altogether foreign to a department of agricultural chemistry; and from the fact that much time of the State Chemist has been occupied in the diversion from his chosen profession, and the work to which he has been appointed, with the prospect in the near future of absorbing his whole time and attention, this Board of Agriculture recommend this duty be not required of him in the future, and that a responsible chemist of special

fitness be appointed by the Governor; each analysis to be paid for by the county where the crime is committed.

For a detailed account of the Experiment Farm and of the Weather Service and Poison Analysis, reference is made to the report of Dr. Dabney, State Chemist.

IMMIGRATION.

Immigration comes mostly from the Northern States. Thousands seek refuge from the blighting cold of winter. In the arid plains of the far west nothing can be done without irrigation, an expense which few can incur. To those thus situated, the fairer climate and more fruitful soils of North Carolina present great attraction. From the Northern States it is little more than a travel of a day or a day and a-half, from the west it is four or five days. The cost of a home in North Carolina is but a tithe of the cost of a home there. On the other hand, the character of the immigrating population renders it doubly desirable; many are farmers with means to settle comfortably, or thoroughly trained to mechanical pursuits. In its soils, its mines, its minerals, its water-powers, North Carolina holds out inducements unsurpassed. No State furnishes so many industrial opportunities to the Northern man. Hundreds have been established in various parts of the State.

A sanitarium has been established at the Southern Pines, in this State, with the finest prospects of success. It was a spot selected by Prof. Kerr, late State Geologist, as one which offered unequaled conditions of health. The deep sand with its dry atmosphere, the pure water, and the mild air have brought health to the seeker. Two years ago it was a wild wood; now it is laid off into streets, and some twenty-five buildings are erected. These improvements cost the Board not a dollar of expense.

For further details, reference is made to the report of the Immigration Agent.

THE BULLETIN.

The BULLETIN was begun in 1880, and was continued until it was temporarily suspended during the New Orleans Exposition. It was resumed after the Exposition was concluded. The conductors look to make it an agent in the education of the young farmers of the State. Hundreds of young men—most of them of fair, many of them of liberal education—having a strong taste for farming, and possessed of enquiring minds, every year adopt agriculture as a profession. A series of articles, original and selected, which would give a clear and systematic view of agriculture both as a science and an art—which would teach not only the methods, but explain the reasons upon which those methods were based—would, it was conceived, furnish to them acceptable information. Such articles would furnish a large body of valuable knowledge within a single year, and coming at intervals of a month, leisure would be afforded to study and digest it. They would not only furnish a store of knowledge, but prompt independent thought and inquiry.

NORTHERN SETTLERS' CONVENTION.

On the 26th of October a convention of settlers was invited to meet the Board of Agriculture. The attendance was numerous and able. They were from every section of the State, and were conspicuous for their skill, and for the dignity of the pursuits over which they presided. They spoke of the great variety of soils and of the productions of the State, of the forest growth, of its climate, of its vast water-powers, of the immunity of certain sections of country from diseases well known at the North. They testified to the peaceable and law-abiding character of its people. They spoke, too, feelingly of the many advantages which the poor man enjoyed for his rise in the world. The members, called for a temporary purpose, ended by adopting a permanent organization. As a nucleus for the collection and distribution of information in

regard to the State, such a convention, holding its sessions at regular periods, will prove of the highest value.

SPECIAL DUTIES.

Among the duties with which the Board is specially charged are:

1. Such investigations as may seem best adapted to promote the improvement and extension of sheep husbandry, * * * and more particularly for the suppression of the ravages of dogs.

The power to do anything beneficial in execution of the duties enjoined in the first part of this paragraph, depends wholly upon such legislation as may be adopted by the General Assembly in regard to the last. Every condition for the largest extension of sheep husbandry exists here except proper provision for the security of sheep, the most timid and helpless of our domestic animals. What legislation as necessary in the premises is referred to your honorable body.

The second and third clauses relate to the diseases of stock and the ravages of insects. The Board is glad to report that neither of these evils has prevailed here to any extent. The readers of the reports of the Agricultural Department at Washington will have been struck by the remarkable exemption of the crops of the State from insect ravages.

The fourth clause relates to new agricultural industries: and the culture of silk, grapes, and other fruits are specially mentioned.

The culture of grapes is extending with every year. The grape has an advantage over other summer fruits in that it can be marketed by the ordinary freight train. Peaches are more perishable; hence have to be sent to market by express. The higher price of express freight, and the liability to decay, have prevented the cultivation of peaches from being carried to the extent that would be done under more favorable conditions.

The Board is also charged to inquire into the conditions under which fences may be dispensed with altogether.

As things now are, this subject presents difficulties that are apparently insurmountable by any law that shall be uniform in its operation throughout the State. Over a large portion of the State the forest abounds: indeed, may be said to be practically unbroken. It is but a small area comparatively that demands legislation for the preservation of timber. How to make a law that will apply equally to a state of things where the interests are so directly opposed, is the problem to be solved. Legislation that would meet the needs of the one section would be regarded as unnecessary, perhaps oppressive, by the other. It is not easy to see how this difficulty can be better met than in the mode which has been devised by the Legislature—that is, by a general statute allowing fences to be dispensed with whenever the qualified voters of a county, township or district shall adopt its provisions. Whenever in any of these communities damage to any considerable extent is experienced from cattle running at large, the voters can themselves apply the remedy; in fact, the remedy is in their own hands. The principle of this law—local option—is sound in theory, having been sustained by our Supreme Court; in practice, it has been found to meet all the difficulties of the case. The law as it stands adapts itself to the varying conditions of the different sections of the State. It is not likely that any law dispensing with fences altogether can be passed until in the progress of population and settlement the sections where the forest is now so abundant shall be to a great extent cleared away, and thus the same condition of things, or nearly so, is brought about throughout the State.

A statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Department will be laid before your honorable body by the Finance Committee of the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board:

MONTFORD McGEHEE,
Commissioner.

REPORT

OF THE

FINANCE COMMITTEE

OF THE

North Carolina Agricultural Department.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, appointed by the Board of Agriculture a Committee on Finance, beg leave to submit the following report:

They have examined every disbursement made by the Board of Agriculture and of each sub-department, and compared the vouchers with the entries in the books of the State Treasurer (*ex-officio* Treasurer of the Board of Agriculture), beginning on the 1st day of December, 1884, and ending on the 30th day of November, 1886, and find them to agree.

For a more minute and detailed account of the expenditures of this Department reference is asked to the vouchers on file in the office of the Treasurer of the State.

W. G. UPCHURCH,
JNO. ROBINSON,
A. LEAZAR,
Finance Committee.

RALEIGH, N. C., JAN. 5TH, 1887.

RECEIPTS.

1884.					
Dec.	5	To amount from proceeds of note..	$ 4,963 35		
	29	" " " State Treas., Fertilizer tax	2,000 00		
1885.					
Jan.		" " " " " " " "	9,500 00		
Feb.		" " " " " " " "	8,000 00		
March		" " " " " " " "	10,000 00		
April		" " " " " " " "	9,500 00		
July		" " " " " " " "	1,500 00		
Sept.	12	" " " State Exposition..... ...	247 20		
	12	" " " R. & D. R. R. Co.....	293 28		
	5	" " " M. McGehee, Com'r.....	1,298 50		
Oct.	13	" " " State Treas., Fertilizer tax	500 00		
Nov.	19	" " " " " " " "	500 00		
		" " " various individuals.....	86 84		
Dec.	3	" " " P. M. Wilson, Secretary..	190 70		
	19	" " " M. McGehee, Com'r..	57 40		
	21	" " " State Treas., Fertilizer tax	1,000 00		
1886.					
Jan.		" " " " " " " "	5,000 00		
Feb.	2	" " " " " " " "	7,500 00		
	16	" " " " " " " "	7,500 00		
April		" " " " " " " "	17,500 00		
July	21	" " " " " " " "	1,000 00		
August	25	" " " " " " " "	500 00		
Oct.	30	" " " " " " " "	500 00		
Nov.	6	" " " " " " " "	500 00		
		" " " various individuals.....	109 65		
		Total receipts.....		$ 89,746 92	

DISBURSEMENTS.

1884.				
Dec.	1	Amount overdrawn.....	$ 1,505 58	
		Expenditures for fiscal year 1885.....	46,996 16	
		Expenditures for fiscal year 1886.....	35,491 89	
		Total disbursements.....		$ 83,993 63
		Balance December 1st, 1886		$ 5,753 29

EXPENDITURES.

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

FISH AND FISHERIES.

1884.			
Dec.	2	E. M. Robinson, salary	$ 60 00
		S. G. Worth, salary	141 66

EXPERIMENT STATION.

Dec.	2	James Higgs, wages	5 00
	5	Eimer & Amend, apparatus and reagents	19 45
	11	W. A Withers, sundries	20 00
		John Nichols, postage	3 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Dec.	1	John Stanford, wages, November	25 00
		T. A. Montgomery, salary, November	50 00
	8	M. McGehee, salary	66 00
	15	P. M. Wilson, salary	50 00
	17	M. McGehee, salary	100 00
	24	P. M. Wilson, salary	50 00
		T. A. Montgomery, salary	75 00
	31	John Stanford, wages	25 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Dec.	1	Julius Lewis & Co., nails, State Exposition	8 90
		Jesse Turner, servant in building, wages	25 00
		Wm. Whitaker, night watchman, wages	25 00
	2	Ashe & Gatling, printing labels, &c	16 00
		T. C. Harris, salary	75 00
	4	John A. Oates, mileage and per diem	15 90
		John Robinson, mileage and per diem	21 40
		B. Blanton, mileage and per diem	33 90
		W. F. Green, mileage and per diem	11 10
		J. D. Glenn, mileage and per diem	19 50

1884.

Dec.	4	T. M. Holt, mileage and per diem	$ 13 50
		K. P. Battle, mileage and per diem	12 40
		A. Leazar, mileage and per diem	25 80
	8	W. G. Lewis, salary, traveling expenses, phosphate survey	133 35
		M. McGehee, cash for drayage	25 00
		H. M. Chance, salary	150 00
		H. M. Chance, labor, supplies, expenses	174 50
	10	Thurber, Whyland & Co., preparing North Carolina fruits for the State exhibits	351 68
		Southern Express Company, express on exhibits	7 30
		W. H. & R. S. Tucker, cloth State exhibit	134 99
		O. McCullen, Western Union Telegraph Company, telegrams	15 51
	11	Blake, Macon & Co., meals employees at State Exposition	88 00
		W. C. Kerr, freight, express and expenses	58 23
	13	Lougee & Goodwin, dressing stone for Exposition	5 50
	15	W. C. Kerr, freight	7 33
	16	W. C. Richardson, agt., freight (refunded)	294 73
	18	J. R. Neal, fruit	25 00
		George K. Foust, fruit	6 00
	23	Julius Lewis & Co., glass, hooks, nails, &c	42 35
	24	John T. Patrick, advertising	300 00
	30	W. F. Green, mileage and per diem	7 10
		Edward Jones, timber for Exposition	10 00
	31	Gas Light Company, gas	24 75
		M. McGehee, drayage and incidentals	15 00
		Wm. Whitaker, night watch, wages	25 00
		Jesse Turner, servant in building, wages	25 00
		T. C. Harris, salary as curator	75 00

FISH AND FISHERIES.

1885.

Jan.	19	E. M. Robinson, salary	60 60
		S. G. Worth, salary	141 66
	30	Robt. Williams, services carp ponds	10 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

Jan.	2	B. von Herff, salary, December	83 33
		H. B. Battle, salary, December	83 33
		W. A. Withers, salary, December	60 00
		James Higgs, wages, December	15 00

1885.

Jan.	2	J. W. Denmark & Co., files and cases	$ 5 30
	3	F. B. Dancy, salary	83 33
	3	Eimer & Amend, apparatus and reagents	32 61
	9	C. W. Dabney, Jr., salary, December	208 33
	24	Ashe & Gatling, printing blanks, &c	24 00
		W. A. Withers, sundries	40 00
	26	W. A. Withers, incidentals, express, freight, telegrams, &c	30 00
		Jones & Powell, coal	22 00
	31	W. A. Withers, books and periodicals	13 74
		C. W. Dabney, Jr., salary, January	208 34
		B. von Herff, salary, January	83 34
		W. A. Withers, salary, January	60 00
		James Higgs, wages	15 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Jan.	10	M. McGehee, on salary	66 66
	14	T. A. Montgomery, on salary	10 00
	26	T. A. Montgomery, sampling fertilizers, traveling expenses	100 00
		M. McGehee, on salary	100 00
		P. M. Wilson, salary	100 00
	31	John Stanford, wages	25 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Jan.	9	R. E. Petty, silesia and cambric for State exhibit, N. C. Exposition	6 75
	12	Edmund Jones, timber for exhibit	9 50
		Thos. S. Stevenson, repairs and additions to gas, steam, and water fixtures	34 00
	13	H. M. Chance, salary, December	150 00
		H. M. Chance, labor, supplies, and expenses coal survey	217 92
	14	P. M. Wilson, for expenses New Orleans Exhibit (itemized account set forth under New Orleans Ex. below)	250 00
	15	W. G. Lewis, balance on account, salary and expenses of phosphate survey	6 20
		N. A. McNeill, services and traveling expenses returning from New Orleans	41 75
		W. F. Green, mileage and per diem	15 10
		John Robinson, mileage and per diem	25 40

1885.

Jan.	16	P. M. Wilson, for expenses New Orleans exhibit (itemized account set forth under New Orleans Exposition below)	$ 250 00
	17	T. H. Briggs, hardware at State Exposition	5 60
	19	Uzzell & Gatling, printing cards for fish exhibit New Orleans	18 00
	22	L. D. Heartt, treasurer, paints for State exhibit at State Exposition	42 54
	23	John A. Oates, mileage and per diem	19 90
		John T. Patrick, postage and box rent	41 50
		John T. Patrick, salary November and December	250 00
		John Robinson, mileage and per diem	25 40
		Burwell Blanton, mileage and per diem	37 90
		W. F. Green, mileage and per diem	15 10
	24	Edwards, Broughton & Co., cards for State exhibit, State Exposition	24 00
		Ashe & Gatling, printing blanks	6 25
		Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., supplies at New Orleans Exposition, for which vouchers are filed, and traveling expenses, return to Raleigh	37 80
		*T. M. Holt, mileage and der diem	17 50
		*A. Leazar, mileage and per diem	29 80
		*James D. Glenn, mileage and per diem	23 50
		*Returned to State Treasury by Col. Holt, Mr. Leazar and Col. Glenn, as they were members of the House of Representatives and declined to receive it	
	26	R. W. Wharton, mileage and per diem	32 80
		A. G. Brooks, mileage and per diem	19 00
		K. P. Battle, mileage and per diem	16 40
	29	Joseph G. Brown, cashier	8,000 00
	31	Claes & Lehnbenter, purchase of show-cases for exhibits and museum	356 25
		William Whitaker, wages	25 00

FISH AND FISHERIES.

Feb.	2	S. G. Worth, salary	141 66
		E. M. Robinson, salary	60 00
	14	S. G. Worth, postage	10 00
	20	Mrs. M. A. Moseley, copying	5 00
	26	E. M. Robinson, distributing German Carp	38 25

EXPERIMENT STATION.

Feb.	2	H. B. Battle, salary, January	83 34
		F. B. Dancy, salary, January	83 34

1885.

Feb.	7	Emil Greiner, apparatus	$ 10 50
	18	W. A. Withers, incidentals, express, freights, coal, &c.,	30 00
		C. W. Dabney, Jr., cash paid out for copying records of office	75 00
	24	Eimer & Amend, apparatus and reagents	51 48
	28	F. B. Dancy, salary, February	83 33
		H. B. Battle, salary, February	83 33
		James Higgs, wages, February	15 00
		C. W. Dabney, Jr., salary, February	208 33
		W. A. Withers, salary, February	60 00
		B. von Herff, salary, February	83 33

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Feb.	3	Southern Express Company, freights	1 35
	5	T. A. Montgomery, salary	65 00
	7	M. McGehee, on salary	66 66
		John Nichols, postage	15 00
	9	T. A. Montgomery, traveling expenses, &c., inspecting fertilizers	60 00
	17	M. McGehee, on salary	100 00
	24	T. A. Montgomery, traveling expenses, &c., inspecting fertilizers	100 00
	28	Jno. Stanford, wages	25 00
	28	Jesse Turner, wages	25 00
		M. McGehee, freights, drayage, repairs to office, telegrams, &c	20 00
		Wm. Whitaker, wages	25 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Feb.	2	Jesse Turner, wages, January	25 00
		M. McGehee, telegrams, express, repairs to water closet, drayage, &c	15 00
		T. C. Harris, salary for January	75 00
		D. R. Murchison & Co., bale cotton exhibit	51 29
		Worth & Worth, turpentine exhibit	4 25
		Geo. W. Williams & Co., sheaf rice and rice for exhibit	18 25
		T. H. Briggs & Sons, nails, tacks, &c., hardware, for State exhibit at Exposition	43 28
		Johnson & Barbour, one dozen chairs and table, for Exposition	23 50
		Wallace Bros., ticket to New Orleans on exhibit medicinal herbs	27 35

1885.

Feb.	2	W. E. Hidden, on account salary and traveling expenses at New Orleans exhibit	$ 173 09
	4	P. M. Wilson, expenses October 26, to and from New Orleans, January 17	68 75
	5	P. M. Wilson, for expenses New Orleans Exposition, itemized act. set forth below under that head	200 00
	6	Raleigh Gas-light Co., gas	15 50
		J. T. Patrick, printing, postage, and clerk's salary	30 33
		J. T. Patrick, salary for January	125 00
		P. M. Wilson, for expenses New Orleans Exposition, itemized account set forth below under that head	400 00
Feb.	6	Edward S. Fowlkes, painter, on account painting on exhibit New Orleans	128 00
	12	J. C. Brewster & Co., hardware, Exposition	5 25
	16	Jas. A. Blum, salary and traveling expenses, &c	251 10
	24	P. M. Wilson, for expenses New Orleans Exposition, itemized account set forth below	200 00
	25	H. M. Chance, salary	300 00

FISH AND FISHERIES.

Mar.	3	E. M. Uzzell, envelopes	7 00
		E. M. Uzzell, printing postal and shipping cards, &c	15 75
	5	S. G. Worth, salary, February	141 66
		S. G. Worth, office boy, cleaning office	5 50
		S. G. Worth, box rent, telegrams, stationery, and supplies	3 06
		George W. Jones, laborer at carp ponds	10 00
	11	Ellis & Webster, material for preparing fishery collection	21 89
	12	Ashe & Gatling, letter heads	4 50
	13	S. G. Worth, postage	5 00
		S. G. Worth, telegram	75
		S. G. Worth, bedstead for house at carp ponds, alcohol for specimens	8 75
		Julius Lewis & Co., wire	85
		W. H. Hughes, fish globes	5 00
		Ashe & Gatling, envelopes	6 50
	16	T. H. Briggs & Sons, oil and fishing tackle	1 10
	21	S. G. Worth, distributing carp, expenses	15 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

Mar.	12	Emil Greiner, glass apparatus	5 60
		W. A. Withers, freight, drayage, soap, telegrams, express, &c	16 26

1885.

Mar.	12	W. A. Withers, postage for Station	$ 5 00
	17	H. B. Battle, one half month salary	41 66
		A. Hoen & Co., 22,000 maps phosphates	150 00
	28	F. B. Dancy, salary	83 33
		H. B. Battle, salary	41 67
		B. von Herff, salary	83 33
		C. W. Dabney, Jr., salary	208 33
		W. A. Withers, salary	60 00
		James Higgs, wages	15 00
		J. W. Denmark & Co., filing cases, &c	20 20

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Mar.	5	T. A. Montgomery, salary, February	75 00
		W. P. McGehee, services as clerk, in absence of Montgomery, inspecting, &c	37 50
	9	M. McGehee, salary	66 66
	12	Ashe & Gatling, binding Bulletins, circulars, &c	6 25
	19	M. McGehee, salary	100 00
		John Nichols, postage	10 00
	21	W. P. McGehee, clerk in absence of secretary and Montgomery	13 33
	27	W. P. McGehee, clerk in absence of secretary and Montgomery	8 33
	30	T. A. Montgomery, salary	75 00
	31	John Stanford, wages	25 00

AGENT IMMIGRATION.

Mar.	5	J. T. Patrick, salary, self and clerk	137 00
		J. T. Patrick, postage, printing, &c	18 33

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Mar.	3	Jos. A. Holmes, railroad fare from New Orleans, and work on botanical specimens for exhibits	81 15
	4	F. X. Ganter, rent show cases for State Exposition	57 93
	5	J. C. S. Lumsden, stove and fixtures	14 80
		J. A. Holmes, traveling expenses collecting specimens for Exposition	62 35
	6	Jones & Powell, coal	9 00
	10	T. C. Harris, salary	75 00
	18	Raleigh Gas Co., gas two months	56 00
		P. M. Wilson, for expenses of New Orleans Exposition (itemized account set forth below)	250 00

1885.

Mar.	20	Allen & Cram, repairs to pump	$ 2 00
	21	Ashe & Gatling, printing blanks	98 75
		H. B. Short, wine for Department Exhibit at State and New Orleans Expositions	45 00
	23	P. M. Wilson, for expenses New Orleans Exposition (itemized account set forth below)	250 00
		W. E. Anderson, president Citizens National Bank	5,000 00
	24	P. M. Hale, 50 copies Woods and Timbers	31 20
	25	C. A. Armstrong, traveling expenses to and from New Orleans (from Montgomery county, North Carolina)	69 05
	27	M. McGehee, amount expenses of trip to New Orleans. (Returned $57.40).	125 00
	30	J. C. S. Lumsden, fertilizer cans	9 00
		Fred. A. Watson, frames	6 00
	31	Jones & Powell, coal	9 00
		T. C. Harris, salary	75 00
		Wm. Whitaker, night-watchman, wages	25 00

FISH AND FISHERIES.

April	9	S. G. Worth, salary	141 66
	13	S. S. Fowler, netting, fish exhibit	3 60
	14	S. G. Worth, subscription to "Science,"	10 00
		"Forest and Stream," subscription	4 00
		"Cape Ann Advertiser," subscription	3 00
		"American Field," subscription	5 00
		R. E. Parham, horse and buggy hire	8 00
		J. W. Watson, printing photos	8 00
		Rufus Ricks, office boy	6 00
		J. F. Taylor, rent carp pond	12 50
		S. G. Worth, postage	5 00
		E. M. Robinson, clerical services	17 00
		G. Jones, laborer carp ponds	10 00
		James S. Goldsmith, preparing carp list 1884–'85	8 00
		"American Angler," subscription	3 00
		Jones & Powell, coal	18 50
	21	E. M. Robinson, salary	99 75

EXPERIMENT STATION.

April	9	John Nichols, Postmaster, stamps to mail report	120 00
		Edwards, Broughton & Co., paper for report, 10,000 copies	314 22
	17	C. W. Dabney, Jr., salary half month	104 17
		B. von Herff, salary half month	41 67

1885.

April	17	H. B. Battle, salary half month	$ 41 67
		James Higgs, wages half month	7 05
		W. A. Withers, salary half month	30 00
		W. A. Withers, freight, drayage, postage, express, soap, etc	30 00
		F. B. Dancy, salary half month	41 67
	18	C. W. Dabney, Jr., cash paid out for directing reports	16 60
		Eimer & Amend, chemicals	52 97
		John Nichols, Postmaster, stamps to mail reports	120 00
		W. A. Withers, cash paid Sadler and Andrews folding and wrapping reports	11 63
	20	Whitall, Tatum & Co., glassware	16 66
		Eimer & Amend, apparatus and reagents	95 00
		P. M. Hale, State printer, printing report, 10,000 copies, wrappers, &c	332 08
	21	W. A. Withers, matches, freight, express on samples, &c., incidentals	35 00
	30	C. W. Dabney, Jr., half month's salary	104 17
		W. A. Withers, paid Sadler and Andrews wrapping and mailing reports	5 00
		B. von Herff, half month's salary	41 67
		H. B. Battle, ditto	41 67
		F. B. Dancy, ditto	41 67
		W. A. Withers, ditto	30 00
		James Higgs, wages, half month	7 50
		A. D. Mickle, copying out records of office	30 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

April	6	M. McGehee, on salary	66 66
	20	T. A. Montgomery, traveling expenses inspecting fertilizers	100 00
	27	John Nichols, Postmaster, postage	10 00
	30	T. A. Montgomery, salary	75 00
		John Stanford, wages	25 00
		M. McGehee, balance on salary	100 00

AGENT IMMIGRATION.

April	23	J. T. Patrick, salary for self and clerk	137 00
		J. T. Patrick, postage, freight, box rent, printing	19 84

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

April	1	Jesse Turner, wages	25 00
	14	George Medlin, cleaning cistern	6 00

1885.

April	14	T. S. Stoltz, sheaf wheat and oats exhibit	$ 5 00
	16	James D. Glenn, mileage and per diem	19 50
		T. M. Holt, mileage and per diem	13 50
		A. Leazar, mileage and per diem	25 80
		John Robinson, mileage and per diem	21 40
		R. W. Wharton, mileage and per diem	32 80
		B. Blanton, mileage and per diem	37 90
		A. G. Brooks, mileage and per diem	19 00
		John A. Oates, mileage and per diem	19 90
	18	W. F. Green, mileage and per diem	11 10
		Jos. A. Holmes, for services of Dr. T. W. Harris, as lecturer to his classes while attending State and New Orleans Expositions	100 00
		K. P. Battle, mileage and per diem	16 40
		P. M. Wilson, for expenses New Orleans Exposition (itemized account set forth below	500 00
		Edwards, Broughton & Co., cards, tags, &c., for botanical exhibit, sent to New Orleans	16 85
		Photo. Electrotype Company, one plate of exhibit	6 00
	21	Pioneer Manufacturing Company, coal	65 00
		North Carolina Industrial Association	200 00
	27	H. M. Chance, salary, expenses, labor	367 41
		W. J. Weir and H. J. Hamill, repairing cistern	50 00
	30	P. M. Wilson, for expenses New Orleans Exposition (itemized account set forth below)	625 00
		T. C. Harris, salary	75 00
		Jesse Turner, wages	25 00

FISH AND FISHERIES.

May	2	George Jones, labor at carp ponds	10 00
		A. Williams & Co., stationery	2 00
	4	S. G. Worth, salary	70 83
	25	C. C. Christmas, mending tanks at fish pond	6 12
	29	Southern Express Company, freight	1 00
	30	L. D. Terrell, salary at carp ponds one month and one week	54 00
		George Jones, labor at carp ponds, May	15 00
		Heller Bros., rubber boots for assistant at carp ponds	5 90
		J. C. Brewster & Co., cartridges, traps, repairs and core gun, lime for use protecting carp ponds	10 95
		Geo. W. Wynne & Co., horse and buggy to carp ponds	1 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

1885.

May	2	Jones & Powell, coal	$ 27 00
		Pescud, Lee & Co., alcohol and lime for laboratory	5 65
	6	C. M. Hawkins, one second-hand caligraph	25 00
	7	J. T. Morris, one desk	62 00
	18	Edwards, Broughton & Co., wrapping paper	2 25
		P. M. Hale, State printer, printing analyses fertilizers, binding and wrappers	115 50
		John Nichols, postage for above	44 00
	22	Emil Greiner, glass apparatus	6 15
	30	B. von Herff, salary, May	83 33
		C. W. Dabney, Jr., cash paid out for copying up 351 analyses, records (receipts filed herewith)	45 00
		C. W. Dabney, Jr., salary, May	208 33
		W. A. Withers, salary, May	60 00
		James Higgs, wages	15 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

May	7	W. P. McGehee, clerical work, in absence of secretary and Montgomery	50 67
		P. M. Wilson, on salary	25 00
	9	M. McGehee, on salary	66 66
	14	T. A. Montgomery, traveling expenses inspecting fertilizers	50 00
	23	W. P. McGehee, clerical services in absence of secretary and Montgomery	8 00
	27	M. McGehee, on salary	100 00
	30	John Stanford, wages	25 00
		Southern Express Company, freights on account of geological survey	8 80

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

May	1	Wm. Whitaker, night-watchman, wages, April	25 00
	4	Rice & Coleman, timber for two expositions	300 00
		Raleigh Gas-light Company, gas	50 25
	5	P. M. Wilson, for expenses New Orleans exhibit, itemized account set forth below	250 00
	7	C. S. Allen, agent, freight R. & G. R. R., articles for exhibition at State Exposition	189 29
	13	Baker & Co., carriage hire for executive committee visiting carp ponds	3 75
	14	P. M. Wilson, for expenses New Orleans exhibit, itemized account set forth below	200 00

1885.

May	18	H. B. Battle, expenses traveling to and from and while in New Orleans	$ 125 00
		(Unexpended balance returned, $4.55).	
	21	E. M. Robinson, services carp ponds	15 00
		H. M. Chance, preparing three maps for photolithography	30 00
	22	Thomas S. Stevenson, repairs to pipes, pump, gas fixtures	26 50
	25	P. M. Wilson, for expenses New Orleans exhibit (itemized account set forth below)	250 00
	29	Raleigh Gas-light Company, gas	35 50
	28	Thomas H. Briggs & Sons, hardware used packing fishery collection	5 90
	30	Wm. Whitaker, wages, night-watch	25 00
		T. C. Harris, salary	75 00
		Jesse Turner, servant in building, wages	25 00
		B. von Herff, cash for photographs, exhibit at State and New Orleans Expositions	40 50

IMMIGRATION AGENT.

May	22	J. T. Patrick, salary self and clerk	137 00
		J. T. Patrick, advertising at Northern fairs, postage, telegrams, freight, &c	146 32

FISH AND FISHERIES.

June	1	W. C. & A. B. Stronach, crackers for carp	3 84
		John R. Terrell, matches, oil, crackers, &c	5 83
	13	C. C. Christmas, one water-gate	2 00
	23	J. R. Ferrall & Co., crackers for carp	2 34
	24	Jesse F. Taylor, rent of carp ponds	25 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

June	1	F. B. Dancy, salary, May	83 33
		W. A. Withers, express, freight, drayage, &c., incidentals	35 00
	5	H. B. Battle, salary, May	83 33
	12	Eimer & Amend, apparatus and reagents for laboratory,	60 79
	26	Wm. Simpson & Co., chemicals	5 70

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

June	1	T. A. Montgomery, salary, May	75 00
	13	M. McGehee, on salary	66 66

1885.

June	15	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, stamps	$ 10 00
		P. M. Wilson, on salary	25 00
		T. A. Montgomery, balance on salary	37 50
	17	P. M. Wilson, on account of salary unpaid	200 00
	18	P. M. Wilson, on account of salary unpaid	200 00
	27	M. McGehee, on salary	100 00

IMMIGRATION AGENT.

June	17	J. T. Patrick, salary, self and clerk	137 00
		J. T. Patrick, Northern fairs, advertisements, postage, freight, stationery	146 32

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

June	2	P. M. Wilson, for expenses of New Orleans exhibit, (itemized account set forth below)	250 00
	13	P. M. Wilson, for expenses of New Orleans exhibit, (itemized account set forth below)	500 00
	23	C. W. Spurr, freight on house of North Carolina ornamental woods, New Orleans to Boston, used at State and New Orleans exhibitions	91 30
	29	W. C. Richardson, agent, freight	3 77

FISH AND FISHERIES.

July	1	L. D. Terrell, salary	45 00
		George Jones, labor at carp ponds	15 00
		J. C. Brewster, staple, brace, cement, &c	3 95
		J. R. Terrell, crackers for carp	8 24

EXPERIMENT STATION.

July	1	James Higgs, wages	15 00
		F. B. Dancy, salary, June	83 33
		B. von Herff, salary, June	83 33
		H. B. Battle, salary, June	83 33
	2	C. W. Dabney, Jr., salary, June	208 33
		W. A. Withers, salary, June	60 00
	10	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage	30 00
	27	W. A. Withers, incidentals, stationery, freight, express, telegrams, &c	30 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

July	1	John Stanford, wages, June	25 00
		P. M. Wilson, unpaid salary	175 00
	16	M. McGehee, Com'r, salary	83 33

1885.

July	20	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	$ 10 00
	29	M. McGehee, balance on salary	83 33
	30	Jno. Stanford, wages, July	25 00

IMMIGRATION AGENT.

July	1	J. T. Patrick, Northern fairs, freight, box rent, express	148 86
		J. T. Patrick, salary for self and clerk	137 00
	30	J. T. Patrick, salary, July	125 00
		W. J. Newsom, clerk, salary	20 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

July	1	Wm. Whitaker, night watch	25 00
		Jesse Turner, wages	25 00
		T. C. Harris, salary	75 00
		H. B. Battle, paid to laborers, and package on cars returning exhibits, express on loaned exhibits, itemized vouchers enclosed	108 70
		Southern Express Company, freights	4 20
		W. G. Lewis, paid for transportation timbers for exhibits, settlement bill of Newkirk	78 25
	11	Raleigh Gas Light Company, gas, May–July	37 25
		Ed. H. Lee, one prize bale of cotton exhibit	62 61
	16	C. W. Dabney, Jr., traveling expenses, Agricultural Convention, Washington	42 85
		R. W. Wharton, mileage and per diem	32 80
		A. G. Brooks, mileage and per diem	19 00
		John A. Oates, mileage and per diem	19 90
		W. F. Green, mileage and per diem	15 10
		Jas. D. Glenn, mileage and per diem	16 10
		John Robinson, mileage and per diem	25 40
		A. Leazar, mileage and per diem	29 80
		B. Blanton, mileage and per diem	37 90
		C. D. Smith, mileage and per diem	47 00
		K. P. Battle, mileage and per diem	12 60
		T. M. Holt, mileage and per diem	17 50
		W. R. Williams, mileage and per diem	29 50
	18	T. K. Bruner, balance on salary as assistant at New Orleans exhibit	234 50
	24	W. P. McGehee, clerical services, in absence of Secretary, on Department business	9 35
	28	Ashe & Gatling, unpaid bill	21 96
	29	M. McGehee, traveling expenses, Agricultural Convention, Washington	32 45

1885.

July	30	Jesse Turner, wages	$ 25 00
	31	Wm. Whitaker, night watch	25 00
		T. C. Harris, salary	75 00

FISH AND FISHERIES.

Aug.	1	L. D. Terrell, salary, carp ponds	45 00
		George Jones, laborer at carp ponds	15 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

Aug.	5	F. B. Dancy, salary, July	83 34
		W. A. Withers, salary, July	60 00
		James Higgs, wages	15 00
	6	C. W. Dabney, Jr., salary, July	208 34
		H. B. Battle, salary, July	83 34
		B. von Herff, salary, July	83 34
	20	Battle & Dancy, for 15 copies book, chemical conversion tables, for use in laboratory	25 00
		W. A. Withers, cash paid for drayage, telegrams, indigo, freight, towels, bucket, &c., incidentals at Station	35 00
		Eimern & Amend, apparatus and reagents	18 82
		Emil Greiner, glass apparatus	4 80

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Aug.	3	P. M. Wilson, on account salary	100 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Aug.	3	W. S. Primrose, one bale of cotton for Exposition	50 00
	4	Jones & Powell, coal	17 00

FISH AND FISHERIES.

Sept.	2	George Jones, laborer at carp ponds	15 00
		L. D. Terrell, salary at carp ponds	45 00
	11	J. R. Terrell, crackers for carp	9 10
	23	North Carolina Car Company, lumber for repairs	3 86

EXPERIMENT STATION.

Sept.	2	W. A. Withers, salary, August	60 00
		B. von Herff, salary, August	83 33
		James Higgs, wages	15 00
		C. W. Dabney, Jr., salary, August	208 33

1885.

Sept.	11	W. A. Withers, soap, express, caligraph ribbon, matches, paste, subscription *Country Gentleman*, telegrams, kettle, etc., incidentals	$ 35 00
		Pescud, Lee & Co., lime, dissecting-case, chloral, etc., chemicals	12 78
	22	H. B. Battle, salary, August	83 33
		F. B. Dancy, salary, August	83 33
	29	C. W. Dabney, Jr., salary, September	208 33

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Sept.	1	John Stanford, wages, August	25 00
	2	M. McGehee, salary, August	166 66
		W. B. Hutchings, mail-bag, fitting keys, &c., museum	5 00
		P. M. Wilson, on account salary	100 00
		S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps, box rent, postal guide, cards,	12 50
	9	M. McGehee, on account salary	66 66

AGENT IMMIGRATION.

Sept.	4	W. J. Newsom, clerk, salary	20 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Sept.	2	T. C. Harris, salary, August	75 00
		Jesse Turner, wages, August	25 00
		W. Whitaker, wages, August	25 00
		Southern Express Company, freights on valuables from New Orleans	11 95
	4	Prof. J. A. Holmes, expenses in employ Board on Kerr's Geological Report	85 00
	8	Raleigh Gas Light Company, gas	49 75
	9	M. McGehee, traveling expenses to Fruit Growers' Convention	7 00
	24	P. M. Wilson and H. B. Battle, cash paid out for unloading exhibits from cars and transferring same to R. & G. and R. & D. depots and Exposition building, items filed	40 12

FISH AND FISHERIES.

Oct.	2	L. D. Terrell, salary, September	45 00
		George Jones, wages at carp ponds	15 00
		Jesse F. Taylor, cleaning race to fish ponds	3 62
	31	L. D. Terrell, salary, October	54 00
		George Jones, wages, October	15 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

1885.

Oct.	2	B. von Herff, salary, September	$ 83 33
		H. B. Battle, salary, September	83 33
		F. B. Dancy, salary, September	83 33
		W. A. Withers, salary, September	60 00
		James Higgs, wages	15 00
	5	Edwards, Broughton & Co., letter heads, blanks, &c	4 50
	16	E. C. Chapman, 1 asperator	3 00
		V. G. Fischer, seal press and seal	14 00
		Eimer & Amend, balance apparatus and reagents	42 90
		Eimer & Amend, balance apparatus and reagents	37 93
		Eimer & Amend, balance apparatus and reagents	35 45
		S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	25 00
	26	W. A. Withers, freight, express, telegrams, &c., incidentals	35 00
	31	James Higgs, wages, October	15 00
		W. A. Withers, salary, October	60 00
		F. B. Dancy, salary, October,	83 34
		H. B. Battle, salary, October	83 34
		B. von Herff, salary, October	83 34
		C. W. Dabney, Jr., salary, October	208 34
		C. W. Dabney, Jr., cash paid out for copying 1568 pages analyses records, receipts filed	50 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Oct.	2	P. M. Wilson, on account salary	100 00
		Southern Express Company, freights	1 65
		John Stanford, wages, September	25 00
		M. McGehee, balance salary, September	100 00
	8	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	5 00
	27	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	10 00
	30	M. McGehee, salary, October	166 66
	31	P. M. Wilson, on account salary	100 00
		John Stanford, wages, October	25 00

AGENT IMMIGRATION.

Oct.	3	W. J. Newsom, clerk, salary, September	20 00
		S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	5 00
		J. T. Patrick, salary, August	125 00
	27	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps and postal cards	25 00
	28	J. T. Patrick, salary, September	125 00
	30	W. J. Newsom, salary, October	20 00

1885.

Oct.	30	J. T. Patrick, salary, October	$ 125 00
	31	J. T. Patrick, box rent, two quarters	3 00
		J. T. Patrick, advertising and correspondence in 70 Northern papers, itemized statement enclosed	62 10
		J. T. Patrick, on account of freight, express, telegrams, &c., itemized statement enclosed	37 90
		J. T. Patrick, printing circulars	18 90
		J. T. Patrick, cash expended making exhibits at Northern fairs, itemized statement and vouchers enclosed	247 09

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Oct.	2	Wm. Whitaker, wages, night watchman	25 00
		Jesse Turner, wages	25 00
		T. C. Harris, curator, salary	75 00
		George W. Wynne & Co., horse hire to carp bonds, May to October	6 00
	6	L. D. Terrell, traveling expenses, collecting samples of fertilizers	60 00
	14	John Robinson, mileage and per diem	21 40
	15	A. G. Brooks, mileage and per diem	19 00
		R. W. Wharton, mileage and per diem	32 80
		B. Blanton, mileage and per diem	49 90
		W. F. Green, mileage and per diem	11 10
		W. R. Williams, mileage and per diem	33 00
	16	T. M. Holt, mileage and per diem	8 00
	17	C. D. Smith, mileage and per diem	47 00
	19	K. P. Battle, mileage and per diem	16 40
	20	J. T. Morris, chairs	12 00
	21	C. W. Dabney, Jr., traveling expenses attending meeting official chemists	46 87
		Levy Type Company, diagrams and sections for coal survey	16 00
	28	E. M. Uzzell, 14 reams paper printing Chance's report coal fields	56 00
	29	Thomas Dixon, Jr., mica for exhibit	15 50
	30	A. P. Bryan, agent, Southern Express Company, freight	8 35
	31	P. M. Wilson, cash paid out for telegram, hanger Exposition Building door, drayage on articles returned to owners from Exposition, affidavit before Clerk Superior Court, vouchers enclosed	5 20
		Jesse Turner, wages	25 00
		Wm. Whitaker, night watchman	25 00
		T. C. Harris, curator, salary	75 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

1885.

Nov.	16	Julius Lewis & Co., hardware, tack-hammer, mortar, &c., for assay room	$ 4 30
		W. A. Withers, drayage, express, soap, tallow, spatula, repairs to furniture, freight, &c.	35 00
		Arthur Winslow, on account pyrite exploration	100 00
		Whitall, Tatum & Co., glass-ware	6 55
		C. G. Crawford, cyclostyle and equipment same	13 00
		E. C. Chapman, one aspirator	3 00
		J. W. Denmark & Co., filing-cases, carbon paper, &c.	20 05

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Nov.	17	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage	10 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Nov.	2	Raleigh Gaslight Company, gas	9 50
	4	Joseph A. Holmes, expenses, trips to Oxford and Nantehala at work on Kerr's geological report	72 45
	5	John Nichols, treasurer, appropriation to State Agricultural Society for premiums on field crops, stock, &c.	750 00
	9	P. M. Wilson, for expense of returning railing to Chatham county, loaned to North Carolina exhibition, and sending exhibition tobacco to warehouses for sale	2 90
		P. H. Andrews & Co., coal	72 00
	16	E. M. Uzzell, 30 reams paper, reprinting Kerr's Chapter I, Vol. II	120 00
		J. H. Young, treasurer North Carolina Industrial Association, balance legislative appropriation for premiums	300 00
	17	Lieutenant Francis Winslow, on account oyster survey,	204 20
	18	Lieutenant Francis Winslow, on account oyster survey,	150 00
		Breuker & Kessler, printing maps, Chance's coal survey,	63 75
	24	Agar, Hamblin & Co., stationery	3 60
		J. D. Hawkins & Co., storage, drayage, &c., on North Carolina cotton at close of Exposition	5 60

I have examined the foregoing statement of the expenditures of the Agricultural Department, from December 1st, 1884, to November 30, 1885, and find it to agree with entries on my books as to dates, names and amounts.

D. W. BAIN,

Treasurer ex-officio Agricultural Department.

February 9, 1886.

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

Amounts expended there by Dr. C. W. Dabney, Jr., and P. M. Wilson:

Items in Treasurer's voucher, No. 134, Department of Agriculture, warrant No. 157, for $1,000, paid to M. McGehee, Commissioner, November 19, 1884, and deposited in Union National Bank, New Orleans, to credit of Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., Agent for North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

Checks were drawn on presentation of approved and itemized accounts. These receipted accounts and the paid checks corresponding thereto form the vouchers filed herewith, together with the stub-book and bank-book.

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, *in account with*
CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR., *Agent North Carolina Department of Agriculture.*

1884.			CR.	
Nov.	25		By draft from M. McGehee, Commissioner	$ 1,000 00
1884.		**No. check.**	**DR.**	
Nov.	26	1	F. B. Dancy, cash to A. Baldwin & Co., nails	8 30
	29	2	T. K. Bruner, traveling expenses Raleigh to New Orleans	18 30
Dec.	1	3	S. G. Worth, balance traveling expenses, self and Clarke, Raleigh to New Orleans	27 34
	3	4	P. Stamps, on account balance expenses Raleigh to New Orleans	20 00
	5	5	W. E. Hidden, on account salary and expenses	100 00
	6	6	T. K. Bruner, on account board and expenses	49 66
		7	F. B. Dancy, on account board and expenses	30 00
		8	P. Stamps, on account salary, board and expenses	31 75
	8	9	J. A. Blum, on account services, board and expenses	25 00
	9	9½	Mrs. J. Rothenbilder, board, Worth and Clarke, one week ending December 7	20 00
	10	10	C. W. Dabney, Jr., cash paid B. & W. Croner, Fellman Bros., D. H. Holmes, and John Gauche's Sons for sheeting, towels, comforts, quilts and crockery for employés' mess; receipted accounts filed herewith	59 10
	13	11	Edward S. Foulkes, on account work, painting	20 00
	15	12	W. G. Tebault, two tables	4 50
	17	13	T. K. Bruner, part on salary, first month, beginning November 17	50 00
		14	Prof. Jos. A. Holmes, balance traveling expenses Raleigh to New Orleans	11 00

1884.

Dec.	16	14½ Carrolton Saw Mills, lumber and supplies	$ 20 00
	19	15 P. Stamps, salary in full one month	60 00
	19	15½ C. W. Dabney, Jr., cash to Beckwith for lumber ($21.04), telegrams, postage, stationery, messengers to town, tacks and small supplies ($29.16), accounts filed	50 00
	20	16 P. M. Wilson, for pay-roll, check for 6 carpenters, 5 decorators, 1 workman, regular time, week ending Dec. 20, and 6 carpenters and 5 decorators extra night time, amounts receipted for on pay-roll by individuals, total	226 10
		17 Edw. S. Foulkes, painter, on account	46 50
		17½ S. G. Worth, board, self and Clarke	31 45
	22	18 S. G. Worth, street-car fare and lunches, 14 days	7 00
		19 J. A. Blum, on account services	35 00
	24	20 T. K. Bruner, board and expenses 10 days	21 00
		21 F. B. Dancy, board and expenses, 10 days	21 00
		22 Prof. Jos. A. Holmes, board and expenses, 20 days,	45 65
	22	23 S. G. Worth, miscellaneous supplies, fish exhibit	10 85
			$1,049 50
		The overdraft was paid by the Exposition Commissioner, and should be deducted, amounting to	49 50
			$1,000 00

P. M. WILSON,

In account with N. C. Agricultural Department on account of New Orleans Exposition:

RECEIPTS:

1885.

Jan.	14	$ 250 00
	16	250 00
Feb.	5	200 00
	6	400 00
	24	200 00
Mar.	18	250 00
	23	250 00
April	18	500 00
	30	625 00
May	5	250 00
	14	200 00
	25	250 00
June	2	250 00
	9	500 00
	Total receipts	$4,375 00

DISBURSEMENTS:

1885.

Preston Stamps, receipts filed, salary, from December 22, 1884, to May 4, 1885, 132 days, at $2 per day	$ 264 00
Cash paid board from Dec. 7th to May 4th, inclusive	236 00
Cash paid car fare expenses	62 45
Cash paid R. R. tickets and sleeper returning home	39 15
T. K. Bruner, receipts filed, cash paid on account of salary, from Jan. 10th to June 9th, 1885, at $3.50	400 00
Cash paid for board, 161 days	241 50
Cash paid car fares and expenses	100 35
Railroad fare, sleeper, &c	36 25
Dr. C. D. Smith, receipts filed:	
Cash paid salary, $100 per month	159 55
" board on account	67 50
" railroad fare, &c	44 50
Cash paid photograph pass	50
C. A. Armstrong, receipts filed:	
Cash paid salary, $50 per month	100 00
" car fares, expenses, &c	9 00
" railroad fare	26 50
T. P. Clarke, receipts filed:	
Cash paid salary, $50 per month	260 00
Car fare, expenses (lunch at grounds)	40 30
Railroad fare, sleeper, &c., returning home	45 70
W. E. Hidden, receipts filed:	
Cash paid three months' salary, $166.66	499 98
To check returned to treasurer	18 50
P. M. Wilson, receipts filed:	
Cash paid board, 137 days	205 50
Car fares, 137 days	33 40
Postage and stationery	7 00
Telegrams	28 60
Cash, cloth, tacks, as per bill	5 00
Railroad fare to New Orleans and return	51 25
J. A. Holmes, receipts filed:	
Cash for board	15 90
S. G. Worth, receipts filed:	
Cash for board from December 24 to January 9	23 36
Cash paid for lunch and supper out at grounds when working at night	13 05
Cash paid expressage on Japan fish, brick work on fishery department of exhibit	12 10
Cash paid railroad fare, sleeping car returning home	38 25

1885.

J. A Blum, receipts filed:	
Cash paid on account of salary	$ 75 00
F. B. Dancy, receipts filed:	
Cash paid on account of board, 10 days	15 00
Car fare and expenses	6 00
Cash paid railroad fare returning home	39 00
M. McGehee, receipts filed:	
Cash paid for board while in New Orleans	20 00
D. D. Van Buskirk, receipts filed:	
Cash paid for services as carpenter and servant, five months, $65	325 00
E. A. Burke, check filed:	
Cash paid for rent of house, December 1 to June 15	625 00
Pay Roll, receipts filed:	
H. R. Fisher, labor, $11; W. F. Leach, labor, $21; L. Gilmartin, labor, $5.50; John Motz, labor, $10	47 50
Pay Roll, receipts filed:	
N. Martino, labor, $4.50; M. Shields, labor, $4.50; Wm. Barnes, labor, $5; Lewis Hovery, $4 (see pay roll)	18 00
Pay Roll, receipts filed:	
Cash paid Joe Leo, $8.75; D. D. Van Buskirk, $10.20 before employment by the month; F. Brady, $16.50; S. M. Dugger, $12	47 45
N. A. McNeill, receipts filed:	
Cash paid balance wages	16 75
Cash paid on itemized bill for nails, glass, drayage, hinges, see bill	22 35
E. Helmeyer, receipt filed:	
Cash paid for map of exhibit space	15 00
Cash paid Times-Democrat for papers sent to North Carolina Legislature and department at Raleigh, receipt filed	12 00
Cash paid Picayune for papers sent to North Carolina Legislature and department at Raleigh, receipt filed	6 00
Exchange charges on checks, as per bank book	8 66
	$4,384 30

FOR FISCAL YEAR NDING NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

FISH AND FISHERIES.

1885.			
Dec.	2	George Jones, wages for November	$ 15 00
		L. D. Terrell, salary	45 00
	24	M. McGehee, Com'r, expenses of visiting carp ponds	1 00
	31	John R. Terrell, drayage on fish, five loads, and two gallons oil	3 90
		L. D. Terrell, salary for December	45 00
		George Jones, wages for December	15 00
		Jesse Taylor, rent for lands on which carp ponds are situated	25 00
		W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., 2 pair blankets	5 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

Dec.	1	C. W. Dabney, Jr., salary for November	208 33
		B. von Herff, salary for November	83 33
		W. A. Withers, salary for November	60 00
		James Higgs, wages for November	15 00
		F. B. Dancy, salary for November	83 33
	9	N. V. Randolph & Co., boxes for use in lab.	21 50
	10	H. B. Battle, salary for November	83 33
	15	W. A. Withers, incidentals (itemized account filed)	35 00
	23	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage stamps	10 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Dec.	1	John Stanford, wages	25 00
		P. M. Wilson, Secretary, salary	100 00
		M. McGehee, Com'r, salary	166 66
	2	Julius Lewis & Co., zinc	2 00
	15	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage stamps	5 00
	24	P. M. Wilson, Sec'ty, balance of extra salary allowed while at New Orleans	62 50
	31	P. M. Wilson, Sec., salary for December	100 00
		M. McGehee, Com'r, salary for December	166 66
		John Stanford, wages for December	25 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Dec.	1	Wm. Whitaker, wages for November	25 00
		Jesse Turner, wages for November	25 00
		T. C. Harris, salary for November	75 00

1885.

Dec.	2	John Robinson, mileage and attending Board meeting..	$ 25 40
	3	A. P. Bryan, transportation (itemized account filed).....	11 10
		J. D. Glenn, mileage and attending Board meeting.....	19 50
		W. R. Williams, mileage and attending Board meeting	33 00
	4	W. F. Green, mileage and attending Board meeting.....	7 10
		A. G. Brooks, mileage and attending Board meeting....	19 00
		A. Leazar, mileage and attending Board meeting.....	33 80
	5	K. P. Battle, mileage and attending Board meeting.....	16 40
	7	Jones & Powell, 14 tons coal.....	106 10
	8	Allen & Cram, repairs on boiler.....	16 36
		Allen & Cram, 3 coal grates.....	15 36
	10	Raleigh Gaslight Co., gas for the month of October.....	25 25
	15	Geo. W. Wynne & Co., carriage for committee inspecting farm.....	2 50
	22	Francis Winslow, oyster survey.....	150 00
		Thos. S. Stevenson, plumbing (itemized statement filed)	35 75
	31	Jesse Turner, wages for December.....	25 00
		Wm. Whitaker, wages for December.....	25 00
		Thos. C. Harris, salary for December.....	75 00
		Southern Express Company, transportation.....	1 00

IMMIGRATION AGENT.

Dec.	1	Wm. Newsom, salary for November.....	20 00
	2	J. T. Patrick, Agt., salary for November.....	125 00
	11	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps and postal cards.....	10 00
	31	John T. Patrick, Agt., salary for December.....	125 00
		Wm. Newsom, salary for December.....	20 00

FISH AND FISHERIES.

1886.

Jan.	2	T. H. Briggs & Sons, hardware supplies for carp ponds..	7 71

EXPERIMENT STATION.

Jan.	2	B. von Herff, salary for December.....	83 33
		Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., salary for December.....	208 33
		H. B. Battle, salary for December.....	83 33
		Jas. Higgs, wages for December.....	15 00
	5	F. B. Dancy, salary for December.....	83 33
		W. A. Withers, salary for December.....	60 00
	9	John Y. MacRae, chemical supplies for station.....	7 10
	19	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps.....	15 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

1886.

Jan.	8	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	$ 5 00
	9	P. M. Wilson, Sec., part salary for January	50 00
	16	T. N. Richardson, sampling fertilizers	50 00
	26	P. M. Wilson, Sec., balance salary for January	50 00
	29	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps and postal cards	5 50
	30	M. McGehee, Com'r, salary for January	166 66
		John Stanford, wages for January	25 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Jan.	2	Raleigh Gaslight Co., gas for November and December, 1885	12 20
		M. McGehee, Com'r, subscription to papers	100 00
	5	S. M. Parish & Son, glass and glazing	1 80
	6	D. Appleton & Co., ten vols. Annuals	60 00
		Arthur Winslow, exploration for pyrites	46 20
	8	Charles W. Dabney, Jr., traveling expenses of Prof. Nawter, expert on Industrial Schools	22 50
	14	E. M. Uzzell, paper for Bulletin	80 00
	15	James Baker & Co., carriage for Prof. Nawter, expert	4 50
	18	John Nichols, Sec. and Treas., balance appropriation to N. C. Agl. Society (itemized statement filed)	750 00
	22	W. R. Williams, attending meeting of Board	29 00
		B. Blanton, " " "	37 90
		A. Leazar, " " "	32 70
		" " " "	16 00
		John Robinson, " " "	16 00
		" " " "	25 40
	23	Dr. Matt. Moore, " " "	20 50
		R. W. Wharton, " " "	32 80
		W. F. Green, " " "	15 10
		Azariah Graves, " " "	24 10
	25	K. P. Battle, " " "	16 40
	26	W. G. Upchurch, finance committee, attending Dec., 1885, and Jan., 1886	16 00
		Wm. G. Upchurch, finance committee, attending Dec., 1885, and Jan., 1886	20 00
	27	Lieut. Francis Winslow, oyster survey (accounted for by itemized statement)	200 00
		E. M. Uzzell, book paper	414 50
	30	Fred. A. Watson, office stools	10 00
		James Higgs, wages for January	15 00
		Wm. Whitaker, wages for January	25 00

1886.

Jan.	30	A. P. Bryan, Agt., express charges	$ 1 30
		J. C. S. Lumsden, sample cans (for Inspector)	15 00
		T. C. Harris, salary for January	75 00

AGENT IMMIGRATION.

Jan.	23	J. T. Patrick, Agt., incidentals as per itemized bill	7 05
		J. T. Patrick, Agt., postage stamps, express and telegrams	2 10
		J. T. Patrick, Agt., printing and stationery	8 95
	27	J. T. Patrick, Agt., on account of advertising (itemized statement filed)	296 19
	28	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	25 00
	30	Jno. T. Patrick, Agt., attending Northern fairs (itemized statement filed)	125 00
		John T. Patrick, Agt., salary for January	125 00
		W. J. Newsom, salary for January	22 16
		S. A. Ashe, P. M., postoffice box rent	1 50

FISH AND FISHERIES.

Feb.	11	George Jones, wages for January and February	19 00
	27	L. D. Terrell, salary for January and on acct. of Feb.	50 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

Feb.	1	B. von Herff, salary for January	83 34
		H. B. Battle, salary for January	83 34
		F. B. Dancy, salary for January	83 34
		W. A. Withers, salary for January	60 00
		Jesse Turner, wages for January	25 00
		Charles W. Dabney, Jr., salary for January	208 34
		W. A. Withers, incidentals for station (itemized account filed)	35 00
		W. A. Withers, on account of express, freight, telegrams, &c. (itemized statement filed)	35 00
	2	Julius Lewis & Co., hardware for station	4 15
		Eimer & Amend, chemicals for station	56 81
		Eimer & Amend, chemicals for station	24 20
		Eimer & Amend, chemicals for station	64 65
		Agar, Hamblin & Co., stationery for station	51 63
	5	J. C. Brewster & Co., stove and pipe for station	9 20
	9	Eimer & Amend, chemicals for station	10 05
	25	Zell, Schwabacher & Co., alcohol for station	23 50
	27	W. A. Withers, salary for February	60 00

1886.

Feb.	27	W. A. Withers, incidentals (statement filed)	$ 35 00
		H. B. Battle, salary for February	83 33
		Charles W. Dabney, Jr., salary for February	208 33
		F. B. Dancy, salary for February	83 33
		Jesse Turner, wages for February	25 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Feb.	12	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, postoffice box rent	1 50
	13	P. M. Wilson, Secretary, part salary for February	50 00
	27	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, postoffice box rent	1 50
		M. McGehee, Commissioner, salary for February	166 66
		P. M. Wilson, Secretary, part salary for February	50 00
		John Stanford, wages for February	25 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Feb.	1	Charles W. Dabney, Jr., analysis of viscera	100 00
		Raleigh Gaslight Company, gas, December, 1885, and January, 1886	16 40
		T. N. Richardson, collecting samples fertilizers	75 00
		T. N. Richardson, part salary for February	25 00
	2	North Carolina Car Company, material and labor (itemized bill filed)	205 13
		W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., furnishings for commissioner's office, itemized bill filed	35 28
		Lieut. Francis Winslow, oyster survey (vouchers filed)	100 00
	5	Phil. H. Andrews & Co., soft coal (seven tons)	42 00
	15	L. D. Terrell, collecting samples of fertilizers	65 00
	16	T. N. Richardson, sampling fertilizers	50 00
	19	Jones & Powell, coal (four and a half tons)	36 75
		S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, stamps	20 00
	23	E. M. Uzzell, paper	59 09
		Geo. B. Hanna, preparing chapter on mines and mining	134 91
	26	North Carolina Industrial Asso., part appropriation	200 00
		S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, postage on two months BULLETIN	15 11
	27	P. M. Wilson, Secretary, incidental expenses, drayage, express, &c	10 00
		Wm. Whitaker, wages for February	25 00
		James Higgs, wages for February	15 00
		T. C. Harris, salary for February	75 00
		Raleigh Gaslight Company, gas	18 60

AGENT IMMIGRATION.

1886.

Feb. 27 J. T. Patrick, salary for February.....$ 125 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

March 2 B. von Herff, salary for February..... 83 33
Eimer & Amend, chemical supplies for station..... 56 86
W. C. McMackin, carriage hire..... 2 50
22 S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, stamps and wrappers..... 65 00
C. S. Plumb, traveling expenses, &c., (itemized statement filed)..... 56 50
31 W. A. Withers, salary for March..... 60 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

March 22 S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, stamps..... 10 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

March 2 J. C. Brewster, hardware supples for station..... 4 05
5 P. H. Andrews & Co., two and a half tons egg coal..... 21 25
6 T. N. Richardson, expenses sampling fertilizers..... 75 00
T. N. Richardson, salary for February..... 50 00
L. D. Terrell, sampling fertilizers..... 75 00
North Carolina State Penitentiary, sundry work (itemized statement filed)..... 190 00
9 Julius Lewis & Co., hardware supplies for station (itemized statement filed)..... 23 29
10 Allen & Cram, repairs on boiler pump, &c..... 6 13
17 L. D. Terrell, expenses while sampling fertilizers..... 50 00
19 Arthur Winslow, maps and reports on pyrites in N. C. 50 00
E. M. Uzzell, paper..... 60 53
25 Haywood & Haywood, purchase of land from Mrs. Sallie E. Brown and others..... 503 25

AGENT IMMIGRATION.

March 1 W. J. Newsom, salary for February..... 22 16

EXPERIMENT STATION.

April 1 Charles W. Dabney, Jr., salary for March..... 208 33
B. von Herff, salary for March..... 83 33
H. B. Battle, salary for March..... 83 33
F. B. Dancy, salary for March..... 83 33
Jesse Turner, wages for March..... 25 00

1886.

April	1	E. F. Wyatt & Son, harness, &c	$ 14 95
		E. F. Wyatt & Son, harness, &c	23 20
		W. T. Blackwell, one pair mules	300 00
	2	Jones & Powell, corn, oats, hay and bran	20 92
	6	Milton Whitney, various supplies (itemized statement filed)	40 06
		Milton Whitney, supplies for farm (itemized statement filed)	45 00
	9	W. C. McMackin, one horse for farm	175 00
	10	Milton Whitney, amount paid farm hands	14 10
	17	T. A. Bowen, single and double tree	5 00
		T. A. Bowen, cart	15 00
	19	Milton Whitney, paid to farm hands	7 80
		Milton Whitney, wages to farm hands	50 00
	21	T. B. Yancey, wagon and harness	95 00
	23	J. M. Templeton, lumber	100 00
	26	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, stamps	84 00
		S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, postoffice box rent	1 50
		W. A. Withers, incidentals (itemized statement filed)	35 00
		W. A. Withers, for directing wrappers for report (statement filed)	20 00
	27	Latta & Myatt, wagon, plows, &c., for farm	64 85
		A. P. Bryan, agent, transportation	8 30
	30	Charles W. Dabney, Jr., salary for April	208 34
		H. B. Battle, salary for April	83 34
		F. B. Dancy, salary for April	83 34
		B. von Herff, salary for April	83 34
		Milton Whitney, salary for April	83 34
		W. A. Withers, salary for April	60 00
		Jesse Turner, wages for April	25 00
		W. A. Withers, incidentals (itemized statement filed)	35 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

April	1	P. M. Wilson, Secretary, salary for March	100 00
		M. McGehee, Commissioner, salary for March	166 66
		Jno. Stanford, wages for March	25 00
	9	P. M. Wilson, Secretary, part salary for April	50 00
	30	P. M. Wilson, Secretary, balance salary for April	50 00
		M. McGehee, Commissioner, salary for April	166 66
		Jno. Stanford, wages for April	25 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

April	1	Raleigh Gaslight Company, gas for March	20 08

1886.

April	1	Southern Express Company, transportation	$ 4 00
		Wm. Whitaker, wages for March	25 00
		T. C. Harris, salary for March	75 00
		A. W. Shaffer, map of North Carolina	15 00
		E. M. Uzzell, book paper	105 20
		James Higgs, wages for March	15 00
		S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, stamps and envelopes	20 00
		Battle & Mordecai, services in purchase of Brown lands,	10 00
	2	Jones & Powell, coal	17 00
		Allen & Cram, repairing steam pumps, &c	7 60
		T. N. Richardson, salary for March	50 00
	5	J. A. Holmes, expenses, work on Geological Survey (itemized statement filed)	25 65
	6	L. D. Terrell, salary for March	50 00
		L. D. Terrell, balance salary and expenses sampling fertilizers	53 79
	7	Thos. S. Stevenson, plumbing (caused by water frozen in pipes)	50 75
		University Publishing Co., maps for Hand-Book	65 00
		S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, envelopes and stamps	15 70
	8	L. D. Terrell, expenses sampling fertilizers	20 00
	19	J. J. Davis and C. M. Cooke, professional services, case The Board of Agriculture *v.* S. H. Cannady and others	60 00
		L. D. Terrell, salary for half of April	25 00
	20	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, stamps	20 00
	22	Lt. Francis Winslow, oyster survey (itemized statement filed)	100 00
		W. R. Williams, attending Board meeting April	33 00
	23	Jno Robinson, " " " "	29 40
		Dr. Matt. Moore, " " " "	24 50
		Dr. A. G. Brooks, " " " "	23 00
		Azariah Graves, " " " "	28 40
		C. D. Smith, " " " "	52 00
		B. Blanton, " " " "	41 90
		W. F. Green, " " " "	19 10
		R. W. Wharton, " " " "	36 80
		W. G. Upchurch, " " " "	12 00
	26	Dr. K. P. Battle, " " " "	16 40
	28	Strobridge Lith. Co., engraving and printing	80 00
		N. C. Car Co., material and labor (itemized statement filed)	21 58
		N. C. Car Co., material and labor (itemized statement filed)	33 58

1886.

April	26	J. C. Brewster & Co., incidentals (items filed)	$ 9 15
	30	Wm. Whitaker, wages for April	25 00
		T. C. Harris, salary for April	75 00
		James Higgs, wages for April	15 00
		E. M. Uzzell, paper	123 77

AGENT IMMIGRATION.

April	1	W. J. Newsom, salary for March	22 18
		J. W. Denmark, office supplies (bill filed)	4 50
		S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	5 76
		Fred. A. Watson, framing medals and diplomas	3 00
		J. T. Patrick, Agt., advertising (statement filed)	122 28
		J. T. Patrick, Agt., incidentals (statement filed)	9 24
		J. T. Patrick, Agt., salary for March	125 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

May	1	N. C. Car Co., making cases and boxes (statement filed)	21 60
	6	Eimer & Amend, chemical supplies (statement filed)	45 01
		Eimer & Amend, chemical supplies (statement filed)	82 92
	7	W. C. McMackin, hire of horse and board of horse	16 00
	8	J. M. Templeton, lumber (statement filed)	7 55
		Whitall, Tatum & Co., Berkshire sand	3 50
	11	W. C. Stronach, sup. of lime	18 00
	15	Milton Whitney, incidentals (statement filed)	45 00
		Milton Whitney, incidentals (statement filed)	50 00
	26	W. A. Withers, incidentals (statement filed)	35 00
	31	Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., salary for May	208 33
		B. von Herff, salary for May	83 33
		H. B. Battle, salary for May	83 33
		F. B. Dancy, salary for May	83 33
		W. A. Withers, salary for May	60 00
		Jesse Turner, wages for May	25 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

May	1	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, stamps and box rent	7 50
		T. N. Richardson, sampling fertilizers and seven days' salary	46 67
		Southern Express Company, express charges	3 90
	7	P. M. Wilson, Secretary, part salary for May	50 00
	31	John Stanford, wages for May	25 00
		S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, stamps	9 00
		M. McGehee, Commissioner, salary for May	166 66

1886.

May	31	P. M. Wilson, Secretary, balance salary for May	$ 50 00
		P. M. Wilson, Secretary, incidentals (statement filed)	5 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

May	1	North Carolina Car Company, lumber for fences (statement filed)	174 95
	4	Raleigh Gaslight Company, gas for April	18 60
		S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, stamps	150 00
	6	P. M. Wilson, Secretary, sampling and resampling fertilizers	25 00
	8	T. H. Briggs & Sons, scales for farm and glass	16 45
	11	Jones & Powell, two tons coal	17 00
	13	Julius Lewis & Co., hardware (itemized statement filed)	31 31
	15	Lieut. Francis Winslow, oyster survey (itemized statement filed)	200 00
	27	Eimer & Amend, bleaching powder, &c. (statement filed)	9 95
	31	Alex. A. Julian, expenses for lithological work	500 00
		Raleigh Gaslight Company, gas for May	15 20
		Southern Express Company, transportation	4 50
		T. C. Harris, salary for May	75 00
		Wm. Whitaker, wages for May	25 00
		James Higgs, wages for May	15 00

AGENT IMMIGRATION.

May	1	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, P. O. box rent	1 50
		S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, stamps and postal cards	25 00
		Jno. T. Patrick, Agent, salary for April	125 00
		W. J. Newsom, salary for April	30 00
	31	J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary for May	125 00
		W. J. Newsom, salary for May	30 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

June	1	Milton Whitney, salary for May	83 33
		Henry J. Green, scientific instruments	53 30
		Scoville Manufacturing Co., scientific instruments	12 38
	7	W. C. McMackin, May, board for horse	15 00
		W. A. Withers, incidentals (itemized statement filed)	35 00
	8	Julius Lewis & Co., hardware (itemized statement filed)	14 56
	9	Jones & Powell, grain, &c., (itemized statement filed)	38 89
	11	Milton Whitney, farm supplies and contingencies	37 96
	16	Milton Whitney, wages to farm hands	50 00
	18	Ellington, Royster & Co., 6 well rims	7 50

1886.

June	25	Milton Whitney, erecting wind-mill, &c	$ 57 42
	30	Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., salary for June	208 33
		B. von Herff, salary for June	83 33
		H. B. Battle, salary for June	83 33
		F. B. Dancy, salary for June	83 33
		Milton Whitney, salary for June	83 33
		Jesse Turner, wages for June	25 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

June	11	P. M. Wilson, Secretary, part salary for June	50 00
	30	M. McGehee, Com'r, salary for June	166 66
		P. M. Wilson, Secretary, balance salary for June	50 00
		T. N. Richardson, balance salary for May	11 66
		John Stanford, wages for June	25 00
	3	P. M. Wilson, Sec., lines made by S. G. Worth, Supt. Fisheries, and presented after his resignation	11 93
	7	J. A. Lineback, Treas., one-half Board appropriation to State Horticultural Society (itemized statement filed)	250 00
	8	S. A. Ashe, P. M., foreign money order to pay book account	29 41
	9	Jones & Powell, one ton coal	8 50
	10	P. M. Wilson, Sec., carriage hire for Board of Directors	6 70
		N. C. Car Co., material and labor (itemized bill)	29 45
	11	Lieut. Francis Winslow, oyster survey (itemized bill filed)	150 00
	12	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage for Bulletin part of three months	22 49
	16	W. M. Carter, repairs in Ag. Building	2 05
	26	E. M. Uzzell, paper	41 39
	30	Thos. C. Harris, salary for June	75 00
		Wm. Whitaker, wages for June	25 00
		James Higgs, wages for Junes	15 00

AGENT IMMIGRATION.

June	30	W. J. Newsom, salary for June	30 00
		S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	9 00
		S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	8 76
		S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	16 00
		J. T. Patrick, Agt., salary for June	125 00
		J. T. Patrick, Agt., sundries (itemized statement filed)	6 24
		J. T. Patrick, Agt., advertising, stationery, &c. (itemized statement filed)	107 88
		John T. Patrick, Agt., sundry expenses (itemized statement filed)	22 50

1886.

June	30	John T. Patrick, Agt., sundry expenses (itemized statement filed)	$ 7 00
		John T. Patrick, Agt., amount paid W. J. Newsom (refunded)	6 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

July	3	W. A. Withers, salary for June	60 00
	7	John S. Pescud, chloroform for Station	3 30
	17	Thos. S. Stevenson, repairs to force pump, &c. (items filed)	30 00
		Thos. S. Stevenson, 195 feet water pipe	19 50
		Milton Whitney, wages to farm labor	25 00
	21	Arthur Winslow, for location of farm buildings, and range posts, surveying farm and farm roads	55 00
	22	Eimer & Amend, chemicals, reagents, &c., (items filed)	49 92
	24	W. C. McMackin, board of horse for June and hire of horse and buggy (items filed)	29 50
		Milton Whitney, wages for labor	50 00
		" " farm supplies (items filed)	50 00
	27	Goodwin & Hiss, corner stone lettered	13 00
	30	Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., express, freight, &c. (items filed)	35 00
		J. M. Thomason, plants for farm	15 00
		Jones & Powell, corn, oats, forage, &c	18 67
	31	N. C. Phosphate Co., 4 tons lime phosphate, @ $8	32 00
		Clarence Busbee, services in July	18 75
		B. von Herff, salary for July	83 33
		H. B. Battle, salary for July	83 33
		F. B. Dancy, salary for July	83 33
		C. W. Dabney, Jr., salary for July	208 33
		Jesse Turner, wages for July	25 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

July	9	P. M. Wilson, Secretary, part salary for July	50 00
	27	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps and box rent	8 00
	31	M. McGehee, Commissioner, salary for July	166 66
		P. M. Wilson, Secretary, balance on salary for July	50 00
		John Stanford, wages for July	25 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

July	2	Raleigh Gaslight Co., gas for June	32 20
	7	Southern Express Company, transportation	2 40
	10	S. M. Parish & Son, glass and glazing	1 35
	17	E. M. Uzzell, paper and drayage	39 24

1886.

July	21	P. M. Wilson, Secretary, sundries (items filed)	$ 40 00
	23	A. G. Brooks, attending meeting Board	19 00
		Matt. Moore, " " "	20 30
		W. R. Williams, " " "	29 00
		John Robinson, " " "	25 40
		C. D. Smith, " " "	48 00
		K. P. Battle, " " "	16 40
		W. G. Upchurch, " " "	12 00
		A. Leazar, " " "	29 80
		R. W. Wharton, " " "	32 80
		Azariah Graves, " " "	24 00
		W. F. Green, " " "	15 10
	29	Battle & Mordecai, opinion about subscription of city of Raleigh for Industrial School	25 00
	30	Jones & Powell, 1 ton coal	7 50
	31	Raleigh Gaslight Company, gas	9 40
		S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage on Bulletin	10 80
		Wm. Whitaker, wages for July	25 00
		S. Dunston, whitewashing in Agricultural Building (statement filed)	15 50
		T. C. Harris, salary for July	75 00
		Jas. Higgs, wages for July	15 00

AGENT IMMIGRATION.

July	30	W. J. Newsom, salary for July	30 00
		S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, stamps	21 00
		S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, stamps	25 00
		S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, postoffice box rent	1 50
		John T. Patrick, Agent, hotel fare at Newbern	4 50
		John T. Patrick, Agent, salary for July	125 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

Aug.	2	Milton Whitney, Superintendent, salary for July	83 33
	7	W. C. McMackin, horse board and buggy hire	12 50
	16	W. A. Withers, salary for July	60 00
	21	Milton Whitney, Superintendent, wages to farm hands	50 00
	31	W. A. Withers, salary for August	60 00
		Clarence Busbee, salary for August	20 00
		Jesse Turner, wages for August	25 00
		Jones & Powell, corn, oats and forage (items filed)	18 30
		Julius Lewis & Co., hardware for farm	11 93

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

1886.			
Aug.	17	M. McGehee, Commissioner, part salary for August.....$	50 00
	31	John Stanford, wages for August.....	25 00
		P. M. Wilson, Secretary, salary for August.....	100 00
		M. McGehee, Commissioner, balance salary for August,	116 66
		S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, stamps.....	10 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Aug.	2	Lieut. Francis Winslow, oyster survey (items filed).....	200 00
	8	J. C. S. Lumsden, sundries (items filed).....	7 50
	10	Samuel A. Miller, bill posting (items filed)	3 50
		Edwards, Broughton & Co., posters (items filed).....	10 00
	11	J. C. Brewster & Co., window awnings (items filed).....	52 50
	12	J. A. Lineback, Treasurer, premiums Horticultural Society (receipts filed).....	212 50
	14	E. M. Uzzell, paper for BULLETIN.....	39 24
	17	So. Bell T. &. T. Co., rental of two telephones one year..	120 00
	24	J. A. Holmes, clerical services (statement filed).....	56 00
	26	John Robinson, meeting finance committee.....	17 40
		A. Leazar, meeting finance committee.....	24 70
	31	T. C. Harris, salary for August.....	75 00
		Wm. Whitaker, wages for August	25 00
		James Higgs, wages for August.....	15 00

AGENT IMMIGRATION.

Aug.	31	W. J. Newsom, salary for August.....	30 00
		J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary for August.....	125 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

Sept.	1	Milton Whitney, Superintendent, fertilizers, seed, &c. (items filed).....	30 00
		Milton Whitney, Superintendent, salary for August.....	83 34
	2	H. B. Battle, salary for August.....	83 34
		B. von Herff, salary for August.....	83 34
		W. C. McMackin, board of horse for August.....	15 00
		Dr. C. W. Dabney, Jr., salary for August.....	208 34
	14	Eimer & Amend, chemicals and reagents (items filed)..	46 85
	16	F. B. Dancy, salary for August.....	83 34
		Milton Whitney, wages to farm labor.....	50 00
	21	W. A. Withers, incidentals (statement filed).....	35 00
	22	A. P. Bryan, Agent, caligraph.....	30 00
	30	Charles W. Dabney, Jr., salary for September.....	208 33

1886.

Sept.	30	F. B. Dancy, salary for September	$ 83 33
		W. A. Withers, salary for September	60 00
		Jesse Turner, wages for September	25 00
		B. von Herff, salary for September	83 33
		H. B. Battle, salary for September	83 33
		Milton Whitney, salary for September	83 33
		Milton Whitney, wages to farm laborers	100 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Sept.	30	M. McGehee, Com'r, salary for September	166 66
		P. M. Wilson, Secretary, salary for September	100 00
		John Stanford, wages for September	25 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Sept.	1	Raleigh Gaslight Company, gas for July	14 60
	4	J. C. Birdsong, sundry copying (statement filed)	9 00
		E. M. Uzzell, paper for Bulletin	43 18
	18	Allen & Cram, repairs to steam pump	4 55
	30	T. C. Harris, salary for September	75 00
		Wm. Whitaker, wages for September	25 00
		Jas. Higgs, wages for September	15 00

AGENT IMMIGRATION.

Sept.	10	A. P. Bryan, Agent, type-writer, C. O. D., and express charges	58 95

EXPERIMENT STATION.

Oct.	1	Clarence Busbee, salary for September	20 00
		Eimer & Amend, apparatus and reagents	13 71
		Jones & Powell, feed and farm supplies (items filed)	17 27
	2	T. B. Yancey, repairs to wagon (items filed)	5 85
		Ellington, Royster & Co., completion of barn, plant house, fixtures, &c. (items filed)	267 49
		W. C. McMackin, board of horse	15 00
		W. A. Withers, sundry expenses (statement filed)	20 00
	4	Williamson & Upchurch, farm supplies (statement filed)	50 93
		Williamson & Upchurch, fertilizers, seed, &c. (statement filed)	38 00
	9	S. V. House, painting at farm (statement filed)	34 00
	16	Wm. Simpson, sundries (statement filed)	1 15
	26	C. S. Allen, Agt., freight (statement filed)	17 42

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

1886.			
Oct.	18	P. M. Wilson, Secretary, part salary for October	$ 50 00
		M. McGehee, Com'r, part salary for October	66 66
	19	Geo. S. Terrell, collecting fertilizer samples	75 00
	22	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	5 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Oct.	1	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage and box rent	11 32
	2	W. F. Green, meeting of Ex. Com	18 20
		W. C. McMackin, horse and buggy hire	2 50
	11	Lieut. Francis Winslow, oyster survey (statement filed)	200 00
	14	Raleigh Gaslight Co., gas for September	10 00
		Raleigh Gaslight Co., gas for September	9 00
	15	E. M. Uzzell, paper for Bulletin	41 39
		Phil. H. Andrews & Co., 30 tons of coal	191 25
	16	T. C. Harris, labor preparing exhibit (statement filed)	8 81
	25	T. C. Harris, labor preparing exhibit, &c. (statement filed)	15 17
	29	C. D. Smith, attending meeting of Board	48 00
		A. G. Brooks, " " "	15 00
		W. F. Green, " " "	7 10
		R. W. Wharton, " " "	28 80
	30	Azariah Graves, " " "	12 00
		John Robinson, " " "	13 40
		A. M. McPheeters, expenses Bureau Information (statement filed)	50 00
		T. C. Harris, exhibit at State Fair (statement filed)	9 00

AGENT IMMIGRATION.

Oct.	1	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	8 39
		S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	40 00
		Jno. T. Patrick, Agent, salary for September	125 00
		Jno. T. Patrick, Agent, sundries (statement filed)	40 22
		Jno. T. Patrick, Agent, sundries (statement filed)	28 30
		Jno. T. Patrick, Agent, sundries (statement filed)	6 61
		Jno. T. Patrick, Agent, advertising, &c., (statement filed)	38 45
		J. W. Denmark & Co., stationery, &c. (statement filed)	3 75
		W. J. Newsom, salary for September	30 00
		Edwards, Broughton & Co., stationery	3 15
		R. S. Ricks, work in office	1 50
		B. A. Goodridge, stationery (Settlers' Convention)	14 00
		Josephus Daniels, 300 copies Chronicle	3 00

1886.

Oct.	1	B. A. Goodridge, stationery (Settlers' Convention)	$ 4 00
		Jno. T. Patrick, Agent, expenses Settlers' Convention (statement filed)	64 02

EXPERIMENT STATION.

Nov.	1	W. A. Withers, incidentals (statement filed)	35 00
		W. A. Withers, salary for October	60 00
		F. B. Dancy, salary for October	83 34
		H. B. Battle, salary for October	83 34
		B. von Herff, salary for October	83 34
		Jesse Turner, wages for October	25 00
	2	Clarence Busbee, salary for October	20 00
		Milton Whitney, Supt., wages paid farm laborers	50 00
		Milton Whitney, Supt., salary for October	83 34
		Milton Whitney, Supt., farm expenses, supplies, &c	50 00
		Jones & Powell, oats, farm supplies, &c	20 31
		Julius Lewis & Co., implements, &c., for farm (statement filed)	11 77
	2	Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., salary for October	208 34
	4	Julius Lewis & Co., hardware for plant house	6 45
		W. O. Bailey, weather service (statement filed)	26 50
		Williamson & Upchurch, farm supplies (statement (filed)	116 34
	5	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	30 00
		Agar, Hamblin & Co., stationery for Station	14 75
	6	Eimer & Amend, apparatus and reagents	40 13
		Eimer & Amend, apparatus and reagents	13 70
		W. C. McMackin, board for horse, October	15 00
		Julius Lewis & Co., hardware, plant house, barn, &c	19 50
	13	Holbrook Bros, hardware, plant house, barn, &c	90 18
	22	Syracuse Chilled Plow Co., implements and instruments for farm	9 60
		Wright Land Level Co., implements and instruments for farm	8 00
	24	Milton Whitney, Supt., wages to farm laborers	50 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Nov.	1	M. McGehee, Com'r, balance salary for October	100 00
		P. M. Wilson, Sec., balance salary for October	50 00
		John Stanford, wages for October	25 00
		A. P. Bryan, Agt., Express charges	1 15
	6	Geo. N. Rider, Annual Cyclopœdia	6 00
		P. M. Wilson, Sec., part salary for November	50 00
	23	Geo. S. Terrell, inspecting fertilizers, salary	50 00

1886.

Nov.	23	Geo. S. Terrell, inspecting fertilizers, expenses in sampling	$ 30 00
		S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	25 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Nov.	1	T. C. Harris, salary for October	75 00
		James Higgs, wages for October	15 00
		Wm. Whitaker, wages for October	25 00
	2	Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., 3 analyses of *viscera* (statement filed)	150 00
	3	Dr. Matt. Moore, attending meeting Board	16 20
	5	Burwell Blanton, " " "	35 80
	6	P. M. Hale, electrotype plates of Woods and Timbers and Coal and Iron Counties of North Carolina, and about 400 bound copies of these books	250 00
		Julius Lewis & Co., 18,928 feet tin roof, &c., (statement filed)	854 61
		D. W. Bain, State Treasurer, amount refunded for printing (statement filed)	2,066 77
	8	Battle & Mordecai, fee for examining title, &c. (statement filed)	20 00
	13	E. M. Uzzell, paper for Bulletin	71 83
	16	Lt. Francis Winslow, oyster survey (statement filed)	200 00
	17	Jno. Nichols, Secretary and Treasurer, amount appropriated by Board for premiums to be paid through the Agricultural Society, under section 2199 of The Code (itemized statement filed	1,500 00
	20	W. O. Bailey, weather service (statement filed)	28 10
	27	Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., weather service (statement filed)	43 14
	30	D. W. Bain, State Treasurer, amount refunded for printing (statement filed)	298 17

AGENT IMMIGRATION.

Nov.	2	J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary for October	125 00
		W. J. Newsom, salary for October	30 00

REPORT

FROM THE

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY, A. M. SCALES.

DOCUMENT NO. 7.] [SESSION 1887.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, A. M. SCALES,

Governor, and ex officio Chairman of the Board of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics:

SIR:—This report from the Department of Immigration has for its subject the working and results obtained under the direction of your honorable Board of Agriculture.

In order that the relations of this work towards the people, and the actual results accomplished, under many difficulties, be more fully understood, it may not appear inappropriate to refer to some of the obstacles that have presented themselves to those who formerly had charge of this branch of your work.

Commissioner Polk in his report (1879) to the Legislature, after two years' work, says: "A good class of Immigration is one of the great needs of the State, but with our surroundings the process by which it is to be secured must necessarily be of slow and gradual development." * * * * * "The labors of this office have largely and assiduously been devoted to this object; and while they have at least aroused an inquiry and interest that has never before existed, yet to accomplish much in this direction your means should be increased."

Commmissioner McGehee in his report of 1881, says: "There is no one point of policy upon which the opinion of statesmen, certainly of the West and South, is so unanimous as the necessity of Immigration; it is a recognized source of wealth to the State, not only by reason of the money which the immigrant brings, but from his capacity as a producer. It is estimated that by his ability as a laborer each immigrant adds one thousand

dollars to the resources of the State. Immigration gives rise to competition for lands, and thus their value is enhanced. It increases production and feeds trade. It diversifies labor and opens up new sources of prosperity; it adds, in fact, to the wealth of the State in countless ways." * * * * * * *

"To this great subject the attention of the people of North Carolina has only recently been turned." * * * *

After two years of work the Commissioner says to the Legislature in his report of 1883: "A prominent object in the establishment of the Department of Agriculture was the introduction of Immigration into this State. As yet the efforts of North Carolina, as those of every Southern State, have met with slight success." * * * *

The obstacles in the way, the Commissioner enumerates at some length; he mentions the difference of opinion concerning slavery, the speeches and writings of designing politicians who taught the people that it was unsafe for life and property to dwell among the Southern people and advised them to shun the Southern States. He says: "For counteracting the representations thus made, the South had no means; Southern papers and journals have no circulation abroad." * * * "The Northern mind was kept in a constant state of exasperation by accounts of alleged atrocities as highly colored as the most skillful rhetoric could employ." * * * * "The people of the North read and hear nothing else, for they read only their own papers and talk only to those who read them." * * * "The general Government had, as it still has, millions of acres of virgin land in the market (in the West) at a nominal price." * * * With the immense tracts of land in the hands of Western railroads and the millions of money that they have, has enabled them to canvass every section for settlers. Thus the Southern States have had practically the Government of the United States and the corporations created by it as competitors for Immigration.

The Commissioner goes on to say: "To turn the current of Immigration from old established channels, into which it has

flown for half a century, and to give to it a new direction, cannot but be regarded as in itself a sufficiently formidable undertaking. * * * On the whole, the prospect is not very encouraging."

Taking charge of the work during the year 1883, the present manager found the statements as made by Commissioners Polk and McGehee true in every respect, and with the limited means at command it has been a hard fight to undo the work of the designing Northern politicians and overcome the opposition of the great Western railroads and their millions of money, which they have been and are now spending freely.

I appreciated the fact that if we could enlighten and interest the Northern country papers which go into the families and are read by every member, we could by this means put in an entering wedge, as it were, and arrive at a solution of the difficulty. Believing as we did, our energies were directed towards interesting the editorial fraternity throughout the Northern and New England States in North Carolina; and by the latter part of 1884 twice as many editors as there are in this State were permanently interested, and since that time have been writing and working for our State; weekly speaking to their thousands of readers (see papers on file in Immigration office). They have recounted time and again the misrepresentations and uncalled for abuse heaped by designing Northern politicians and Immigrant Agents upon the Southern people.

The influence of these papers was secured in such a way that for years to come they will lend a helping hand towards the development of North Carolina's resources. They are published in every State from and including Maryland to and including Maine. Through the influence of these papers we have been enabled to overcome the disadvantages to which the Commissioner refers when he says: "Southern papers and journals have no circulation abroad, and therefore could not counteract the false statements as made throughout the North."

The assistance rendered by the editors referred to, and advertisements in their journals, brought thousands of inquiries and

called for many circulars, hand-books, maps, and other printed documents giving detailed information about the State. These publications have been furnished to all inquirers through this Bureau; first by your Agricultural Board, in the form of hand-books treating of the general and agricultural advantages of the State; Woods and Timbers, treating specially of the timbers; Coal and Iron, devoted exclusively to that section of the State that contains discovered deposits of coal and iron; Prof. Kerr's publications and maps prepared for the Board; the Monthly Bulletin and special circulars prepared by the Bureau of Immigration.

Second: By the Seaboard Air-Line Railroad Company, which through its managing officials, Col. Jno. M. Robinson, Maj. J. C. Winder and Mr. F. W. Clark, has been constant in season and out of season in encouraging and promoting the work of this department. They have expended a large amount of money in printing hand-books of information, descriptive circulars of lands, maps and posters. Through their liberality and public spirited generosity they have aided in placing many settlers along their line of road, from Weldon to Rutherfordton, and are building up a winter resort destined to be second to none in the South.

Third: By Col. A. B. Andrews, who has done more towards the development of Western North Carolina than any railroad man interested in the Richmond & Danville system. Through his influence we have been furnished means to publish and circulate various descriptive pamphlets of the Western section.

Fourth: By Col. J. A. Gray, President of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, who has furnished us with hand-books descriptive of the section of country through which his railway runs.

Fifth: By the Managers of the Norfolk Southern Railroad, who have paid for the publication of several thousand copies of a hand-book descriptive of the Albemarle section.

Sixth: By public spirited gentlemen in several counties who have had prepared at their own expense descriptive circulars of their respective counties and sections.

Seventh: By enterprising hotel proprietors in Asheville, Edenton, Charlotte, Goldsboro and other towns, who have at our suggestion prepared circulars setting forth the advantages of their section as desirable winter resorts.

Eighth: By our several co-workers in North Carolina who have furnished descriptive lists of lands for sale in their counties.

With the assistance rendered by the railway officials and North Carolinians the furnishing of printed information has cost the State very little in comparison to the results obtained.

The advertising through the Northern newspapers and the descriptive pamphlets sent out, caused the people of the North to want to see the State and the advantages it had to offer homeseekers and capitalists, but they did not like to pay railroad charges asked by lines running into the State. When taking charge of the work, the lowest rate from Baltimore to Raleigh and return for prospectors was about fifteen dollars; this was a rate secured by a former Agent of Immigration. We have succeeded in getting a rate of eight dollars and forty cents from Baltimore to Raleigh and return; from New York, fifteen dollars and forty cents; from Boston, nineteen dollars and forty cents; from Raleigh they can visit any part of the State they desire at one and a half cents per mile.

Hotels in all the principal towns encourage the work by making a special rate for prospectors.

Besides the assistance and co-operation rendered by North Carolinians, we have a system of agencies or co-workers who are located in every section of the Northern, New England and North Western States. At New York a North Carolina Agency is open, especially for furnishing information concerning North Carolina. These agencies are self-sustaining; that is, they do not require from the State of North Carolina any cash outlay; they do their own advertising, and depend on commissions from the sale of North Carolina lands: land holders in the State desiring to sell lands, pay the agent who causes the sale a commission, when the sale is actually made; no charge unless the land is sold. The fact that exceeding twenty agents are em-

ployed on this plan, some of them devoting their entire time to this work, is a clear proof that much money is being directed to the State and many acres of land sold. These agents in the Northern States have spent more money in advertising the State than this Bureau has cost the State since its establishment.

To more fully carry out our plan of advertising in the rural sections throughout the Northern States we have prepared two separate and complete exhibits in miniature, of every agricultural product, each variety of mineral, building stone, wood, etc. These exhibits when packed for shipment occupy only four large traveling cases made especially for them, and when displayed, they occupy a space exceeding twenty by one hundred feet. They are so constructed, that two persons can arrange them for exhibit in three hours, and can take them down and pack in one hour. In the fall of 1885, we visited ten fairs in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, entering in competition for gold medals and diplomas, to be awarded to the best exhibit from Southern or Western States seeking capital and settlers. The gold medals in the Immigration office will show that North Carolina was not second in a single instance. The preparation of the two exhibits and all expenses of visiting the ten fairs, cost only five hundred dollars. The fair managers were so well pleased with the display, and their visitors so much interested, that they made a special request that the exhibit be shown at the last fall fairs (1886), and volunteered to pay all expenses. We embraced the opportunity, and displayed at the fairs without a dollar's cost to the State. In visiting these expositions, we get Northern men who have recently located in the State to accompany the exhibit. They can do much good by meeting their kindred and friends and speaking to them, face to face, of the treatment received at the hands of North Carolinians. These settlers are anxious to accompany the exhibit, especially as we obtain for them free transportation.

There is hardly a county in the Northern States that has not one or more settlers in this State, and it has been no trouble to secure as representatives of this Department well-informed men

who came from the very counties where the fairs are held. The exhibit cases are so arranged and put together that they can be used for years to come without any further trouble or expense, except renewing a few perishable articles. The exhibits attract and interest the people to such an extent that they are anxious to obtain printed information about the State. We meet the people at their own homes where they have the time and opportunity to see and talk. I am convinced that the visiting of the county fairs does us, according to money expended, far more good than the exhibits made at large Expositions or State Fairs, where people are in such hurry and excitement that they do not take in or comprehend what they see.

State papers, published by our own native people and Northern settlers, have aided very materially by publishing from time to time descriptive articles of their respective sections.

OPERATIONS, SUCCESS AND AIMS.

In entering upon this work, it was understood that I was decidedly in favor of and would consent only to work for the introduction of a class of people that could and would be of considerable benefit to our State, either by distributing capital among the farmers, in making purchases of farming lands, water powers, mineral and timber lands and town lots, by purchasing building material, agricultural products and other articles produced by our people, and by the employment of native mechanics and laborers, or by lending their skill and energy towards developing our resources.

In order to best help our people and induce the better class of immigration to the State, we have seconded every effort made to build up in North Carolina such winter resorts as have made Aiken, S. C., Thomasville, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla., famous resorts for Northern invalids.

Some few who do not understand this work and the necessity on the part of the people to co-operate with us before success can be attained, have expressed an opinion that we have given special preference to particular sections, to the neglect of others. We

have seconded the efforts made by the people in every section of North Carolina, and stand ready to aid when co-operation is extended. We have never felt at liberty or thought that it was honest, right or just to turn people from the places, where by judicious work and advertising, on the part of the people of particular sections and particular railroads, to points where there are no efforts made on the part of the railroads or people. We have never spent a dollar of State money to advertise any particular section; such advertising has been done by the railroads and people; for instance, at Southern Pines, a place that is coming into prominence as a winter resort, the residents of Manly gave money and lands to have the section brought into notice and developed. The people were aided in their efforts by the Seaboard Air-Line Railroad officials in the most liberal way. We have only extended to them the aid that was due and just and which we were in duty bound to do.

Similar efforts are being made by the people around Newbern, aided by the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, and by the citizens in the section near Edenton, aided by the Norfolk Southern Railroad and the Albemarle Steam Navigation Company. We are aiding those people, and we expect, through their co-operation, to direct Northerners there during the winter, who will spend many thousand dollars every year.

The success that has followed these efforts has been much greater than was anticipated, considering the short period that we have been at work. During the present winter, five thousand people will stop in the State and spend, on an average, thirty dollars each, the larger part of this money going into the hands of farmers to pay for meats, poultry, eggs, butter and other supplies necessary to run hotels. The farmer expends the money for labor and the laborer passes it over to the merchant and tradesmen. Money brought in through this channel goes directly to the people and is very evenly divided among all classes.

Besides the money spent with the hotel proprietors, by the health and pleasure seekers and sportsmen, there is exceeding forty dollars a day spent with them by Northern men who are

seeking lands, homes and investments. We have had on an average, the year round, for the past twelve months, twenty such men in the State, and they spend about two dollars per day, making a total for the year of fourteen thousand six hundred dollars; besides the money spent at our hotels, a large amount goes to livery stable men for hire of conveyances, and a very large sum is paid to our State roads for transportation. We have no exact way of keeping posted as to the amount, but certainly not less than forty thousand dollars goes to the railway lines. Fifty thousand dollars has been expended in building material and to native mechanics for erecting houses for winter use. This gives to us a total amount placed into the hands of our own people, as follows:

To hotels from pleasure and health seekers.....	$150,000.00
To hotels from prospectors and land buyers.....	14,600.00
To livery-stable men about	3,000.00
To native lumbermen and mechanics	50,000.00
Total	$217,600.00

We do not count in this the amount expended with State railroads, as it goes into the hands of corporations, and not directly but indirectly into the hands of our own people. Neither do we estimate that every settler is worth to the State one thousand dollars each, for this is not actual money in the hands of the people, but an accession worth the sum named to the State and to the railroads. This is only a beginning in this line. Within a period less than five years, if efforts are made in this direction, exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars can be annually brought to our people. We learn from the way Florida has been built up and improved that it costs less to get permanent settlers by first inviting them to spend the winter months in the State than to use all our efforts towards inducing them to come down as actual settlers from the start; those coming to spend the winter are pleased with the State; they soon learn of the advantages in the way of cheap lands, mild and desirable climate.

I am sure that the people of North Carolina would be satisfied if during my official work for your Board, nothing had been accomplished other than directing the attention of Northern people to this State as a desirable winter resting place, and bringing direct to the people exceeding two hundred thousand dollars annually, exceeding four times as much as it costs to run every branch of work connected with the Agricultural Department, and the money to be spent for the industrial school, white and colored agricultual fairs, phosphate, coal and oyster surveys all thrown in. And as to the amount spent in this special work, the $217,000 exceeds it seventy times over; therefore, I am justified in saying, that if nothing more had been accomplished the verdict of the people would be, that this work of the Immigration Department was well worth the time, attention and means given by the Board and its officers; but this is not all the work accomplished or money directed to the State. People of means have been induced to come to North Carolina, who are opening up swamp lands that have for years yielded no tax to the State, but have been an eyesore and a health destroyer. Canals are being made, mines developed, factories established, water powers utilized and timber lands brought into use. The State's resources have been so thoroughly, honestly and fairly advertised that any town, city or railroad enterprise in the State has no trouble in disposing of bonds at and above par, and State securities (four per cent. bonds) have risen in the past four years from eighty-three cents on the dollar to their full face value. This state of prosperity has come to North Carolina just as prosperity and success comes to private enterprises, by the reawaked interest of our people in material progress, and by judicious, thorough and constant advertising. If we continue to prosper, if we want our public aud private securities to still be regarded as safe investments, we must continue to advertise.

It is absolutely impossible to keep trace of and point to all the results of this work. Advertising is done in a general way for the entire State; circulars of every section are sent out. Many people come in who have seen advertisements and re-

ceived circulars; they purchase lands and make investments without our knowledge. The territory is so large and the work has grown to such proportions that it is impossible for us to accompany prospectors. Those who come in are given a general letter of introduction or a special letter to some of our co-workers, furnished with low rate transportation and go forth over the State to seek homes for themselves; the prospectors purchase land, settle down and fall into the ways of our people, and in a short while even their nearest neighbors forget that they are new comers.

The class of settlers this Department has brought into the State are not loud-mouthed Northern politicians, but quiet working people, and few except those in their immediate vicinity are aware of their presence in the neighborhood. Many settlers have come into the State during the past two years, but their coming has been so quiet, steady and business like, and they have marched into ranks with our people in such a way as not to attract attention. We frequently meet men in our trips through the State who introduce themselves by saying: "You ought to know me, I saw you at a certain fair in the North; I came out, was pleased with the people and lands, and have bought me a farm and settled down." We say that it is impossible to keep track of all that has been done; but we have the satisfaction of knowing that North Carolina stands at the head of the column in the ranks of the Southern States, and is so acknowledged by every leading authority; and the South stands out to-day as the most promising section of the Union for those seeking desirable homes; this is a common expression in the business circles North. To-day I have received a circular from the largest newspaper advertising establishment in the world; it is headed: "The West gives way to the South—Dixie is becoming King in Wall Street." Read what the New York *Times* says in its financial article of November 21st, regarding the present and future of the South: "Only a casual glance over the daily dealings of the stock exchange shows how true this is; Southern securities make up the big figures that show total

transactions; there are many reasons for this change. * * * During the last six years a thousand million dollars have been added to the wealth of the old twelve Southern States. Nothing to compare with this has ever happened in the land before. * * * The South, after all its loss of blood and waste of wealth, has grown stronger than ever in the aristocratic ante-bellum days."

We repeat that the South stands out as the most inviting section of the Union to Northern Immigrants, and North Carolina is regarded as the most prosperous and energetic of the Southern States. The great agricultural journal of America, the *American Agriculturist*, admits as much in the following words: "North Carolina is a State that is progressing and developing faster than any other in the South, under the fostering care of a liberal and enterprising State Government."

In a private letter of recent date the chief editor, David W. Judd, says: "I will make it a point within the next few months to come down to North Carolina and devote several pages of the *American Agriculturist* to the development and progress of the State. I do this not only because it is due to you, but because we have so many subscribers where there is such a bright outlook for the future. You may be sure that we are very much interested in the efforts which you and others are making to develop the resources of the Old North State, which is certainly coming forward with great rapidity."

The Norfolk *Virginian*, a paper that is so located as to see the majority of people as they pass through Virginia on their way to North Carolina, admits as much by saying: "It was demonstrated in the *Virginian* of Sunday, both by figures and concessions of the Northern press, that the South has within the present year (1886) eclipsed any other section of the Union in development, but we are especially concerned as to the share of Virginia in future additions to her wealth of money, manufacturing possessions and persons. We therefore hail with satisfaction the reorganization of the Virginia Bureau of Immigration, with such a head as Maj. R. W. Nowland. It seems to us a serious omis-

sion in the last Legislature not to have made ample provision for such an organization. How much Mr. Patrick, the active Agent of North Carolina, has contributed to the growth of our sister State, it would be hard to overestimate."

Knowing that North Carolinians want direct information of actual work accomplished, we give a few figures showing the recent cash investments made in the State by persons coming from other States. This is only a small part of what has been done for the State, but we desire to quote results, where the money went into the hands of the agricultural classes:

Invested for farming lands	$189,600 00
" " Manufacturing property	182,500 00
" " Mining "	110,000 00
" " Town "	20,000 00
Total	$502,100 00

This money is brought in from outside of the State, placed into the hands of North Carolinians who have to pay if they desire to borrow, and receive if they desire to loan, eight per cent. interest. At this rate, the above amount is worth each year to our home people $40,168.00. The county and State receive from it at say a tax of six dollars on the one thousand dollars, $3,012.60 per year.

To sum up the amount received by our people annually:

Spent by Northern visitors and tourists, prospectors and home seekers	$217,600 00
Interest on $502,100.00, investment in lands, minerals, etc., etc	40,168 00
Tax on $502,100.00, investments in lands, minerals, etc	3,012 60
Total	$260,780 60

Estimating from the very safest standpoint we have a total of exceeding one-fourth of a million dollars. This amount will

come in from year to year and increase in volume each succeeding year. This result has been brought about with an annual expenditure of less than three thousand dollars, everything included, salaries, advertising, office expenses, visiting fairs, etc.

I feel that with the experience of four years' successful work, the knowledge of what the people need and want and the advantages we now have, much more can be done during the next two years than has been done in the past four years, and with renewed energy on the part of the Agricultural Board and its officers, North Carolina can still be leader in the grand march of progress.

It certainly should be gratifying to the members of the present Board to reflect that, starting as they did four years ago with many hindrances in the way, they have by a wise and progressive management, aided by the co-operation of an intelligent press and a wide-awake people, placed North Carolina before the world as the leading Southern State in the way of enterprise and progress.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. PATRICK,

General Agent of Immigration.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR

OF THE

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING JANUARY 1, 1887.

DOCUMENT NO. 7.] [SESSION 1887.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JANUARY 1, 1887.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, ALFRED M. SCALES,

Governor of North Carolina, ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Agriculture:

SIR: In response to your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Agricultural Experiment Station, during the two years ending January the 1st, 1887.

POISON ANALYSES AT THE STATION.

The General Assembly of 1885 made but one change in the requirements made of this office, and this was in the nature of an addition to its duties. This addition is contained in Chapter 335, Laws of 1885, and required the "Chemist of the State Department of Agriculture" to make analyses of *viscera*, etc., "whenever, at the Coroner's inquest held over the dead body of any person, it shall be ascertained, on the opinion of the County Superintendent of Health, or physician who may be employed as an expert in the investigation of the cause of the death of the deceased person, that the said person came to his or her death by any such poison, as in the opinion of such Superintendent of Health, or other physician, as may be employed as aforesaid, is susceptible of an analysis." This Act caused us to lose a great deal of valuable time during the past two years, all to no purpose whatever, as we shall show. Permit me to call your attention to some of the effects of this Act.

1. It requires the Department of Agriculture to provide a certain class of expert testimony for the counties, to be used in prosecuting their criminal cases, and thus violates that ancient principle of our form of government, which requires that each county shall pay all the expenses of prosecuting its own criminals.

2. It diverts a portion of the agricultural fund from its original and proper uses. To do this for the purpose of helping the counties prosecute their criminals, is certainly a new thing in our Constitution and laws.

The Constitution (Article 3, Section 17) says: "The General Assembly shall establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, under such regulations as best promote the agricultural interests of the State," etc. This the General Assembly of 1877 did, and along with other agencies they established an Agricultural Experiment Station, and required that the chief of this Station should be "an analyst skilled in agricultural chemistry" (The Code, Section 2196). It further says: "His salary shall be paid out of the funds of the Department of Agriculture." Section 2208 says: "All moneys arising from the tax on licenses shall be kept on a separate account by the Treasurer, as a fund for the exclusive use and benefit of the Department of Agriculture."

It cannot be believed that the Assembly of 1885 had any idea of the extent to which this special tax upon an agricultural commodity was to be diverted from these uses and wasted under this Act, in connection with criminal prosecutions in the counties, or how utterly worthless the Act was to accomplish the ends aimed at.

The agricultural fund, or what is the same thing, the men and material paid for by it and designed to be used in analysing fertilizers, composts, soils, etc., for North Carolina farmers, has been used under this Act, and by virtue of its command, to the amount of eighteen hundred and fifty dollars during the past two years. This has been done to the detriment of the regular work of the Experiment Station; it has

delayed the work of the farmers, and, in some cases, has caused dissatisfaction and even hardship among those entitled by law and established custom to the aid of the Station. And the remarkable part of it is, that this expenditure of the agricultural fund under this act has been to no purpose, even for the ends expected to be reached. It cost the agricultural fund eighteen hundred and fifty dollars to investigate seven cases of suspected poisoning and make five analyses of *viscera*, besides the loss of time and the dissatisfaction and disappointment of farmers and others entitled to the aid of the Station. But so useless were the analyses of the material, sent up under these circumstances, that there was no prosecution in six cases out of seven, and in the seventh the result showed that the analysis was entirely unnecessary to establish the innocence of the accused persons.

This memorandum record of the cases in which the Chemist was called in, will show this.

MEMORANDA—POISON CASES EXAMINED 1885-'86.

I. Stomach and contents of the late Slade Carter, of Hyde county; died suddenly, July ...., 1885. By Express—Dr. R. N. Cartwright, coroner; Dr. J. A. Mann, expert. The Coroner and expert physician say in their report: "We stated to the jury that we found no indications of poison, but they insisted that we should send you the stomach." The wife of the deceased was accused of poisoning him. Submitted to Attorney General whether the Chemist ought to analyze in this case. In his opinion, the Chemist had to do it, under the above Act, because the Coroner formally requested it. Absolutely nothing of a poisonous nature was found.

II. Stomach and part of heart, liver and intestines of the late Nathan Cheek, colored, aged 70 years and upwards. By Express. Died suddenly, and his wife was accused of poisoning him. Coroner's jury found that "he died of poisoning at the hands of his wife." Examined for all poisons and none found.

III. Stomach of the late Mrs. Vick, of Halifax county Sent by physician employed by the Coroner, who writes that "it was not the opinion of the expert that the woman came to her death by poison. The jury of inquest suspected that she was poisoned, and insisted on the stomach being removed and forwarded to you for analysis; but there were no sufficient grounds." Not sealed in the presence of any other physician, as required by the law. In accordance with the advice of the Attorny General, the case was dismissed.

IV. Stomach and contents, of Clabe Cooper, colored, who died suddenly after a drunken debauch. *Post mortem* by order of the Solicitor; no Coroner present, and no evidence suggesting poisoning. Dismissed for same reasons as last, and others.

V. Stomach and contents, of Wm. Lawrence, of Orange county. Died with distinct symptoms and appearances of strychnia poisoning. All physicians agreed to this. Testimony that he had attempted to commit suicide by taking poison—that he took a powder before he was taken sick, etc. Wife and man accused. Analyzed and found small amount of strychnia. It appeared that the Chemist's evidence was not needed to prove death by strychnia. Accused acquitted promptly.

VI. Contents of stomach and bowels of Alonzo Paine, colored "Indian doctor," from Bertie county. Died suddenly with convulsions after taking quinine, beer, morphine (hypodermically), chloralhydrate, and, probably, mustard. Wife and accomplice accused without any evidence. The Coroner and expert thought he had tetanic spasm, indicating strychnia. The contents, described, were in an advanced stage of decomposition. Analyzed and found nothing.

VII. Stomach of a four months old colored child, from New Hanover county. Laudanum supposed to have been administered by a fourteen or fifteen-years-old colored girl, to keep the child quiet, while the mother was at church. A physician made the *post mortem*, at the request of the Coroner (not present), and sent the stomach to the Chemist. Received in an advanced stage of decomposition. Nothing found.

There is absolutely nothing to show that a single one of these cases needed to be chemically analyzed at such an expense of time and means, and at such sacrifice of other work as was necessary in five cases out of seven.

During the two years, the Chemist had to devote twenty-four weeks, or six months, one-fourth of his whole time, to examining these "supposed" poison cases.

As the chemical analysis costs the county nothing, and the endorsement of only one man is required in order to send the case to the Chemist, this law acts as a premium upon suspicion and an encouragement to the superstitious and ignorant to bring these grave charges, generally against those nearest related to the deceased—charges which, from their very nature, are most difficult to be refuted and most destructive of the good name of those usually falsely accused.

This is the practical *modus operandi* of such cases:—A man dies suddenly. An ignorant or malicious person suggests poisoning as the cause.

The jury regard themselves as powerless to declare that he did *not* die of poisoning. It costs the county nothing, and they demand that the Chemist make an analysis to satisfy

the neighborhood gossip. The body is exhumed, the doctor yields to what appears to be the will of the neighborhood, and removes the *viscera* after they are in an advanced state of decomposition, and sends them by express to the Chemist.

Immediately all the more important State work at the Station which all farmers are more or less interested in, must stop, and the time of the chief officer of the Station is devoted for weeks to proving that the base suspicions of the ignorant or malicious are ungrounded. Such are the abuses of this system.

The Department of Agriculture is required to employ a Chemist "skilled in agricultural chemistry." This kind of skill is as different from the skill of the toxicologist as it well can be. The two occupations are utterly inconsistent and conflicting, both from the business and the professional point of view. The Chemist of the Experiment Station is charged with many important duties. He analyzes, or supervises the work of analyzing, all the fertilizers, chemicals, composts and marls, etc., required by the interest of the farming public, and he directs the Experiment Farm and connected Weather Station and State Weather Service. So extensive have become the demands made upon this office by the public that the Board of Agriculture have allowed the head of the office five educated and trained assistants, besides attendants and laborers, to execute the necessary work. The Signal Office U. S. A. has detailed an experienced Signal Officer, in addition, to assist him. The Chemist at the head of the office is made responsible for the work and expenses of all these men. Poison analyses require the person who would perform them to seclude himself for the time and give his whole time and thought to the subject, which often requires several weeks for its completion. It is perfectly apparent, therefore, that to require one man to perform all these duties satisfactorily, is to require an impossibility, and is certain to result in a bad work, or neglect of the State's interests at some point.

If the State must make provision for such analyses, in properly prepared cases, as it probably should, then I respect-

fully suggest to your Excellency that this law be changed so that your Excellency may appoint a specially qualified and trained chemist who shall hold himself at all times ready to perform such work, and who shall be paid by the counties, as other witnesses are paid, a moderate fixed sum for his services. The proper provisions should be made for preparing and forwarding with due care the *viscera*, or other material, in cases adjudged by proper authority to require an analysis. If it is necessary to utilize the existing laboratory of the Department, it might be ordered that the said chemist should have a laboratory-room and other facilities in the building of the Department of Agriculture, and that this Department might employ and pay him enough to retain him, when toxicological work did not require his attention, so that he would always be in readiness for performing this work. I respectfully urge you to so recommend to the Legislature, to the end that this office may be relieved of this, at present, useless and destructive business.

EXPERIMENT FARM.

By the establishment of the Experiment Farm the Agricultural Experiment Station was made the complete institution contemplated by the law organizing it.

This institution was to have two arms or agencies—first, it is to be a bureau to control fertilizers, and secondly, it is to be an Agricultural Experiment Station of the broadest type. It is worth while to quote this section as a whole:

"Sec. 2196. Establishment of an Agricultural and Fertilizer Control Station; duties of the Chemist.

"The Department of Agriculture shall establish an Agricultural Experiment and Fertilizer Control Station, who shall employ an analyst skilled in agricultural chemistry.

"It shall be the duty of the said Chemist to analyze such fertilizers and products as may be required by the Department of Agriculture, and to aid so far as practicable in suppressing fraud in the sale of commercial fertilizers.

"He shall, also, under the directions of the said Department, carry on experiments on the nutrition and growth of plants, with a view to ascertain what fertilizers are best suited to the various crops of the State; and whether other crops may not be advantageously grown on its soils, and shall carry on such investigations as the said Department may direct. He shall make regular reports to the said Department of all analyses and experiments made, which shall be furnished when deemed useful, to such newspapers as will publish the same. His salary shall be paid out of the funds of the Department of Agriculture."

In respect to the law establishing it, this is the broadest institution of this kind in this country.

In each biennial report to the Board since 1880 the Director has quoted this law, and has urged the immediate establishment of the Experiment Farm in these words:

"This law thus distinctly provides for practical farm experiments by your State Chemist. But how is the Chemist to perform his duty? At present he has no effectual means whatever, of doing so. We believe that the time has now arrived when this work can and ought to be started. Our other arrangements are all complete. The expenditures upon the agricultural building are at an end. Our people expect progress of us. We have no right to stand back from any work which we are thus authorized to do, and which will tend to promote the progress of agriculture in the State, if the means are at hand to do it."

The above Section of The Code says: "The Department of Agriculture shall establish an Agricultural Experiment and Fertilizer Control Station, and shall employ an analyst, skilled in agricultural chemistry." That is, this agency, or bureau, which was to be established, was to have two general purposes. It was to be a place where scientific experiments having a direct, practical bearing upon agriculture, were to be made. This purpose is more fully elaborated in the sentence, "He shall, also, under the direc-

tion of said Department, carry on experiments on the nutrition and growth of plants," etc.

The other purpose of the Station, the control of the trade in fertilizers, is further defined by the words, "It shall be the duty of said Chemist to analyze such fertilizers and products as may be required by the Department of Agriculture, and to aid, as far as practicable, in suppressing fraud in the sale of commercial fertilizers."

The second purpose has been accomplished from the beginning of the Station's existence. The first one, the Department considered itself unprepared to accomplish until the past year. For this purpose, land, buildings and a more extensive equipment were required than the Board of Agriculture thought they had the means to provide before. Other matters, some of them required by law, and some suggested by the needs of the hour, such as the exhibitions at the great international expositions; premiums for our home agricultural fairs; the examination and surveys of deposits of useful minerals, as of coal and phosphates; the propagation and the introduction of new species of fish; publishing great numbers of books and maps illustrative of the State, etc., absorbed all the available funds of the Department.

So it was that the first purpose of the Station had to remain unaccomplished for eight years. But now, this purpose, necessarily slow of accomplishment even when started, bids fair to be attained before the first ten years of the existence of the Station are fully spent.

The Experiment Farm is located northwest of Raleigh one and a half miles, adjoining the State fair grounds. The State Agricultural Society gave the use of about twenty-five acres of land, and the Board of Agriculture purchased ten acres additional at $50.00 per acre.

The soil is in many respects well adapted to the purposes of experiment. During the year 1886, a modest start has been made. The experimental ground has been carefully examined, laid off and drained, and roads and walks made.

The most necessary buildings have been erected on the land which the Board owns. The year has been chiefly taken up with this work of preparation. By the aid of the Penitentiary authorities we were able to obtain a force of convicts for a short time, and the preliminary work of grading and grubbing was done rapidly and effectually. The Board of Agriculture has expressed its gratitude to the Penitentiary Board for this very valuable assistance.

This is to be a strictly scientific station, not a "model farm." No more land will be cultivated than is necessary for obtaining accurate results, and not a dollar will be spent for mere ornament or show. It is to be simply a field laboratory. The Station will have thus a chemical laboratory in doors, at the Agricultural Department Building, and a laboratory in the plant house and in the field at the Experiment Farm. In the chemical laboratory analyses of fertilizers, soils, marls, composts, feeding-stuffs, etc., will be made as heretofore. In the field and plant house laboratory experiments will be made, in the language of The Code, "on the nutrition and growth of plants, with a view to ascertain what fertilizers are best suited to the various crops of the State," on "new agricultural industries adapted to the various climates and soils of this State," on "the subject of drainage and irrigation," on "the diseases of cattle and other domestic animals," "relating to the ravages of insects, and the methods of their abatement," and "such other investigations as the said department may direct." (See The Code, sections 2189 and 2195).

The whole of the land has been put under one enclosure with the Fair Grounds. A small building, to contain a work room, tool room, the weather station and a glass plant house, has been built. The plant house is of the most improved pattern, and will be heated and ventilated by means of the best appliances. In it the most important work of the Experiment Farm will be conducted. A suitable neat cottage has been built, and a barn and stable is in process of erection.

The Experiment Farm will, by the next Spring, be reasonably well equipped, and ready for real work. North Carolina farmers will rejoice at this step of progress, and it is to be hoped that the Station, in its complete form, will receive their renewed support and encouragement.

THE WEATHER SERVICE.

The Board of Agriculture, at its July meeting, resolved, if the facilities could be obtained, to establish a fully equipped Weather Station in connection with the Experiment Station. They found that a great deal of the work of such a station was being done at the farm already, and that the full duties of a Weather Station could be easily discharged by its existing agencies with some help, which it was expected could be obtained from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

The Commissioner of Agriculture was instructed to lay the petition of the Board for assistance before the Chief Signal Officer, and the Director of the Station was instructed to organize the Weather Station as soon as the necessary means were obtained.

General W. B. Hazen, the Chief Signal Officer, gave a prompt and favorable reply to the petition of the Board and promised them the assistance of an experienced weather observer, the equipment of one full Signal Station, with a sufficient supply of blanks, forms, &c.

The Weather Station started operations at the Experiment Farm on the first of December. The meteorological work, formerly conducted at the farm, included studies of the air and soil temperatures, the moisture in the soil and a record of sunshine. To this has now been added the regular work of a full Signal Station.

As soon as it was ascertained that a Weather Station could be had at the farm, the question arose, why not extend the benefits of a weather service to all portions of the State, or to

as many of its people as can be reached with reasonable promptness by telegraph and by mail?

As this is a comparatively new enterprise, some explanations of its workings and results will be in place. A State weather service has a two-fold duty:

1st. The collection of accurate, detailed weather statistics for the territory of a State; and 2d, the dissemination of practical information, weather "indications," and frost or cold-wave warnings.

Success in the profession of farming is more dependent upon the weather than upon anything else. Farmers are, as a class, more interested in the weather than any other men, and forecasts of the weather for 24 or 48 hours ahead will determine the commonest every-day operations on the farm.

Besides these ordinary benefits, which everybody will appreciate, North Carolina has unusually large interests in crops which frost and freezes can destroy, and which may be saved if only a half a day's warning of cold is given. Our tobacco, truck and fruit interests have been frequently damaged, or destroyed to the extent of from one-fourth to one-half of the whole, by sudden frosts or freezes, of which our farmers had no warnings.

It would seem eminently appropriate that the Agricultural Department of the State should undertake to collect these statistics and to give out this important information. Through the Agency of the Agricultural Experiment Station the Department has undertaken this work, and intends to push it just as far as the facilities of communication will permit.

Some of the immediate benefits of the State Weather Service may only be briefly touched upon here.

1. It will bring the benefits of the weather "indications," storm warnings, flood warnings, "farmers' bulletins," etc., of the United States Signal Office, to bear directly upon the interests and daily lives of a great many of our people. If the system is carried out, as we desire it shall be, after a sufficient time for organization and experience, it will bring the knowledge

of an expected cold-wave, for example, twelve hours in advance of the cold-wave, to all the people of the State who are within six hours time, by the ordinary means of communication, of one of our branch signal stations. We have already 31 State Signal Stations, fully equipped with flags, besides two U. S. Signal Stations (Wilmington and Charlotte) and 134 partially equipped, making a total of 167 places in this State which now receive the daily and special weather warnings.

We desire to have such a fully equipped signal station at all telegraph stations six miles and over apart. This is what we are striving to attain; but it is evident that it will take a considerable time and a very general assistance from the public at large, the towns, the railroad and telegraph companies, before this can be accomplished.

At present all the railroads in the State are co-operating with the State in the extension of this work. The managers and superintendents of railroads operating in North Carolina were, without exception, prompt to appreciate the advantages which would follow to their lines and their patrons from the distribution and publication of the weather warnings. The railroad lines named below receive the weather and temperature and cold-wave warnings from our signal service, and use them on their own account, and for the benefit of their business. Besides the general benefits to traffic of all kinds and the great, though indirect, benefits to the railroads, resulting from the benefits to agriculture, they have found the warnings of material advantage in shipping perishable freight, in loading flat cars, in dispatching their trains, and in many other ways.

For their intelligent appreciation of this matter, and for their public spirit in co-operating with us, the State Weather Service is under great obligations to the gentlemen named below in connection with their railroads:

The Seaboard Air-Line system, comprising the Raleigh & Gaston division, Raleigh & Augusta division, and the Caro-

lina Central division, with 44 stations, Major John C. Winder, General Manager; the Piedmont Air-Line system, Mr. E. B. Thomas, General Manager, Washington, comprising the Richmond & Danville division, with 15 stations, Mr. W. H. Green, Superintendent, Richmond; the North Carolina division with 14 stations, Col. A. B. Andrews, Superintendent, Raleigh; the Western North Carolina division with 25 stations, Major V. E. McBee, Superintendent, Asheville; the Charlotte & Columbia division, four stations, Colonel T. R. Talcott, Superintendent, Columbia, S. C.; the Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line, three stations, Colonel Edmund Berkeley, Superintendent, Atlanta, Ga.; the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad with 6 stations, Mr. Washington Bryan, President, Newbern, N. C.; the Atlantic Coast Line and branches with 32 stations, Mr. H. Walters, General Manager, and Mr. J. R. Kenly, Superintendent Transportation, Wilmington, N. C.; the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad with 16 stations, Colonel Julius A. Gray, President, and Major J. W. Fry, Superintendent, Greensboro, N. C.; the Norfolk Southern Railroad with 3 stations, Mr. M. K. King, President, Norfolk, Va.; the Tarboro, Greenville & Washington Telegraph Company with 2 stations, Mr. W. E. Fountain, Manager, Tarboro.

This is a total of 165 stations in North Carolina reached by means of these lines.

2. The Weather Service will be the means of securing a much better knowledge of the meteorology of our State, which will be valuable in more ways than can be named here.

3. It will give the people of all parts of the State reliable standards for temperature, rainfall, humidity, wind-velocity, etc., which are sources of varied, useful information.

4. It will put within the reach of local agricultural clubs and individual farmers the means of accurate observations upon the relations of the weather to our crops. Without a weather record in figures, our conceptions of what the weather was during any particular season are sure to be very unreliable.

5. It will educate the people at large on the subjects in science which have the most important bearing upon their interests, comfort and lives.

Wherever possible we are connecting the local observing stations with schools, so that their teachers and pupils may be induced to form habits of observing these interesting natural phenomena.

As the State Weather Service is a purely voluntary association, without available funds for the purchase of meteorological instruments, we find it necessary to appeal to the generosity and public spirit of representative citizens in each town and community where we hope to establish a local observing station. Agreeable to our expectations, and much to the credit of the friends of the service, these appeals have met with prompt and ready responses in nearly every case.

In carrying out this part of the work, we have established and will have regularly at work on the 1st of January, twenty-five State observing stations fully equipped and three partially equipped, scattered all over the State.

The full equipment costs from twenty-five to thirty dollars. This marked and early success is an encouraging testimonial to the public spirit of our citizens and the best evidence of the interest taken in this subject.

All the United States Signal Observers within or near the borders of our territory have been ordered by the Chief Signal Officer to co-operate with us in this work, and eleven stations have already commenced to transmit monthly copies of their meteorological reports to us.

We shall also receive reports from a number of Cotton Belt observers in North Carolina and the adjacent States. These observers make special observations during the growing season of the cotton crop.

With the stations already established and equipped, we will have thirty-nine observers reporting to us in January next. The meteorological reports from all stations comprising the North Carolina Weather Service and these corresponding

stations, will be consolidated, verified and corrected at this office, and printed in one general report each month, in THE BULLETIN of the Department of Agriculture.

THE FERTILIZER CONTROL.

A chemical control of the trade in commercial fertilizers was the second leading purpose of the Station. (See The Code, Section 2196).

The system of fertilizer control outlined in our laws (sections 2190–6, is based upon two simple principles: first, the license of the manufacturer to sell a brand or article of a guaranteed composition and grade; second, the inspection and analysis of all fertilizers, when licensed, to see that this guarantee is sustained. The first requirement involves a formal and exact announcement by the manufacturer of what he proposes to sell. No particular grade or composition is named in our law, but the Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to admit to competition in the trade of the State every description or grade of article which can be reasonably supposed to meet the wants of any crop or farm.

From the nature of a fertilizer, its purchaser cannot judge of its character or richness, as the purchaser of sugar or salt can of the quality of those articles. The farmer must call in the help of the chemist to dissect the sample, weigh its valuable ingredients and estimate its worth. It is just this that the State has provided shall be done for all of its agriculturists through the Experiment Station.

Under this control the trade in fertilizers has continued in a healthy state during the past two years. The following table shows the number and description of fertilizers licensed to be sold in North Carolina during the years 1881 to 1886, inclusive:

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
"Acid phosphates," or simple superphosphates, ...	8	10	11	7	9	11
Superphosphates with potash, . .	9	15	15	10	10	9
Ammoniated superphosphates, . .	40	55	61	59	63	66

Natural guanos,	1	3	2	3	2	3
Agricultural lime,	1	1	2	1	1	1
Specialties,	...	2	1	...	...	...
	59	86	92	80	85	90

Where did these fertilizers come from? In compiling the next table, we have ascertained, as far as possible, where each brand sold in the State in each of the years from 1880 to 1886, inclusive, was manufactured, and have credited it to that State.

WHERE THE FERTILIZERS ARE MANUFACTURED.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Massachusetts,	2	3	...	2	2	3	1
Connecticut,	1	2	2	4	3	3	1
New York,	3	6	5	3	2	4	3
New Jersey,	3	3	1	1	1	2	3
Delaware,	2	2	2	2	2	4	4
Maryland,	21	25	45	42	30	31	35
Pennsylvania,	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Virginia,	7	9	15	17	20	18	21
North Carolina,	3	3	6	6	8	9	10
South Carolina,	5	6	9	14	12	11	11
Totals,	47	59	86	92	80	85	90

It is gratifying to note that North Carolina has at least made a beginning at the business of manufacturing her own manures.

The average composition of the ammoniated superphosphates with potash (so-called complete fertilizers), for each year, was as follows:

AMMONIATED SUPERPHOSPHATES, WITH POTASH.

	Average in					
	1880.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Available phosphoric acid,	7.40	8.91	8.59	8.15	9.13	8.69
Ammonia,	2.70	2.60	2.33	2.67	2.65	2.53
Potash,	1.30	1.82	2.18	2.13	2.34	2.30
Valuation on the 1886 basis,	$21.04	23.51	22.53	22.90	24 52	23.44

In calculating the valuations, the same figures have been applied to the average analysis of each year for the purpose of comparing them. These figures prove forcibly that there has been a gradual but steady improvement in the quality of this kind of fertilizer from 1880 to 1886. By the same analyses the average per cent. of available phosphoric acid has increased from 7.40 in 1880 to 9.13 in 1885, and 8.69 in 1886; the average per cent. of potash has increased from 1.30 in 1880 to 2.30 in 1886, while the per cent. of ammonia remains remarkably near one figure for all the years except 1883, when ammoniates were unusually scarce. Thus the valuation of the average fertilizer, using the prices of 1886 for all analyses alike, has, with a few fluctuations, steadily climbed up from $21.04 per ton in 1880, to $24.52 per ton in 1885, and $23.44 in 1886. The most remarkable thing is that during this period, 1880 to 1886, the actual cash prices paid by North Carolina farmers for these fertilizers has decreased 25 per cent., while the quality or grade has improved 14 per cent. This means that North Carolina farmers could get in 1886 for three millions of dollars what they had to pay four millions for in 1880—yes, and get an article one-seventh better than the 1880 article was.

GENERAL WORK.

The following list shows the number and character of analyses made during the years 1885 and 1886:

Articles Analyzed.	1885.	1886.
Fertilizers,	190	223
Composts,	7	6
Marls,	53	37
Phosphates,	24	12
Soils,	13	147
Potash salts,	7	8
Cotton seed products,	12	7
Dissolved bone and bone meal,	5	1
Ammoniates, animal,	8	6
Ammoniates, chemical,	2	1
Muck,	1	1

Insects,	2	1
Grasses,	.....	1
Food-stuffs and health analyses,	9	3
Feeding-stuffs,	4	4
Minerals identified,	95	23
Gas-lime and ashes,	.....	4
Miscellaneous chemicals,	2	6
Gold ores, iron ores, gypsum, graphite, &c.,	22	16
Waters, health analyses,	16	23
Waters, mineral analyses,	34	25
Coals,	15	1
	521	556

PUBLICATIONS.

The following publications were made by the Experiment Station, under the direction of the Board, during the years 1885 and 1886.

DURING 1885.

Name.	*No. Copies.*
Bulletin No. 1, partial Spring analyses of fertilizers,	5,000
Report for 1884 (250 copies of which were bound),	10,000
Bulletin No. 2, Spring analyses of fertilizers, complete,	10,000
" " 3, Fall analyses of fertilizers, partial,	500
" " 4, Analyses of composts, fertilizing materials, &c.,	500
" " 5, Fall analyses of fertilizers, partial,	500
" " 6, Diseases of stock, insects, &c.,	500
" " 7, "What the valuations of fertilizers mean,"	2 000

DURING 1886.

Name.	*No. Copies.*
Report for 1885 (100 bound),	6 000

The Bulletin of the Department, which has been published regularly during the past year, has taken the place of the smaller separate publications of the previous year.

Nearly all of the above have been mailed to farmers and other citizens who have applied for them, and but few remain on hand. Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. DABNEY, JR.,

Director North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1887.

REPORT

ON THE

WATERS OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR POSSIBILITIES FOR

OYSTER CULTURE;

TOGETHER WITH THE RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE SURVEYS DIRECTED BY THE RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, RATIFIED MARCH 11, 1885.

BY

LIEUTENANT FRANCIS WINSLOW,

UNITED STATES NAVY.

NORTH CAROLINA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 1, 1887.

To His Excellency the Hon. A. M. SCALES,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the waters of North Carolina with reference to the cultivation of oysters, together with the results of the survey of the oyster beds, so far as it has progressed.

The first portion of the report contains a detailed description of the methods employed and of the ground examined.

The second portion comprises a summary of the results and information obtained, together with certain recommendations based upon the experiences of other States and countries, to which I respectfully call your particular attention.

With the hope that the matter contained in the report will prove both of interest and value to the people of North Carolina, I am,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS WINSLOW,
Lieutenant U. S. Navy.

PREFACE.

The survey of the oyster beds of North Carolina has been prosecuted by the Department of Agriculture under authority of the following resolution of the General Assembly:

RESOLUTION IN REGARD TO THE OYSTER INDUSTRY OF THE STATE.

PREAMBLE. *Whereas*, It is necessary for the furtherance of the oyster interest of this State that the areas and positions of the natural oyster beds and private oyster gardens should be accurately known and located; *And, whereas*, It is probable that a better knowledge of the present condition of our shell fish industries would conduce to the future benefit of the people of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Board of Agriculture shall cause to be made a survey of said natural oyster beds and private oyster gardens, together with an examination of the waters of the State with reference to the possibilities for the culture of shell fish, and shall report upon the same to the next session of the General Assembly of North Carolina. And his Excellency, the Governor, is hereby requested to ask the Federal Government to detail some person of the public service who is an expert in these matters, to make the necessary surveys: *Provided*, That the expenses entailed by this resolution shall be in the discretion of the Board of Agriculture.

Ratified this the 11th day of March, 1885.

My own connection with this examination by the State is sufficiently explained by the resolution, I having been directed by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to render his Excellency, the Governor, such assistance as was in my power.

Subsequently, when the Superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey determined to put a party in the field to co-operate with the authorities of the State, I was assigned to the charge of that party and command of the vessel detailed, in addition to my other duties. Having thus had the direction of all operations, I have been enabled to so co-relate them that the survey has been accomplished at a very moderate expense, the entire cost to the State on December 1st, having been but $1,914.84. This could not have been accomplished, however, had not the valuable assistance of the Coast Survey been secured; and the State is under great obligations to Mr. F. M. Thorn, the Superintendent of that Survey, for his cordial and valuable co-operation in the work.

I am also greatly indebted to the Johns Hopkins University for the loan of their steam launch, which has been of great service, and which was furnished without charge.

To Mr. John W. Evans, Clerk of the Superior Court of Dare County; to Mr. J. H. Wahab, Clerk of the Superior Court, and Mr. Alexander Berry, Register of Deeds, of Hyde County; to Mr. John D. Davis, Clerk of the Superior Court of Carteret County, and to Mr. A. C. Huggins, Clerk of the Superior Court of Onslow County, I am not only under obligations for many courtesies shown me personally, but also for the very liberal reductions they have made in their fees for furnishing copies of the oyster licenses on file in their offices.

I am indebted for courtesies and assistance to so many other citizens of the seaboard counties that their very number prevents my mentioning them more particularly; but their many kindnesses to me and those associated with me in the work, and the very valuable assistance they have frequently rendered the Survey, is none the less appreciated and remembered. To my companions and subordinates on board the Scoresby, to whose industry is owing the large amount of work accomplished, and especially to Ensign Jas. C. Drake, U. S. Navy, Assistant U. S. C. and G. Survey, to whose zeal and good judgment much of our success is due, I am under obligations which no one but

myself can appreciate, and to which I now take great pleasure in testifying.

The preparation of the report was deferred until the last possible moment in order that it might be based upon as full information as could be obtained. The collection and arrangement of the field notes has, therefore, been somewhat hurried, and it is possible that some few errors of figures or statements may be found in the following pages. Important calculations and features have all been verified, however, and the general accuracy of the determinations may be relied upon.

The results of the examination, so far as it has progressed, are given in the following pages. Had not the season been unusually inclement and unhealthy, much more would have been accomplished; but enough has been achieved to justify every assertion made in the body of the report, and to furnish reliable data for those who wish to engage in oyster culture. It was with the hope that many would be induced to enter into such enterprises that much of what follows has been written. And if extensive oyster culture can be made an accomplished fact in the waters of North Carolina, the object, both of the Survey and of this report, will have been accomplished.

FRANCIS WINSLOW,
Lieutenant U. S. N.

REPORT

ON THE

WATERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DOCUMENT No. 7.] [Session 1887.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT ON THE WATERS OF NORTH CAROLINA, WITH REFERENCE TO THE CULTIVATION OF OYSTERS, TOGETHER WITH THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY OF THE OYSTER BEDS.

THE AREA EXAMINED.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The waters subject to the jurisdiction of the State of North Carolina consist mainly of twelve Sounds, extending and connected with each other along the coast from the Virginia line, in Lat. 36° 33′ N. to the Cape Fear River, in Lat. 34° 53′ N. In the order in which they occur from north to south they are Currituck, Albemarle, Croatan, Roanoke, Pamplico, Core, Bogue, Stump, Topsail, Middle, Masonboro and Myrtle Sounds. Between Bogue and Stump Sounds are four estuaries, known as Bogue, Bear, Brown and New Inlets. Between Core and Bogue Sounds is another estuary, forming the harbor of Beaufort, and the Cape Fear River expands at its mouth so as to form another. The difference in latitude, over two and one-half degrees, between the most northerly and southerly of these sounds indicates considerable climatic difference; but the area upon which oysters can live is considerably within the northern extreme, and the climate, consequently, so far as it affects molluscan life, may be considered uniform. Currituck and Albemarle Sounds are excluded from consideration, as they are practically of fresh water. Albemarle Sound, however, receiving as it does the waters of several large rivers and containing within its own limits 5,631,400,000 tons of fresh water, whose only outlet is Pamplico Sound, exercises an important influence upon all forms of life in the latter body; and occasions will arise in the future as in the past, when that influence will be so great as to be destructive to the organisms existing about the head of the Sound.

Croatan Sound, through which most of Albemarle's waters find their way, is about eight miles long and from two to four miles broad, with a general depth of water of from eight to ten feet. Only small creeks, draining the adjacent lands, empty into it; but the influence of Albemarle Sound is usually too great to permit the existence of oysters except about the lower, southern limit, near the Roanoke Marshes light house.

Roanoke Sound, separated from Croatan by Roanoke Island, is a narrow body of water, eight miles long and from one-half mile to two miles wide. The greater part of this area is a shoal with but from one to three feet of water on it; but a narrow channel extends along the Roanoke Island shore with a greater depth of water. The shallowness of the Sound prevents the flow of a very large amount of fresh water from Albemarle Sound, and the proximity of Oregon Inlet to the southern limit causes a sufficient amount of sea water to enter to overcome any tendency towards low specific gravity. Hence, oysters extend throughout the Sound wherever the water is sufficiently deep to protect them from the extremes of heat and cold they are likely to encounter in this region. The area of Roanoke Sound is 21,608 acres; of Croatan Sound, 26,751 acres.

Pamplico Sound lies south of Croatan and Roanoke Sounds, and is an enormous sheet of land-locked water, comprising, with its tributaries, an area of 1,149,464 acres. It is bounded on the east and protected from the sea by a narrow strip of sand beach called the "Banks," while on the west it washes the shores of the counties of Dare, Hyde and Pamplico. It extends in a northeasterly and south-westerly direction sixty miles, and is from fifteen to twenty miles wide. Numerous creeks and two large rivers, the Pamplico and Neuse, together with Albemarle Sound, pour fresh water over this area, while Oregon, New, Hatteras and Ocracoke Inlets and Core Sound admit the salt, oceanic waters. The depth of water varies considerably, the least lying, naturally, along the shores. Several long shoals, notably the Brant Island and Bluff Point shoals, over which but seven and ten feet of water are found, make out nearly across the Sound; but the

general depth is from fifteen to twenty feet, and in a few places twenty-six feet. In the deep water, the bottom is soft; but in the neighborhood of the shoals and shores it becomes harder, consisting of sticky mud or sand. There are no rocks, other than "oyster rocks," in this or any of the other Sounds.

The inlets, or openings in the "Banks," through which connection is made with the sea, are excellently spaced along the eastern boundary of the Sound. At the head, where the influence of Albemarle Sound is greatest, two openings, Oregon and New Inlets, occur within eight miles of each other. While these openings are both small, yet a sufficient amount of sea water is admitted to temper the extreme freshness that would otherwise prevent the growth of shell fish. Occasionally, in the extreme northern part of the Sound, after heavy freshets, the water will become too fresh and oysters will either perish or be greatly impaired in quality; but this occurs rarely, and under the normal circumstances the inlets afford quite a sufficient supply of salt water.

From New Inlet the coast is unbroken for about thirty-five miles; but opposite this stretch there is no considerable influx of fresh water, and the absence of an inlet does not disadvantageously affect the oysters growing in the locality. In the southern part of the Sound, where the influence of the large rivers and creeks is greatest, two large openings, known as Ocracoke and Hatteras Inlets, occur within fifteen miles of each other. In addition there is more or less salt or brackish water flowing in from Core Sound.

The average density of the water is 1.0115, which, however, varies greatly with the locality, weather and season of the year. The currents, except in the neighborhood of the inlets, and at the head of the Sound, are sluggish and influenced greatly by the wind. The general set is to the northward and eastward or southward and westward, with the wind, and with a velocity of from one-quarter to one-half mile per hour.

Core Sound extends from the southeastern extremity of Pamplico Sound to the harbor of Beaufort. It is a long, narrow and shallow sheet of water, thirty-one miles long and about

two and a half miles broad. Its area, including its several tributaries, is 83,472 acres. While the water is generally shoal, the depth varies from one to ten feet in different parts of the Sound; the average depth is about three to four feet, and not more than five feet can be relied upon for purposes of navigation. The shoalest water lies along the eastern or "Banks" shore. Numerous estuaries make out of this Sound to the westward, all of which, as does the Sound itself, receive considerable quantities of fresh water. Brackish water also enters the Sound at its junction with Pamplico. The salt water is derived from the flow into Beaufort harbor, that inlet being connected with, and properly a part of, Core Sound. The strength and direction of the currents are mainly influenced by the force and direction of the prevailing winds, which are from the southward and westward and northward and eastward. A southerly wind will lower the water and a northerly and easterly wind raise it; but while the height of the water and velocity of the current is greatly influenced, the density of the water remains practically the same. The average current is about one-half knot per hour, setting to the northward or southward with the wind. The average density is 1.0176. The bottom is generally sandy and firm, and covered more or less with grass and sponges, the former predominating. In the deeper water, both in the Sound and tributaries, muddy bottoms are found; but this area is inconsiderable. The climate is mild and ice seldom forms over the entire body of water. The heat of the summer months is great, however, and has rather too stimulating an effect upon molluscan life. The Sound is too shallow and too well protected for the gales to have any serious influence upon shell-fish, except on the shallow bank along the eastern border.

Bogue Sound is a sheet of water separated from Core Sound only by the inlet which forms the harbor of Beaufort. It is similar in its general aspects to Core Sound except in the depth of water, which is less. The Sound extends in an easterly and westerly direction and is about twenty miles long by two miles wide, containing with its tributaries an area of 21,997 acres.

The depth of water varies from one and two feet to five and six, but is generally not over two and a-half feet, except along the northern shore. Several small, fresh water streams empty into the Sound, but the principal supply of fresh water is derived from the drainage of the adjacent lands. Salt water is admitted from Beaufort harbor at the eastern end and Bogue Inlet at the western end. The currents are tidal and sluggish, but are influenced considerably by the force and direction of the wind. The average density of the water is 1.0203. The bottom is sandy with a light covering of mud, and large quantities of grass and sponge grow over it, except in the deep spots. The climate is mild, but very warm in summer, and the shelter afforded by the high wooded banks and shores prevents the strong southwesterly winds which prevail, from effecting anything of consequence.

Beyond Bogue Sound, the survey has not yet progressed sufficiently to justify more than a general description of the remaining area.

The coast from Bogue Inlet to the southward is low and fringed by the narrow, shallow sounds already enumerated. All these Sounds produce oysters; but the principal part of the stock consists of the so-called raccoon oyster, which is not marketable unless cultivated by transplanting.

Portions of the White Oak River have been surveyed and New River is now being examined. The latter estuary, a beautiful sheet of water, contains some of the finest oyster ground in the world. Its inaccessibility will, however, prevent its utilization some time. The other Sounds have more or less ground suitable for the growth and cultivation of oysters, and the whole region will, circumstances permitting, be made the subject of a supplementary report.

GENERAL PLAN OF WORK.

The resolution of the General Assembly requiring the Board of Agriculture to conduct the examination also specified distinctly the ends to be attained: The natural oyster beds and private oyster gardens were to be surveyed and located, and a gen-

eral examination of the waters of the State was to be made. In developing a general scheme of work it was necessary, therefore, to keep in view those desired ends; their accomplishment being imperative, whatever else might be done. An intelligent appreciation of the purposes of the Legislature was afforded, however, through the preamble of the resolution, which stated that it was a furtherance of the oyster interest, that is, its expansion, which was desired and to which the examination was expected to conduce.

In addition, then, to the direct requirements of the resolution, an adjunctory line of work was indicated, which was none the less important and which may be defined as a diffusion of knowledge of the principles and methods of successful oyster-culture. To secure economical and harmonious progress in each of these several branches of work, it was deemed necessary to make them, as far as possible, coincident and in a measure correlative; and as so much depended upon the coöperation of the citizens of the seaboard counties, it was wise to sacrifice some time and labor to the explanation of the purposes of the examination and the beneficial results it would bring about. The area to be examined was not only large, but was difficult of access. The means at the disposal of the State for transporting and subsisting those engaged upon the examination were necessarily limited; the investigation, therefore, would have been made thorough only by the expenditure of considerable sums and at the cost of much personal discomfort, had not the valuable coöperation of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey been secured. Even with that assistance, the peculiar character of many of the areas to be studied made the work one of considerable difficulty.

The preliminary reconnoisance of the field, made upon the inception of the examination, indicated the advisability of dividing the entire area with reference to the particular character of investigation desired for each portion. For instance, Bogue Sound naturally would be a separate study, having characteristics peculiar to itself. There was also reason to suppose that the northern and southern portions of Core Sound would present differences in the

principal features to be studied. Again, Pamplico Sound should naturally be distinguished from its tributaries, and different portions of Pamplico Sound would not only require different treatment, but on account of hydrographic and physical characteristics, would necessitate different methods of work.

As the examination progressed, and it became evident that detailed surveys of the whole area could not be completed before the meeting of the Legislature, the desirability of sub-dividing the area so as to permit practical utilization of the information obtained, also became evident. For the foregoing reasons, the tidal waters of the State have been divided into twenty-nine sections of various areas, which will be subsequently described in detail.

Field work was begun December 1st, 1885, and its direction and progress were arranged so as to permit as little interference by the weather as possible.

The proposed plan of work was to extend the examination from Morehead City to the southward, accomplishing as much as possible by the spring. To then extend operations from Morehead to the northward through Core, Pamplico, Albemarle and Currituck Sounds. The time remaining (less than a year) was so short that it would be hardly possible to make the examination as exhaustive as was desirable. But should the work be delayed by unforeseen accidents, it would only be necessary to pass over a few areas of no great general importance, leaving them for future study and examination.

The results of the work in the several sections will be presented in detail under each section.

In carrying out the first special requirement of the resolution, a difficulty, experienced in all oyster localities, was at once encountered. The question arose here, as elsewhere, as to what was properly a "natural oyster bed." Naturally that question had to be answered before the natural beds could be surveyed and located. Very few people know what is, or what constitutes a "natural bed." Indeed, it is only a matter of opinion, at the best, and opinions are likely to be influenced largely by self-interest. A large number of persons make a distinction between

oyster beds that ebb dry and those that are covered at all states of the tide—a distinction which, it is needless to say, does not have any sound foundation to rest upon. Many also appear to think that a natural bed is not a "natural bed" in the meaning of the law, because it is a little one. On the other hand, there are some whose definition of natural bed is so liberal that it not only covers all places where oysters were in the past or are in the present, but includes any area where they might, could, would, or should grow in the future. Arguments have been made to the effect, that as the drifting spat was evidently a product of nature, wherever the spat attached or oysters grew, that spot became a natural oyster bed. Evidently such a view would preclude any and every system of oyster culture. On the other hand, it has been argued that small groups and bunches of oysters, separated and distinct from any considerable area, were not natural beds within the meaning of the law. A legal decision (by Judge Goldsborough of Maryland) defines a natural bed as one not made by man, and of sufficient area to have been profitably worked by the general public, as common property, within some recent period of time. This decision has been practically adopted by the Shell-fish Commission of Connecticut in defining the natural beds of that State, and their course has been approved by legislative enactment. Useful as a guide, however, it would not be proper to be strictly governed by the Godsborough decision in defining the natural beds of North Carolina.

In this State the oyster industry is yet in its infancy. The population is too sparse and the present demand too slight to have caused any continuous fishery or even any general knowledge of the positions or areas of the natural beds. Mere testimony as to previous fishery or non-fishery would not therefore, in all places, be conclusive; and it was necessary to supplement such testimony by actual examination of all the adjacent area. Such has been the course adopted. Interrogation of the oystermen and fishermen has indicated the approximate positions of the oyster-beds. The locality was then searched carefully, the boundaries of the bed or beds defined, and allowance made for

the possible expansion of the area in the future. Right lines will inclose the whole, which is considered, and will be designated, as "public ground" in this report. This method has several important and practical advantages over any other that might be adopted. Should the so-called "public grounds" be the subject of legislative action, they can be specially described and enumerated in specific instead of general terms. They can be made a public, common property, without fear of infringing upon any rights or privileges, for within their boundaries are included not only the present natural beds, but enough adjacent area to allow for all natural expansion for all time to come; and the boundaries laid down, being considerably outside the natural beds, there will be no need for future surveys to determime the amount of that expansion. Finally, the method adopted, in addition to the other advantages, permitted the prosecution of the work with greater economy of time, labor and money.

The survey of the private ground, so-called oyster gardens, was comparatively a simple matter. The law permits the Clerk of the Superior Court of the County to grant a license to any inhabitant of the State, and the general practice is to require a survey by a competent surveyor to accompany the application. The metes and bounds of the garden are consequently, in most cases, already of record, and it is only necessary to locate the initial point of each garden with reference to some of the general triangulation points, to enable the private grounds to be accurately plotted on the general map. The clerks of the Courts furnished certified copies of all surveys and applications, and where the application stated that no natural oyster-bed is included, and was in the form of a deposition, only the location of the initial point of the boundaries was attempted. If there was any reason to suppose that the specified boundaries included a natural oyster-bed, a careful examination of the garden was made for the purpose of determining the fact.

The general examination of the waters of the State with reference to their possibilities for oyster culture was the most difficult and delicate part of the work. It required a scrutiny of the

water and bottom; measurement of the currents, determination of the specific gravities at various states of the tide and seasons of the year; microscopic examinations of water, bottom, and oysters; a study of all the various surveys that have been made from time to time, and a more or less particular examination of the fauna of each locality. Some of this work could be done in the field. Much was necessarily office work, and fortunately the publications of the Coast Survey and U. S. Fish Commission supply a good deal of valuable data and have saved considerable time and expense.

In order to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the resolution and make the examination of as early practical benefit as possible, included in the general scheme was a project for diffusing knowledge as to the possibilities of the industry in this State and the best manner of utilizing them. So many of those most directly interested in the extension of the industry are of the poorer class, without educational advantages, that publications alone would either fail of attention or fail to reach them at all. Consequently it was deemed best to put such advice and information as could be given, in the shape of familiar and informal lectures, directed especially to those who were to be most benefited by a knowledge of the experiences of other oyster-growing localities. A number of such lectures have been given with most gratifying success, both as to the interest of the audience and as to the effect in a practical way; quite a number of additional oyster gardens having been taken up in the several counties since the middle of November, 1885.

METHODS USED IN THE SURVEY.

The area and position of each natural and artificial bed were determined by utilizing the methods in use in ordinary hydrographic surveys.

Large scale maps constructed by the Coast Survey in such a manner as to eliminate so far as possible errors, due to expansion and contraction of the paper, have been supplied. Upon these maps is indicated the exact position of several points determined

by the Coast Survey triangulation. These points are also located by marks in the ground, and except where there has been a great lapse of time since the original survey, the positions can be ascertained and re-occupied. Errors which would arise from measuring new bases have thus been avoided. The old triangulation points having been found and signals erected thereon, such additional signals as were needed were put up and located by triangulating from the original triangulation points of the Coast Survey as a base. In only a few cases has it been necessary to carry this secondary system of triangles to any great distance, and consequently nearly all positions are in direct connection with the Coast Survey system, and the location of all lots and beds is with reference to geodetic points, which can always be recovered and re-occupied. This is a matter of great importance, especially should any conflict or difference arise as to titles.

The necessary signals having been established, the ground in the locality has been gone over by an observer in a boat, who felt the bottom with a pole, and recorded his observations for reference. As often as necessary, his position was fixed by measuring with a sextant the angles between several of the signals. Usually, it has been the custom to get the local oystermen and fishermen to indicate the approximate position of the beds, before searching for them. The area in this immediate vicinity was then subjected to careful examination, in order to determine the boundaries of the bed. In addition, wherever there was reason to suppose undiscovered beds might exist, all other ground was examined with the same care. Whenever the depth of water has permitted, the schooner has also been sailed over the ground, dragging a large chain, a method which invariably detects not only the presence of oysters or shells on the surface, but also those that may be buried several inches in sand or mud. No pains have been spared to ascertain the position and locate every natural bed; and that term includes every area which has been commonly worked by the public, or which produces oysters, marketable or otherwise, without the assistance of man.

The artificial beds, or private grounds—so-called oyster gardens—which have been established under authority of section 3390 of The Code, have been located as described. The Clerks of the Superior Court in each county have supplied certified copies of the surveys, or designation, where there are no surveys; the owners of the lots have been notified whenever the officers reached their locality, and requested to point out the beginning stakes of their several tracts. When the owners declined or neglected to attend, the beginning stake has been ascertained by inquiry. These stakes have been located by measuring sextant angles between the signals already established, and the initial point having thus been determined, the metes and bounds as given in the license or survey on file have been laid off, and the area of the lot ascertained. If the practice of requiring surveys and descriptions, giving metes and bounds, was uniform throughout the State, much trouble and labor would have been saved. But instead of being uniform, it has been just the reverse; each Clerk of Court having a different method of procedure, and a different form of application and license. Again, as these lots are usually described as beginning "at a stake," or "in a creek," or "off a point," it was absolutely necessary to secure the presence of the owner before the lot could be located. Generally, the owners have very willingly pointed out beginning stakes; but unless they choose to do so, there is absolutely no way of locating the ground in the vast majority of cases.

The general examination of the waters of the State, with reference to their possibilities for oyster culture, required principally the study of two characteristics, viz.: of the water and of the bottom.

Oysters will and do live on bottoms of almost directly opposite character. They are found on sand shoals and in soft mud; on rocks, stumps and trees, and in clay and along the borders of marshes. In the same way they exist in water that is almost fresh, and in other cases where it is almost salt. The study of other localities, has given, however, a standard for comparison; and it may be accepted that the bottom should be as nearly as

possible of sand or other substance sufficiently hard to support the oyster, covered by a light layer of sticky mud. The principal necessity is that the oyster should not be smothered either by sinking into the bottom or by the shifting of the sand or other superficial stratum. In addition to the character of the bottom itself, it must be ascertained whether there is on it too great an amount of animal and vegetable life to permit the introduction of new forms. In other words, some study of the fauna and flora of the bottom must be made. Generally speaking, antagonistic forms of life can be eradicated just as weeds, worms or bugs can be removed from a tract of upland; but in some cases the practical difficulty of doing so is so great as to render the locality unsuitable for experiment. The scrutiny of the bottom had, therefore, the ascertainment of the foregoing particulars as an end. To accomplish it the ground has been felt over with a pole, which method has been supplemented by dragging the chain whenever such a course has been practicable. By the use of oyster tongs, specimens of the bottom, of oysters and of the various other forms of life, have been obtained. Frequently the water has been sufficiently shallow to permit an ocular inspection of the bottom, and in addition to these actual, personal examinations, a good deal of information has been gathered from fishermen and others living in the locality. Only a small proportion of the actual number of examinations of bottom have been recorded—probably not one-fifth—but these exceed 100,000 in number.

The character of the water has an important, if not the most important, influence upon the life of the oyster. Chemical analyses are desirable, and in some cases necessary; but generally speaking, the determination of the specific gravity of the water provides a sufficiently accurate standard for forming either comparisons or opinions.

The investigations of the Coast Survey in Tangier and Pocomoke Sounds, tributaries of Chesapeake Bay, and probably the largest oyster ground in the world, have indicated 1.0140 as the standard specific gravity, 1.0000 indicating the density of dis-

tilled water at 60° F. The investigation also showed that the specific gravity of those waters could fall considerably below the standard without serious effect, and Count Pourtales, who investigated the subject many years ago, came to the conclusion that oysters would live in water of as low specific gravity as 1.0010 which is .013 below the standard here accepted. Indeed, within reasonable limits, it is not so much the absolute specific gravity as it is the rate and range of the fluctuations, which must be considered; for oysters can be accustomed to water of very great or little density; but water that changes rapidly from a high to low specific gravity or the reverse, will soon destroy the animals.

In determining the specific gravity of the water, hydrometers of a very delicate character, devised for this purpose by Prof. Hilgard, late Superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, have been used. Three are necessary to cover the ordinary variation between sea and fresh water. They are described in the Report of the Coast Survey for 1874, Appendix 16.

Specimens of water, aggregating 931 in number, have been secured from every locality, and several special lines across the Sounds have been run, for the purpose of obtaining what would be, practically, simultaneous observations at a number of points. All readings of the hydrometer have been reduced to the standard temperature of 60° F.

It is well known among practical oystermen that oysters thrive best in rapid currents, though the reasons for their so doing are somewhat obscure. Probably the current brings a larger quantity of food within the reach of the animals, and also preserves them from being overwhelmed by deposits of sediment.

Whatever the cause, the fact is well known, and any study of an oyster ground would be incomplete without more or less investigation of the direction and velocity of the currents. Only a rough approximation, however, is necessary, and though the Coast Survey investigations in the Chesapeake have shown that over the best beds the current was from one quarter to one-half knot per hour, yet no fixed velocity can be assigned as most

advantageous. Generally speaking, the swifter the current the better; but an entire absence of current does not preclude the successful growth of oysters.

The currents in the Sounds have been measured by using an ordinary chip log and line. At every anchorage these measurements have been made at intervals of four hours. Measurements have also been obtained by the boat parties, when separated from the schooner, and sufficient data have been accumulated to give a fair idea of the general set and strength of the currents in those parts of the Sounds which have been surveyed.

An oyster bed is a very closely settled community; not only oysters, but innumerable other animals live on the area and its products. Many of these are directly harmful to the oysters; many others are only indirectly so. Among the former are nearly all the carnivorous gasteropods, or sea snails, and many species of crabs and star-fishes. Indirectly harmful, by devouring or obstructing the passage of food that would otherwise reach the oyster, are nearly all the large bivalve mollusks, such as clams, mussels, etc., many gasteropods and crustaceans, the sponges, grass and weeds. In a community of this sort evidently the struggle for existence must be severe, and it has been noticed that as one class of animals decreased there has been a tendency to increase upon the part of all the others. These characteristics are not peculiar to oyster beds alone; all sea bottoms present similar features to a greater or less extent, and all have to be studied with reference to those features before a correct estimate can be given of the possibilities of any area.

The examination of the bottom, water, and measurement of currents has, therefore, been supplemented by investigating, when practicable, the amount and character of the life on the beds and surrounding bottoms; and while this part of the work, for lack of time, has necessarily been superficial, yet enough information has been obtained to answer the purposes of the survey.

Changes of bottom have a very serious effect upon natural or planted oysters, but it is only necessary to determine whether such changes are going on or are likely to occur. In the absence

of direct experiment, the only method of forming an opinion on this point is by studying the maps and archives of the Coast Survey and comparing the results with more recent determinations. So far as possible this has been done and in addition, much valuable information as to the Sounds has been secured from the same source.

From the data obtained as has been described, the work has been plotted and certain conclusions reached. The latter are not to be considered as of absolute accuracy—that cannot be arrived at without elaborate and expensive experiments; and though the several locations, either of natural or artificial beds, are as exact as the most approved methods of surveying can make them, the decisions as to the suitability of the various areas for oyster culture are but opinions, based upon a careful study of all the conditions necessary to the life of the animal. That others may, so far as possible, be enabled to decide for themselves, the results of our observations in each section and locality, as well as the conclusions based upon them are given in the following pages:

DESCRIPTION OF SECTIONS.

For the reasons already specified, the waters of the State have been divided into 29 Sections. The metes and bounds, together with the area of each section are given, and also as minute a description as possible of the ground. The exact positions and areas of the natural and artificial beds cannot at present be stated, the field work not yet being plotted on the large scale maps.

SECTION I.

Description: Begins at the U. S. C. S. triangulation point, known as "Caroon's Point," in Lat. 35° 57′ 24″.59 N., and Long. 75° 48′ 22″.94 W., thence runs N. 83° 41′ E. (true) $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles, more or less, to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point, known as "Mann's Point," in Lat. 35° 58′ 14″.7 N., and Long. 75° 40′ 05″.2 W., thence along the western shore line of Bodie's Island

to a point at the intersection of that shore line with a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "South Base," in Lat. 35° 48′ 35″.01 N., and Long. 75° 32′ 59″ W., to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "South Duck Island," in Lat. 35° 47′ 40″.95 N., and Long. 75° 35′ 20″.30 W., thence along said line S. 64° 47′ W. (true) 2⅛ miles, more or less, to said U. S. C. S. triangulation point, "South Duck Island," thence N. 79° 45′ W. (true) 6½ miles, more or less, to Roanoke Marshes Light House, in Lat. 35° 48′ 40″.7 N., and Long. 75° 42′ 03″.73 W., thence West (true) to a point where the said West line intersects the shore of the mainland; thence with said shore line of mainland to the beginning, containing, more or less, 48389.4 acres.

This section includes Croatan and Roanoke Sounds, and has only been superficially examined. It is intended, on account of the inclemency of the winter months, to defer the detailed examination of the section until the Spring.

Croatan Sound is 10 miles long and about 3½ miles wide, and extends in a N. N. W. and S. S. E. direction. Numerous small creeks empty into it from the mainland and from Roanoke Island and it is also the outlet of Albemarle and Currituck Sounds, which bodies are practically of fresh water.

Depth of water: The average depth is from 8 to 10 feet. Along the western shores, from Roberts' Fishery to Callaghan's Creek, sand shoals make out for one-quarter to one-third of a mile, and to the southward and eastward of Fleetwood Point, these shoals extend fully a mile in a S. E. direction. Along the eastern shore the water is bold, except about Weir's Point, where a sand shoal makes to the southward and westward. Two comparatively deep slues, of over fifteen feet, make up on each side of the Roanoke Marshes Light House for about two miles, and at the head of the Sound there is another area four to five miles long and about a quarter of a mile wide, which has a depth of from 13 to 18 feet. A sand shoal, nearly bare at low water, surrounds Fulker's Island in the eastern section of the Sound.

Character of bottom: This is generally of sand, covered with a light layer of mud, except on the shoals already noted, where

it is of sand alone, and in the deep slues, where it is of sticky mud. Many small mud spots will also be found in the Sound, but their extent is not great. The covering of mud is thicker in the channel ways than along the shores.

Specific gravity: The average specific gravity is 1.0074. The least observed was 1.0020, in April, about the head of the Sound; the greatest was 1.0141, in October, near the Roanoke Marshes Light House. The least density was during north-westerly winds and the greatest after a south-easterly gale.

Oyster beds: These have not yet been accurately located. They all lie, however, about the lower or southern end of the Sound, in the neighborhood of the Roanoke Marshes and the islands abreast of them. The oysters are small and the beds much broken up, partly through working them, but principally through natural causes. It appears as though there was a more or less constant deposit going on, due to sediment brought down from Albemarle Sound and from the wash of the adjacent shores. No predatory shell fish were found in this vicinity.

Roanoke Sound, lies between Roanoke Island and the sand beach known as Bodie's Island, which separates the Sound from the ocean. At the southern end of the latter island is Oregon Inlet, an opening about one-third of a mile wide in the beach and through which the oceanic water is admitted to Roanoke and the northern portion of Pamplico Sound. Roanoke Sound is about 14 miles long; but only about 11 miles of this length is included in the section. At its northern end, it expands to a width of about 4 miles; but on an average is not more than 2 miles wide. And about the middle of the Sound this width decreases to a little over one-half mile.

Depth of water: The principal part of the area is taken up by sand shoals with but 1 or 2 feet of water over them. In the northern part where the Sound expands in an easterly and westerly direction, the depth increases to 6 and 8 feet; in the southern portion, below Broad Creek, where there is another expansion, the depth is from 4 to 5 feet; and in the channel, which runs along the shore of Roanoke Island, from 5 to 12

feet may be found. In Shallowbag Bay, which lies between Dolby's and Ballast Points, near the north end of Roanoke Island, the water is from 3 to 7 feet deep; and in Broad Creek, which is near the southern end of the island, 3 to 5 feet.

Character of bottom: Generally of hard sand. In the northern portion it becomes soft, consisting of mud, and in the deep channel along Roanoke Island it is sticky, consisting of tenacious mud and sand. In Shallowbag Bay it is soft, and in Broad Creek hard, but with some mud.

Specific gravity: This ranges from 1.0070 to 1.0156, the least being found about the northern, and the greatest about the southern end of the Sound. The average density is 1.0104.

Oyster Beds: These lie along the edges of the channel from the southern end of Roanoke Island, nearly to Ballast Point. They have not yet been examined but have been reported as being very much broken up, which may well be the case, as the locality is the scene of a very active fishery. Such specimens of oysters as were obtained were of good quality and flavor, generally much superior to those coming from the adjacent Sound. No predatory shell-fish were seen or reported as being common.

There are a number of oyster-gardens in this section, whose approximate positions are indicated on the map accompanying this report. They will be more definitely located, and with the natural beds carefully examined when the elaborate investigation of this section is undertaken.

The currents in both Croatan and Roanoke Sounds are quite strong, being on an average one half knot per hour, and in certain localities and under certain circumstances much stronger. About the Roanoke Marshes and at the southern end of Roanoke Sound, near Duck Island, the ebb and flow is very strong, and with or after favoring winds exceeds at times a knot an hour. The usual set is to the nothward and southward, and both direction and velocity are greatly influenced by the direction and force of the wind. There is, however, a general southerly set from Albemarle Sound, which is only interrupted by the backing up of the waters in Pamplico after strong easterly and southerly winds.

While it is possible that both Croatan and Roanoke Sounds may be largely utilized for the purpose of raising oysters, it is not, in my opinion, probable that such will ever be the case. It will be observed that while the depth of water and character of the bottom in Croatan Sound are in every way suitable, yet the specific gravity is rather low; and at times, no doubt, the water becomes almost entirely fresh. The appearance of those beds examined leads to a supposition that many of the oysters have been destroyed by the absorption of fresh water; and while this has been the case in many other localities, notably the James River, Va., yet the probabilities are that here it is of too frequent occurrence to justify the expenditure of much money in making experiments.

In Roanoke Sound the same cause will operate, though to a less extent; but here, also, a large portion of the bottom is unsuitable, consisting of sand shoals having but little or no water on them. Taking these facts into consideration, it is concluded that only that portion of Croatan Sound lying south of Fulker's Island and of Roanoke Sound, part of that lying south of Green Island, can be considered as suitable ground. Along the Roanoke Island shore of Roanoke Sound, especially in Broad Creek and the other tributaries to the southward, the conditions are all favorable. But in Croatan Sound I have felt considerable hesitancy in assigning even so large an area as that indicated on the chart, as available. Subsequent study of these localities may, however, modify these opinions. The area, with the above restrictions, in the section which is considered suitable amounts to 14,866 acres, of which 6,948 acres are in Croaton and 7,918 acres in Roanoke Sound.

SECTION II.

Description: Begins at the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Stumpy Point," in Lat. 35° 41′ 29″.96 N., and Long. 75° 42′ 48″ W., thence runs along the shore line of mainland to a point at the intersection of a line running West (true) from Roanoke Marshes Light House to the shore of mainland,

thence runs East (true) along said line to said Roanoke Marshes Light House in Lat. 35° 48′ 40″.7 N. and Long. 75° 42′ 03″.73 W., thence S. 79° 45′ E. (true) 6½ miles, more or less, to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "South Duck Island," in Lat. 35° 47′ 40″.95 N., and Long. 75° 35′ 20″.30 W., thence N. 64° 47′ E. (true) 2⅛ miles, more or less, to a point at the intersection of the shore line with said line drawn from "South Duck Island" triangulation point, to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point, known as "South Base," in Lat. 35° 48′ 35″.01 N., and Long. 75° 32′ 59″ W., thence to the southward along the western shore of the "Banks" or Bodie's Island to a point at the intersection of the shore with a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point, known as "Pea Island," in Lat. 35° 42′ 37″.98 N., and Long. 75° 30′ 41″.06 W., to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Stumpy Point," thence with said lines 83° 30′ W. (true) 11¼ miles, more or less, to said "Stumpy Point," the beginning, containing, more or less, 45757 acres.

This section is practically the extreme northern portion of Pamplico Sound. It has been very carefully and systematically examined, and a map on a large scale is in course of preparation.

Depth of water: This is uniform over the greater portion of the area being generally from 10 to 12 feet. Close along the western shores, sand shoals with but three feet of water will be found, and off the several points many stumps and rotting trees. The eastern portion of the section is very shoal, and east of a line drawn south from the end of Roanoke Island, not over 6 and 7 feet will be found, which depth decreases to the eastward to 2 and 3 feet or less, the shoal water extending fully 3½ miles from the "Banks" side of the section. Many narrow and tortuous slues, wherein there is a greater depth of water, intersect the shoals, especially in the neighborhood of Oregon Inlet; but the general depth is not above 4 feet. From the western edge of this plateau the water deepens gradually for about a mile and a half, at which distance the deep water of the channel is reached. About the southern, central portion of the section the

depth increases to 15 and 17 feet, and this slue, if it can be called so, as it is two miles wide on the southern boundary of the section, extends to the northward three and a half miles, where it comes to a head, the depth gradually diminishing to 12 and 13 feet. Over the oyster beds there is usually less water by a foot than over the contiguous bottoms.

Character of bottom: This is either soft or hard mud, or soft or hard sand, except where shells or oysters are found. On the shoal plateau in the eastern portion, the bottom is hard sand, softening as the water deepens. Close along the western shores hard sand is also found, which becomes soft as the depth increases. In the channel way and on the major portion of the section, a moderately soft or sticky bottom exists, interspersed with numerous large areas of hard sand, with a light covering of mud. About Bunton's Islands and near Hog Island, along the northern boundary of the section, are several sand shoals, and the bottom generally in that neighborhood is of sand. As a rule, the bottom is soft or sticky, consisting of mud or mud and sand in the deep water; and elsewhere of sand, which grows harder as the shores or shoals are approached. Only in a few spots of inconsiderable area, is the bottom so soft as to preclude oyster culture. But along the edge of the elevated plateau or sand shoal in the eastern portion, and on that shoal, the bottom possibly shifts during the gales. The area of soft, muddy bottoms in the section is 5,700 acres; of hard sand, whereon there is less than 4 feet of water, 13,900 acres.

Specific gravity: The average density in the section is 1.0105. The least density was 1.0020, observed in April, just south of the Roanoke Marshes Light House during northerly winds. The greatest density, 1.0141, was found in October, off Oregon Inlet during easterly winds. The density of the water increases always with easterly and southerly winds, and decreases when the wind is from the northward or westward. The increase is due to the backing up of the water in Pamplico Sound and to the influence of Oregon Inlet, though the latter is usually slight and absorbed to a great extent by Roanoke Sound. The fall in specific gravity dur-

ing the northerly and westerly winds is due to the flow of water from Albemarle Sound; and without doubt, there are occasions during the freshets in that body, when the water in this section becomes too fresh; but this condition does not appear to continue for a sufficient length of time to destroy the oysters in great numbers, as is shown by the large number of beds now existing.

The density of the water may be considered uniform for the whole section, with a slight increase in the eastern and southern portions.

Oyster beds: The size and position of these can be best understood by referring to the map, where they have been laid down from actual locations. It will be seen that they are quite numerous, and generally occupy positions along the edge of the deep water slue previously described. Many of these beds are only small lumps of oysters and shells, and many are also more or less covered with layers of sand or mud. It is noticeable, however, that the number and size of the beds increases as the lower limit of the section is approached, and it was observed also that a much smaller number of beds appeared to be covered with mud or sand in that region than farther to the northward.

The oysters are small and of rather inferior quality; no enemies were found, and the beds are seldom worked, being in water too deep for the ordinary tongs. There are no artificial beds in the section.

Currents: These are of about the same strength as in Croatan Sound, varying from one-quarter to one-half knot per hour, frequently exceeding that limit, and quite as frequently disappearing altogether. Generally the set is to the southward, except when the wind is from that direction. Both the direction and velocity of the current are directly dependent upon the winds, and no regular tidal action has ever been observed.

The indications for this section are on the whole favorable with the exception of that portion of the area lying in the eastern part, and embracing the high sand shoal already described. Otherwise, the bottom is suitable, the currents sufficiently strong and though the water is of rather a low specific gravity, still it

is not so low as to make oyster culture impossible. Another deleterious influence is the deposit which is going on, as is evident from the number of beds which are covered with a light layer of mud or other sediment. While this influence is injurious, it would probably be less so if the areas were worked, as would be the case with an artificial bed. More trouble from this cause and from freshets will be experienced in the northern than in the southern portions of the section. The inferiority of the oysters is due principally to the fact that they grow on uncultivated ground, in crowded communities. With greater room for development they would improve in size and quality if not in flavor. The shoal ground in the eastern half of the section is unsuitable for oyster growing, principally on account of the shifting nature of the bottom and the want of the depth of water. It would grow clams excellently; but oysters would soon perish.

Of the total area, I consider 31,800 acres as suitable ground, of which 5,700 acres is a possible rather than a probable field for oyster cultivation. Of the remaining 26,100 acres, 970 being already occupied by natural beds, I have no doubt that a fair marketable oyster can be raised.

SECTION III.

Description: Begins at the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Gull Island," in Lat. 35° 28′ 37″.82 N., and Long. 75° 31′ 29″.17 W., thence runs N. 13° 10′ W., (true) 16¼ miles, more or less, to a point at the intersection of said line N. 13° 10′ W., (true) with a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Pea Island," in Lat. 35° 42′ 37″.98 N., and Long. 75° 30′ 41″.06 W., to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Stumpy Point," in Lat. 35° 41′ 29″.96 N., and Long. 75° 42′ 48″.03 W., the said point of intersection being the corner of Section IV., thence with said line from "Stumpy Point" to "Pea Island," N. 83° 30′ E., (true) 4½ miles, more or less, to its intersection with the shore, thence along the western shore of Bodie's and Chickamicomico Islands to a point at the intersection of the shore line with the prolongation of a line drawn from the

U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Long Shoal Point," in Lat. 35° 34′ 34″.53 N., and Long. 75° 46′ 54″.59 W., to the triangulation point known as "Gull Island," thence with said line N. 64° 45′ W., (true) 2¼ miles, more or less, to beginning, containing, more or less, 45,157 acres.

This section is an unimportant one, consisting principally of the large shoal lying along the western shore of the "Banks" from Pea Island to Gull Island. It has only been superficially examined.

Depth of water: Along the western edge of the section from 6 to 10 feet may be found, but the principal portion of the area is occupied by a shoal having from 1 to 5 feet over it and being in many places bare at low water. This shoal, extending from 2 to 4½ miles from the Banks is intersected, especially in the neighborhood of New Inlet, by numerous tortuous slues and narrow channels, having from 5 to 12 feet of water in them. Through these channels the current runs with great velocity, cutting away the shoal in one place and building it up in another, so that a continual change of channel and depth is going on. Along the western border of the section, where the depth is more uniform, these changes do not take place.

Character of bottom: This is of hard sand except in the slues and channels on the shoals, where it is soft, and either of shifting sand or mud. A few spots of inconsiderable area (about, 200 acres in all), in the deep water, have a muddy bottom; but generally that portion, like the shoals, is of hard sand. The area of sand shoal with less than 4 feet of water, is 19,700 acres.

Specific gravity: For the section this is 1.0134. Only a few observations were taken in this neighborhood on account of the evident unsuitability for oyster culture of the greater part of the section. The density given is probably uniform throughout the area, increasing somewhat as New Inlet is approached.

There are no oyster beds, natural nor artificial, in this section. The currents over the greater portion vary in strength and direction with the winds and channels. In the neighborhood of New Inlet the general set is to and from that opening, the velocity

depending upon the character of the channel and depth of water on the shoals, as well as upon the wind. Along the western border the current sets sluggishly to the northward and westward and southward and eastward.

By far the greater portion of this section is unfit for oyster culture on account of the shoalness of the water and shifting nature of the bottom. Along the western boundary in from 7 to 12 feet of water, there is a strip of bottom on which oysters could probably be raised; but inexpensive experiments should be made before any extensive work is undertaken, as there is a possibility that the bottom will shift during heavy gales. This possible area amounts to 9,200 acres.

SECTION IV.

Description: Begins at the U. S. C. S. triangulation point, known as "Gull Island," in Lat. 35° 28′ 37″.82 N., and Long. 75° 31′ 29″.17 W., thence runs N. 64° 45″ W. (true) $16\frac{1}{8}$ miles, more or less, to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point, known as "Long Shoal Point," in Lat. 35° 34′ 34″.53 N., and Long. 75° 46′ 54″.59 W.; thence with the shore line of the mainland to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Stumpy Point," in Lat. 35° 41′ 29″.96 N. and Long. 75° 42′ 48″.03 W., thence running N. 83° 30′ E. (true) $6\frac{7}{8}$ miles, more or less, along a line drawn to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Pea Island," in Lat. 35° 42′ 37″.98 N., and Long. 75° 30′ 41″.06 W. to a point at the intersection of said line from the said "Stumpy Point" and the line drawn from the "Gull Island" triangulation point in the direction N. 13° 10′ W. (true); the said point of intersection being the corner of section III, thence along said line, S. 13° 10′ E. (true) $16\frac{1}{4}$ miles, more or less, to the beginning, containing, more or less, 82,904 acres.

This is not only a very large, but a very important section. It comprises, besides an extensive area in the Sound itself, those important bays known as Parched Corn Bay, containing 917 acres, and Stumpy Point Bay or Lake, containing 1,389 acres.

Depth of water: Over the greater part of the section 14 feet will be found. In the northeast corner there is a tract about 4 miles long and 1 mile wide, which has only from 8 to 10 feet over it; the triangular shoal, known as Long Shoal, which extends from Sandy Point and Long Shoal Point as a base, in a southeasterly direction, 2 miles beyond the Long Shoal Light House, has from 7 to 11 feet on it; and off the mouth of Stumpy Point Bay, extends for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles a shoal with from 8 to 11 feet of water. In the southeastern corner is a small tract near Gull Island with an average depth of about 3 feet. Parched Corn Bay has from 2 to 6 feet, and Stumpy Point Bay, or Lake, has from 1 to 5 feet. Sandy Bay is shoal, having less than 3 feet.

Character of bottom: Generally this is moderately hard, in many instances consisting of a layer of sand two or three inches thick over softer and more tenacious bottom. In the southwestern part between Long Shoal and the center of the section, is a large area, on which there is a good deal of soft and sticky bottom, consisting of mud, or mud and sand mixed together. There is another, though smaller area of soft bottom near the middle of the northern boundary of the section. On the shoals the bottom is of sand, more or less hard, according to the depth of water. In Parched Corn Bay the bottom is hard mud in the middle and mud and sand about the edges. In Stumpy Point Bay soft mud predominates, and for about a mile to the southward of Stumpy Point a sandy bottom will be found.

While the general character of the bottom is hard, there are numbers of small tracts scattered over the area which have soft, muddy bottoms, or mud on top of a sandy stratum. In the neighborhood of the oyster beds the bottom is usually soft.

Specific gravity: The average density is 1.0124; the greatest 1.0147, and the least 1.0092, were observed in October, within a few days of each other. The observations in April showed a density of 1.0100. The general range of density is, however, slight, a large number of observations giving about 1.0120 as a result. The influence of New and Hatteras Inlets begins here

to be apparent, and the specific gravity remains more stable than in Section I.

Oyster beds: The areas and positions of these are laid down on the accompanying map. It will be seen by reference to it that several small beds are indicated as existing in the eastern and southeastern portions of the section. These can hardly be considered "beds," as they are mere lumps of shells and oysters, of so small an area that it was difficult to find them with the poles and had not the chain been in use they would have been missed altogether. In Parched Corn Bay and about Long Shoal Point are several beds of considerable importance, principally on account of the ease with which they are worked and the sheltered locality in which they lie. They are, however, being slowly destroyed by over fishery. About two miles southeast from Sandy Point are a number of beds in 12 to 14 feet of water, some of which are of considerable size and importance. The oysters grow on them in lumps and clusters and show the usual inferiority due to over crowding. A little over 3 miles E. S. E. of Stumpy Point is quite a large bed presenting the same characteristics, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles due east of Stumpy Point, on the edge of the channel, is another bed of considerable area, which has been but little worked. The remaining beds shown on the map are small and unimportant.

There is very little work done on any of these areas, except those about Long Shoal Point and off Sandy Point, the water being too deep for the use of tongs. Moderate dredging on the beds would increase their size and improve the oysters. There are no artificial beds in the section, and no enemies of the oyster were observed. The currents set to the northward and southward with the winds. The average velocity is $\frac{1}{4}$ knot per hour. The maximum velocity observed, was $\frac{1}{2}$ knot. After heavy rain storms, there is a set of fresh water from Stumpy Point Lake (now a bay), but with that exception no fresh water, other than that derived from Albemarle Sound, enters the section.

I regard this section as offering a very good field for oyster culture. The bottom is generally suitable, with the exception

of the high sand shoal off Long Shoal Point, the shoal ground in Sandy Bay and the long sand shoal making to the southward from Stumpy Point. The area included in these several exceptions is but 2,800 acres. The water is of a sufficiently high specific gravity, though there is some danger to be apprehended from freshets. The currents are strong enough to bring food to the animals, if not sufficient to prevent the deposit of sediment, and finally the numerous natural beds would supply spat as well as brood oysters for the artificial beds established in the vicinity. Stumpy Point Bay and Lake would probably prove good ground for the temporary deposit of marketable oysters for fattening purposes. Taking out the area deemed unsuitable, 2,800 acres, the area now occupied by natural beds, 850 acres, there remains over 79,000 acres, which now yield nothing, but can in all probability be made to produce a good marketable oyster.

SECTION V.

Description: Begins at the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "King's Point," in Lat. 35° 16′ 12″.26 N. and Long. 75° 36′ 09″.26 W., thence running N. 54° 20′ W. (true) 8¼ miles, more or less, to a point at the intersection of this line with a line running N. 50° 45′ E. (true) to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point, known as "Gull Island," in Lat. 35° 28′ 37″.82 N. and Long. 75° 31′ 29″.17 W., the said point being the corner of Section IX.; thence running along said line N. 50° 45′ E. (true) 14 miles, more or less, to the said "Gull Island" triangulation point, thence running S. 64° 45′ E. (true) 2¼ miles, more or less, to the intersection of said line S. 64° 45′ E. (true) with the shore line, thence along the western shore line of Hatteras Bank to the beginning, containing, more or less, 60,626 acres.

This section has only been superficially examined, and though of large area, most of which appears to be favorably situated for oyster culture, more detailed examinatian may modify the opinions now entertained regarding it.

Depth of water: About one-half the section is occupied by the large sand shoal making out to the westward for about 4 miles from Kinnakeet and Hatteras Banks. Over this shoal the water varies greatly in depth, ranging from 1 to 10 feet. Many tracts of considerable area having a uniform depth of 8 and 10 feet can be found, while between them much larger areas of comparatively high shoal exist. A large tract of very shoal water lies between Little Kinnakeet and Gull Island, and another lies southwest of Little Kinnakeet, northwest of Kinnakeet and about 2 miles from the shore. The remaining very shoal areas are small, the general depth of water, except in the slues, ranging from 3 to 4 feet. A deep slue $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide lies a little off the shore to the southward and westward of Kinnakeet another called the "Cape Channel," makes in from the deep water in an E. by S. direction for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is over one-half mile wide; and a large area with a depth of 8 feet lies in the southeast corner of the section, near King's Point. Other similar, but smaller tracts are scattered about over the plateau.

This breaking up of the shoal probably so disturbs the sea that there is a possibility that any oysters deposited on the bottom would not be covered by moving sand. Experiments, however, are needed to decide the question. The western half of the section lies in deep water of from 14 to 18 feet.

Character of bottom: On the shoal lying in the eastern half of the section the bottom is of sand, except in the slues and deep water areas, where it is a mixture of sand and mud, and occasionally of mud alone. The higher the shoal the harder the bottom. The western half of the section, where the water is deep, has a bottom somewhat similar to that described in section IV, though there is a larger proportion of mud. In the neighborhood of the shoal the bottom is hard; as the western boundary is approached, it becomes softer, consisting of fine sand and mud.

Specific gravity: In advance of the detailed examination of this section it is impossible to speak decisively as to the density of the water; a specific gravity of 1.0120 to 1.0130 is indicated as probable.

No oyster beds are reported to exist in the section, though a few scattered groups are occasionally found along the shore. Lack of time and the inclemency of the weather prevented a search for beds, and the statements of the fishermen had to be accepted. No currents were measured, but they are probably sluggish, with a general set towards Hatteras Inlet. Without more careful examinations and greater information than is at present at my disposal, it is difficult to speak positively as to the probabilities in this section. The indications are that a large portion of the area can be utilized for oyster culture. Certainly that portion lying west of the shoals and also the large areas with deep water lying in the eastern half. Possibly portions of the shoal itself can be utilized. The area of very shoal ground which is certainly unsuitable is 9,400 acres, and of the remaining 51,000 acres it is possible that 10,000 may be unfit. I think that it is within the limits to assign 41,000 acres to this section as suitable, with a possible expansion of this area to 50,000 acres.

SECTION VI.

Description: Begins at the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Gull Island," in Lat. 30° 28′ 37″.82 N., and Long. 75° 31′ 29″.17 W., thence running S. 50° 45″ W. (true) 14 miles, more or less, to a point at the intersection of this line with a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "King's Point," in Lat. 35° 16′ 12″.26 N., and Long. 75° 36′ 09″.26 W. to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Gibb's Point," in Lat. 35° 29′ 38″.47 N., and Long. 75° 57′ 42″.19 W., the same being the corner of Sections VIII and IX, thence with said line from "King's Point" to "Gibb's Point," N. 54° 20′ W. (true) 13¼ miles, more or less, to a point at the intersection of said line with a line drawn N. 59° 30′ E. (true) to Long Shoal Light House, in Lat. 35° 33′ 23″ N., and Long. 75° 42′ 16″ W., the said point being the corner of Sections X and IX, thence running N. 59° 30′ E. (true) 12¼ miles, more

or less, with said line to a point at the intersection of said line with a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Long Shoal Point," in Lat. 35° 34′ 34″.53 N., and Long. 75° 46′ 54″.59 W., to the aforesaid U. S. C. S. triangulation point on Gull Island, the said point of intersection being the corner of Section VII, thence with said line S. 64° 45′ E. (true) 12⅛ miles, more or less, to beginning, containing, more or less, 95,776 acres.

This section, while very large, is unimportant, nearly the entire area being unfit for oyster culture; and on that account it has been but superficially examined.

Depth of water: This is generally uniform, ranging from 18 to 20 feet. In the Northeastern corner, about 4 miles from Gull Island, the water shoals gradually to 8 feet at ¼ mile from the island; and in the Northwestern corner, in the neighborhood of Long Shoal, there is a small tract with an average depth of 14 feet.

Character of bottom: This is of soft mud mixed with fine sand and in places with finely broken shells. In the Northeastern corner where the water begins to decrease in depth, the bottom gradually changes with the depth, to hard sand. In the Northwest corner, near Long Shoal, it is also of hard sand.

Specific gravity: The average for the section is 1.0137.

There are no oysters of any kind within the section.

The currents set with the wind with a velocity depending upon its force. A slow set to the Southward exists in calm weather.

The soft nature of the bottom will prevent the greater portion of this otherwise admirably situated area from being utilized. It is by no means impossible to raise oysters on such bottoms; indeed, if properly prepared, they form excellent ground. But the expense of preparation, which is essentially the solidifying of the bottom, is too great to encourage the undertaking in these localities. With the exception then of the shoal tracts in the Northeast and Northwest corners and a small area in the Southeast corner, as indicated on the maps, the section must be considered as unsuitable. The area of these excepted tracts is 15,300 acres, upon which excellent oysters can be grown.

SECTION VII.

Description: Begins at the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Gibb's Point," in Lat. 35° 29′ 38″.47 N., and Long. 75° 57′ 42″.19 W., thence running along shore line of the main land to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Long Shoal Point," in Lat. 36° 34′ 34″.53 N., and Long. 75° 46′ 54″.59 W., thence running S. 64° 45′ E. (true) 4⅛ miles, more or less, to a point at the intersection of this line with a line drawn S. 59° 30′ W. (true) from Long Shoal Light House, in Lat. 35° 33′ 23″ N. and Long. 75° 42′ 16″ W., the said point of intersection being the corner of Section VI; thence running S. 59° 30′ W. (true) 12¼ miles, more or less, to a point at the intersection of said line S. 59° 30′ W. (true) with a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point, "King's Point," in Lat. 35° 16′ 12″.26. N., and Long. 75° 36′ 09″.26 W., to the aforesaid triangulation point, "Gibb's Point," the said point of intersection being the corner of Sections VI, IX and X, thence with said line from "King's Point" to "Gibb's Point," N. 54° 20′ W. (true) 4 miles, more or less, to the beginning, containing more or less, 43,038 acres.

This section is an important one, comprising as it does the famous oyster grounds in Far and Waupoppin creeks, Long Shoal River and Pains Bay.

Depth of water: This ranges from 17 feet, along the eastern boundary of the section, to 2 feet along the shores. About 2 miles off shore 14 feet will be found, from which line the water shoals gradually to 6 feet within a half-mile of the marsh. Inside of the 6 foot line the shoal is more abrupt. At the mouth of Long Shoal River, a long, high shoal with 1 to 2 feet of water over it, known as Pingleton Shoal, makes out from the middle of the river, to the southward and eastward for about two miles. In Far and Waupoppin creeks, the depth of water is about 2 feet; in the Long Shoal River, from 4 to 8 feet, and in Pains Bay, an arm of Long Shoal River, 4 feet.

Character of bottom: In the deep water of the Sound, the bottom is soft, consisting of mud. As the shore is approached, this mud becomes harder and is mixed with sand, so that within the 12 foot curve the bottom is sticky, consisting of hard mud and sand, interspersed with small areas of hard sand. Inside the 6 foot curve hard bottom is found to a greater extent and with a good deal of grass growing over it. In Far and Waupoppin creeks, the bottom is soft and sticky, consisting of a layer of mud 3 inches thick over sand, with hard sand near the shores. In Long Shoal River the bottom near the shore is somewhat similar, but is softer in the middle. Pains Bay is soft or sticky, consisting of mud and fine sand.

At this date, the survey of Long Shoal River and tributaries is not completed and it is impossible to give many details regarding that area.

Specific gravity: The average density for the section is 1.0125. The least density observed, 1.0116, was off the mouth of Long Shoal River during light westerly winds. The greatest density, 1.0142, was about the middle of the section during strong southwesterly winds. The density in Far Creek is 1.0120; in Waupoppin Creek, 1.0119; in Oyster Creek, 1.0124, and off the mouths of these creeks, 1.0128.

Density observations have not yet been obtained for Long Shoal River and its tributaries; but as a density varying from 1.0116 to 1.0123, was found at the mouth of the river, it may be assumed that that range of specific gravity will not be exceeded within the river itself, except about its head.

The peculiarly high specific gravity of this section appears at first to be anomalous, as it is about as distant from the salt water supply as any in the Sound. It is probably due, however, to the shelter from the Albemarle current, afforded by the long shoal off Long Shoal Point, which appears to divert the fresh water somewhat to the eastward and in the direction of Hatteras Inlet.

Oyster Beds: While these are not very numerous, they are important on account of their superiority to the usual growth, the

Far Creek oysters having a deservedly high reputation. Most of these high grade oysters come from the "gardens" or planted grounds, though a number are still found in and off the creek. The original beds have to a great extent disappeared, either through over fishery or natural causes, and the oysters now found are few and far between, a man and boy experiencing difficulty in obtaining two bushels a day. This very scarcity, due to the scattering of the oysters has, however, so much improved the oysters that they bring high prices, especially as all are old, probably the survivors of the original "rocks."

There is a small bed off Gibb's Point, and a large one on the Pingleton Shoal that are still productive, and in and about the marshes at the mouth of Long Shoal River are a few small beds or scattered lumps of oysters which are not of great importance and have not yet been located. The entire area of natural beds in the section does not exceed 230 acres. The Pingleton Shoal bed is being destroyed rapidly by over fishery, and the oysters even at present, are both scarce and of inferior quality. The artificial beds or "oyster gardens," of which there are 21 in the section, comprising about 165 acres, are located principally in Far Creek and its tributaries. A few lie in Pains Bay, but none at all in the Sound. In many of these gardens the oysters thrive admirably and they would do better in all, had a better stock for planting been selected. No one has made any effort to catch the young oysters or spat by exposing collectors, or to do anything beyond transplanting the oysters from the natural to the artificial grounds, which is the crudest form of cultivation.

The currents in this section are variable and sluggish, setting with the wind with a low velocity. Out of the Long Shoal River there is a slight set during calm weather, but no sufficient fall exists anywhere along the shores to make a current of such rapidity as would have any particular effect.

Section VII is so admirably situated, and has already so high a reputation for its oysters that probably, in time, the whole of it will be utilized. But a large proportion of its bottom is so soft that considerable expense will have to be

incurred before it can be made available. I have therefore excluded those areas lying in deeper water than 14 feet from consideration, deeming them at present unfit for oyster culture. I also consider the high shoal, known as Pingleton Shoal, the shoal off the southern point of Pains Bay, and the shoal lying along the marsh from the entrance to Long Shoal River to Long Shoal Point, as unsuitable. Remaining is the area of Pains Bay 1148 acres, of Long Shoal River, 2816 acres, of the bay between Shad and Pingleton Points, 807 acres, of Far Creek and tributaries 729 acres, and the area in the Sound in less than 14 feet of water, 22,089 acres, or a total of 22,489 acres, which is suitable for oyster culture. Of this area 395 acres are occupied, leaving 22,094 acres unproductive.

SECTION VIII.

Description: Begins at a point on the western shore line of Ocracoke Island, at the intersection of said shore line with a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Great Swash," in Lat. 35° 08′ 53″.44 N., and Long. 75° 52′ 24″.79 W., to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Hog Island," in Lat. 35° 21′ 49″.58 N., and Long. 76° 03′ 40″ .44 W., thence running along said line from the "Great Swash" to "Hog Island" N. 35° 28′ W., (true) $2\frac{5}{8}$ miles, more or less, to a point at the intersection of said line with a line drawn from Royal Shoal Light House, in Lat. 35° 09′ 19″ N., and Long. 76° 09′ 30″ W., N. 82° 53′ E. (true), the said point of intersection being the corner of sections XII and IX, thence running N. 43° 17′ E. (true) $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles, more or less, to a point at the intersection of this line with a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "King's Point," in Lat. 35° 16′ 12″.26 N., and Long. 75° 36′ 09″.26 W., to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Gibb's Point," in Lat. 35° 29′ 38″.4 N., and Long. 75° 57′ 42″.19 W., the said point of intersection being the corner of section IX, VI and V, thence running S. 54° 20′ E., (true) $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, more or less, to the intersection of the shore line with the said line to "King's Point" triangulation point, thence from said intersection run-

ning along the western shore line of Hatteras and Ocracoke Islands and across Hatteras Inlet, to beginning, containing more or less 61,834 acres.

This section comprises the ground in the vicinity of Hatteras Inlet, and it is unfortunate that bad weather in September and the early part of October prevented its careful examination, for the indications are favorable for a large portion of the area.

Depth of water: The greater part of the section is occupied by shoals having less than 12 feet of water over them. To the southward and westward of the Inlet these shoals extend about three miles from shore and close to the western boundary line, and off Qualk Hammock the shoal is very high, the 2 foot curve being 2 miles from the land. To the northward and westward of the Inlet the shoals extend even farther, the 3 foot curve being 4 miles off Durant's Point. But in this direction the shoal is more or less broken, as described in section V.

Each shoal has a distinctive name which is familiar to all frequenters of that neighborhood, and a description of each is hardly necessary. The Bird Island or Clam Shoal, the Log Shoal, the Egg Shoal and Oliver's Reef form practically one large shoal with from 1 to 3 feet of water over it, extending from the northern boundary of the section, about four miles off shore, to the Oliver Reef Light House, and being about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 1 mile wide.

Between this line of shoals and the shore is an area of comparatively deep water, the depth ranging from 5 to 12 feet. On the Southern side of the inlet there is also a deep water slue of from 6 to 10 feet, known as Guess Reef Channel, between the shoals and the Legged Lump and the shore; but it is of much less area than the tract to the northward. Due North of the inlet is a space about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and a mile or so wide, which is made up of lumps and bars between comparatively deep channels, formed by the rapid currents running in and out the Inlet. The depth of water ranges here between a few feet and several fathoms. To the westward of the shoals and between them and the western boundary line of the section, the

depth is fairly uniform, increasing gradually from 12 to 15 and 17 feet, the shoaler water being found to the southward. An inspection of the accompanying map will give a good idea of the contour of the bottom, especially outside the shoals.

Character of bottom: This is, for nearly the whole section, of sand. On the shoals it is hard; in the deep water it becomes somewhat softer and is mixed with a little mud; in the deep slues and areas between the shoals and the islands there is more mud, but it is only a superficial stratum, sand being found underneath. The section not having yet been subjected to detailed examination it is impossible to speak very positively on this subject.

Specific gravity: The average density for the section is 1.0148. The maximum density observed, 1.0157, was close to the Inlet; the minimum density, 1.0133, was near the western boundary.

Oyster beds: These have only been approximately located and are not of great importance. The total area is about 220 acres. South of the Legged Lump and half way between those islets and Qualk Hammock, on the western side of the Inlet and along the southern edge of the Guess Reef Channel, are several beds; to the northward and eastward of the Egg and Log Shoals and on the western side of the Log Channel are quite a number, and about Bird Island and Egg Shoal are several more. In the deep water in shore of these shoals there are a few oysters sparsely scattered; but outside the shoals in the Sound, no beds or oysters exist. No oyster gardens have been taken up within the limits of the section. No enemies of the oyster were found or heard of, but it is possible that the detailed survey may discover them. Probably both the star fish (*Asterias*) and the drills (*Urosalpinx cinereus* and allied forms) will be found here and about Ocracoke Inlet if anywhere; and the "conchs" (*Fulgur carica* and *sycotypus canaliculatus*) are known to be plentiful in both regions.

The currents in this section are regular and strong, especially about the Inlet where they average from one-half knot to a knot

per hour. The action is a tidal one, influenced more or less by the winds and flow of water from the Sound. The general set is to and from the Inlet.

I consider about two-thirds of this section as suitable ground for growing oysters, though, possibly, they would need transplanting in fresher water before being fit for market. The bottom is generally clean and hard, the specific gravity high, and the currents strong. It is possible, however, that the bottom outside the shoals will shift in heavy weather, and an experiment to decide that question has been made; but the result cannot be ascertained until the spring. The high shoals on either side of the Inlet and the shoal ground having less than 3 feet along the shores, I consider unsuitable from the liability of the bottom to shift and on account of the general disadvantages due to so slight a depth. Excluding those areas and that directly north of the Inlet where the bottom is so irregular in contour, there remains 48,300 acres that are probably fit for cultivation.

SECTION IX.

Description: Begins at the intersection of a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point, known as "Great Swash," in Lat. 35° 08′ 53″.44 N., and Long. 75° 52′ 24″.79 W., to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point, known as "Hog Island," in Lat. 35° 21′ 49″.58 N., and Long. 76° 03′ 40″.44 W., and the line drawn N. 82° 53′ E. (true), from the Royal Shoal Light House, in Lat. 35° 09′ 19″ N., and Long. 76° 09′ 30″ W., the said point of intersection being the corner of Sections XII and VIII, thence running N. 35° 28′ W. (true), 12⅜ miles, more or less, along said line from the "Great Swash" triangulation point, to the "Hog Island" triangulation point, the same being the corner of Section XIII, thence running N. 37° 40′ E. (true), 11½ miles, more or less, to a point at the intersection of this line, N. 37° 40′ E. (true), with a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point, known as "Gibb's Point," in Lat. 35° 29′ 38″.44 N., and Long. 75° 57′ 42″.19 W., to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point, known as "King's

Point," in Lat. 35° 16′ 12″.26 N., and Long. 75° 36′ 09″.26 W., the said point of intersection being the corner of Sections X, VII, and VI, thence running S. 54° 20′ E. (true) 13¼ miles, more or less, with said line from "Gibb's Point" to "King's Point" triangulation points, to a point at the intersection of said line with a line drawn N. 50° 45′ E. (true), to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Gull Island," in Lat. 35° 28′ 37″ .82 N., and Long. 75° 31′ 9″.17 W., the said point of intersection being the corner of Sections VI, V and VIII, thence running S. 43° 17′ W., (true) 15¼ miles, more or less, to the beginning, containing, more or less, 103,270 acres.

This section, which like Section VI, lies in the middle of the Sound, while comprising an unusually large area is not of great importance, as but a comparatively small portion of it is suitable for oyster culture.

Depth of water: This is generally about 20 feet. Along the eastern boundary of the section is a tract about 12 miles long and from 1½ to 2 miles wide, where the depth ranges from 14 to 18 feet; and as the western boundary is approached the depth also decreases to 17 and 18 feet. About the middle of that boundary a portion of the Gull Shoal having from 7 to 10 feet over it and extending from the boundary S. E. 1½ miles, is found; and about E. S. E. from the point of the Gull Shoal for 2 miles further is water of from 12 to 17 feet. In the middle of the section 23 to 24 feet is the general depth.

Character of bottom: Along the eastern boundary, on the comparatively shoal space already described, the bottom is of sand with finely broken shells. Along the western boundary, on the Gull Shoal, and in its neighborhood, the bottom is also of sand with considerable areas of mixed sand and mud, forming a sticky or tenacious upper stratum. Ground of this character will be found along the western boundary 1½ miles from the N. W. corner, extending about 5 miles and varying in width from 1 to 4½ miles. In the deep water in the middle of the section the bottom is of soft, blue mud, mixed with broken shells.

Specific gravity: This is practically uniform for the whole section. The least density was 1.0125 and the greatest 1.0139. The average is 1.0133.

Northerly winds diminish and southerly and easterly winds increase the specific gravity.

There are no oysters in this section.

The currents are sluggish and are principally due to the wind; a slight set in the direction of Hatteras Inlet is found about the eastern portion of section.

The character of the bottom (soft mud) will prevent the greater part of this section from being utilized, except at great expense. Otherwise, it is admirably situated, having a good depth and the right specific gravity of the water. The comparatively shoal ground along the eastern and western boundaries, where the bottom is hard, or sufficiently so to support the oysters, is, however, well adapted to cultivation. This area amounts to 32,980 acres.

SECTION X.

Description: Begins at the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Gibb's Point," in Lat. 35° 29′ 38″.47 N., and Long. 75° 57′ 42″.19 W., thence running S. 54° 20′ E. (true) 4 miles, more or less, along a line drawn from the said "Gibb's Point" to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "King's Point," in Lat. 35° 16′ 12″.26 N., and Long. 75° 36′ 09″.26 W., to the intersection of said line with a line drawn from Long Shoal Light House, S. 59° 30′ W. (true), the said point of intersection being the corner of sections VI, VII and IX, thence running S. 37° 40′ W. (true), 11½ miles, more or less, to a point at the intersection of this line S. 37° 40′ W. (true), with a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Great Swash," in Lat. 35° 08′ 53″.44 N., and Long, 75° 52′ 24″.79 W., to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point, known as "Hog Island," in Lat. 35° 21′ 49″.58 N., and Long. 76° 03′ 40″.44 W., the said point of

intersection being the corner of sections IX, XII and XIII, thence running N. 35° 28′ W. (true) 3¼ miles, more or less, to the said "Hog Island" triangulation point, thence in the same direction across Hog Island to the mainland, thence with the shore line of the mainland to beginning, containing, more or less, 30,291 acres.

While this is not a very large section it is an important one on account of facility with which oysters can be raised in it. It comprises the region lying between Gibb's Point or Far Creek and Hog Island, and includes Wyesocking Bay and its tributaries, 3,727 acres, and Middleton Anchorage or Bay, with its tributaries, 1,002 acres.

Depth of water: This is very irregular, especially about the mouth of Wyesocking Bay. A long "T" shaped shoal with from 3 to 6 feet of water on it makes out east from Hog Island Point about 2¼ miles. The head of the "T" is at this outer extremity and is about 2 miles long, extending N. N. E. and S. S. W., and ½ mile wide. Another shoal, with from 3 to 6 feet over it, makes out to the southward and eastward 2¼ miles from Long Point, the northern entrance to Wyesocking Bay. About 3½ miles to the southward of Middleton Creek is a shoal (Gull Shoal?) with an average depth of 4 feet, ⅓ of a mile wide, and extending 2½ miles S. E. from the shore. Off Gibb's Point the Gibb's Shoal, having from 2 to 4 feet over it, extends 2½ miles to the southward and eastward. Between the shoals in Wyesocking Bay the depth is from 2 and 4 feet along the shores to 8 and 10 feet in the bay; between Long Point Shoal and the Gull Shoal the depth is from 7 to 12 feet, and between the Gull Shoal and Gibbs' Shoal from 8 to 15 feet will be found. The narrow strip of bottom lying between the shoals and the western boundary of the section has over it about 14 feet.

Specific gravity: The density of the water outside the bays and creeks is 1.0138. That within the creeks has not yet been determined, but there is no reason to suppose that it will fall below 1.0120.

Oyster beds: Detailed surveys have not yet been made in Wyesocking Bay or to the southward of Middleton Anchorage. The positions and areas given of the oyster beds are therefore but approximations. About Hog Island and between Hog Island and Hog Island Point are a number of small beds and scattered groups of oysters; in Mt. Pleasant Bay the beds are about of the same character; in the middle of Wyesocking Bay and between Hog Island and Long Point there are numbers of beds of good size—one in particular—the "Gull Rock," being quite large. Oysters also are found in the several creeks and occasionally along the marshes, but the exact location of these unimportant areas has not yet been attempted. The approximate area occupied by beds is 434 acres, which is probably in excess of the real amount. There are five "oyster gardens" of record, located in Wilson's, Middle and Cypress Creeks. Their area is in the aggregate $22\frac{3}{4}$ acres. Altogether the natural and artificial beds of the section occupy less than 260 acres.

Until more thorough examinations are made in this section, it is impossible to say whether the usual enemies of the oyster flourish here or not; but there is no probability of finding them in excessive numbers even should they exist. No measurements of currents have yet been made but the indications are that they do not differ materially from those in section VII, being probably more sluggish, if anything, than in that section.

I regard nearly the whole of this area as admirably adapted for oyster culture. With the exception of a few shoals and a few areas which are soft, the bottom is firm and well protected, as is section VII, from the heavy gales, by the long shoals extending to the southward and eastward from the shores. The water is of the right specific gravity and nature has already made successful experiments in growing oysters which should be conclusive. Excepting the Gibbs' Shoal and one or two shoals in Wyesocking Bay, the remaining area of 29,900 acres offers no natural obstacle to oyster culture.

SECTION XI.

Description: Begins at the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Camp Point," on Hog Island, in Lat. 34° 59′ 51″.1 N., and Long. 76° 14′ 37″.2 W., thence running N. 24° 08′ E. (true) 12 miles, more or less, to the Royal Shoal Light House, in Lat. 35° 09′ 19″ N., and Long. 76° 09′ 30″ W., thence running N. 82° 53′ E. (true) 14½ miles, more or less, to a point at the intersection of this line N. 82° 53′ E. (true) with a line drawn through the U. S. C. S. triangulation points "Hog Island," in Lat. 35° 21′ 49″.58 N., and Long. 76° 03′ 40″.44 W., and "Great Swash," in Lat. 35° 08′ 53′.44 N., and Long. 75° 52′ 24″.79 W., the said point of intersection being the corner of Sections VIII, IX and XII, thence running S. 35° 28′ E. (true) 2⅝ miles, more or less, along said line from "Hog Island" triangulation point to the "Great Swash" triangulation point, to the shore, thence following the western shore line of Ocracoke and Portsmouth Islands across Ocracoke Inlet to a point where a line from the beginning, at "Camp Point," to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Wade," in Lat. 34° 58′ 58″.93 N., and Long. 76° 09′ 11″.2 W., intersects the shore of Core Banks, thence from said point of intersection N. 78° 58′ W. (true) 5⅛ miles, more or less, to the beginning, containing, more or less, 76,570 acres.

This section includes the region about Ocracoke Inlet and is important, not only on account of its size, but because of the active oyster fishery now prosecuted within its limits.

Depth of water: As in the neighborhood of Hatteras Inlet, this is very irregular, a large portion of the section being occupied by shoals. From the southern boundary not more than 3 to 4 feet will be found for over a mile to the northward, except in Wainwright Slue, an indentation in the shoal, which makes an excellent anchorage. To the northward and westward of Core Beach or "Banks," a similar shoal with from 2 to 4 feet of water makes out for over 2½ miles. It is bounded on the northward by a slue having 7 feet of water, which extends to the north-

ward and westward from the now closed Whalebone Inlet. Between Whalebone Inlet and Portsmouth, 3 and 4 feet of water will be found for about 1½ miles from the shore; but about the middle of Portsmouth Island this depth extends in a long, tongue-shaped shoal, ¼ to ¾ of a mile wide, for fully 3 miles.

Northwest of Portsmouth and of Ocracoke Inlet the depth is very irregular, ranging from 1 to 20 feet. The shoals here take up the greater part of the area, the channels and slues being narrow and tortuous, though deep. TheRoyal Shoal, lying about 6 miles northwest of Portsmouth, is 2¾ miles long, extending in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, and about a mile wide; over it is from 2 to 4 feet. It is connected with the great body of shoals lying in the entrance to the Inlet by a shoal 2½ miles long and ½ mile wide. Over this connecting tract the water is from 1 to 5 feet deep. About the several marshy islets, Mount Vernon Rock, Shell Castle, North Rock, Beacon Island and Casey's Island, the depth is inconsiderable, ranging from 1 to 3 feet.

Northwest of Ocracoke Light House the Swash channel makes out from Ocracoke Island, and separates the shoals to the southward from those to the northward of the Inlet. This channel is narrow and has but 8 to 12 feet of water in it, and at certain points and times considerably less. North of Ocracoke Island and from 1 to 1½ miles from the shore, is a line of shoals extending towards Hatteras Inlet, known as Howard's Reef and Clark's Reef. Their average width is about ¾ mile, and the depth of water over them is from 1to 3 feet. Inside these shoals is an area 3¼ miles long and ½ mile wide, in which there is from 5 to 10 feet of water. Outside the general line of shoals and between them and the boundary lines drawn from the Royal Shoal Light House, the average depth is from 7 to 15 feet, the least water being along the shoals and thence gradually deepening towards the western limitsof the section. An inspection of the accompanying maps will give a good idea of the depth of water in this region.

Character of bottom: This is generally sandy, hard on the shoals, and slightly less so in the deeper water. In the slues,

channels and deep areas, there is more or less mud, which is sometimes too soft to support oysters. On the tract lying between the slue making in towards Whalebone Inlet and the long tongue of shoal off the middle of Portsmouth Island, is an area of about 400 to 500 acres in 13 to 18 feet of water, which has a soft, muddy bottom. That lying to the southward of, and partly inclosed by the Royal Shoal, containing about 2,500 acres, has a bottom composed of mud and sand, the latter predominating as the shoal is approached. The deeper the water in this area the softer the bottom. In the channel ways between the shoals, soft and hard sand and occasional patches of mud are found. These bottoms, as also do the shoals, continually shift under the influence of the strong currents and heavy winds. Between Howard's Reef and the shore the bottom is sticky, consisting of soft sand and mud mixed, and in places separated. Between the line of shoals and the western and northern boundaries, the bottom is generally of sand, areas of mud occasionally being found. About and on the shoals, especially on each side of the Inlet, grass grows plentifully, and a little sponge was also found.

Specific gravity: The average for the section is 1.0148, but the density varies very much even in the same locality. Near the Royal Shoal Light House the range is from 1.0097 to 1.0109, and the average 1.0103. In the mouth of the Inlet the range is from 1.0146 to 1.0227, and the average 1.0197. To the northward and westward of Howard's Reef the range is from 1.0100 to 1.0150, with an average of 1.0130. In Wainwright Slue and about the southern limits of the section, the range is from 1.0093 to 1.0142, and the average 1.0108. In all these localities easterly winds increase the density and westerly winds decrease it. Rainy weather has a much less effect than would be supposed, as is shown by the observations in the latter part of August, after the heavy rains of that month and the observations in September. A N. E. wind has the most effect on the density, as the water is then driven in through the Inlet.

Oyster beds: The beds of this region are probably the most important in the State, furnishing as they do the principal sup-

ply for the New Berne market. Only one bed is found in the southern portion of the section. It lies near Wainwright slue, and comprises an area of about 13 acres. Formerly its oysters were of good quality and plentiful; but they have deteriorated and the supply has been exhausted by over fishery.

Most of the beds are in the neighborhood of Portsmouth, lying on the shoals between Beacon Island and North Rock, and Portsmouth Island and Mount Vernon Rock. The stock has a good reputation, but is being exhausted. A number of small, unimportant beds lie between Ocracoke Island and Howard's and Clark's Reef. They have not yet been instrumentally located. On the Royal Shoal, about one-third of a mile southeast from the Royal Shoal or Northwest Light House, is a large bed lying in from 1 to 3 feet of water, and comprising an area of about 100 acres. Only a part of this area is solid "rock," however; and though many fine oysters have been obtained from it in the past, it has been almost destroyed by excessive fishery.

The total area of oyster beds in the section is 520 acres. No enemies other than the "conchs" or "periwinkles" (*Fulur carica* and *sycotypus canaliculatus*) have been noticed or heard of in the vicinity, though it is possible that more extended investigations will discover both the drills (*urosalpinx*) and star-fish (*asterias*). The majority of the oysters found were rather inferior in size, owing, probably, to the overcrowding they experience on the natural beds. There are 9 "oyster gardens," aggregating 90 acres, in the section, all lying about Portsmouth. The currents, especially about the Inlet, are strong and regular, being due to the ordinary tidal action. About the Royal Shoal the set is, as usual in the Sound, with the wind, varying in velocity from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ knot per hour. In the neighborhood of the Inlet the set is to and from that opening with a velocity depending upon the state of the tide and wind, but averaging about one knot per hour. In the deep channels it will, on occasions, considerably exceed this rate. At the southern extremity of the section the current sets in and out of Core Sound at the rate of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ knot per hour.

I consider a large portion of Section XI as suitable ground for oyster culture. It will be observed that the bottom generally, is hard enough to support the oysters; the currents rapid and the specific gravity sufficiently high; and though the last varies considerably in certain portions of the section, these variations are not so great as to be injurious. To the northward of the Inlet and to the eastward of the Royal Shoal there is some danger of shifting bottom, and the same difficulty may be apprehended on the shoals and in their immediate neighborhood. Inside of Howard's Reef should be good ground, and between the Royal Shoal and the southern boundary and west of the Banks is a large and excellently situated area. The shoals, where the water is less than three feet, should be avoided and are deemed unsuitable on account of the extremes of heat and cold to which the oyster would be subjected, and the liability of the bottom to shift. It is true that the oyster beds lie on these shoals, but the beds are now composed of a solid mass of shells, the accumulation of ages, and the oysters are crowded on the area much more closely than they would be on any artificial ground. The sand has therefore but little chance to move.

Excluding the sand shoals and the channels in the immediate vicinity of the Inlet, the area of suitable bottom in the section is 59,100 acres.

SECTION XII.

Description: Begins at the Royal Shoal Light House, in Lat. 35° 09′ 19″ N., and Long. 76° 09′ 30″ W., thence running N. 0° 52′ E. (true) 8⅝ miles, more or less, with a line drawn from the said Royal Shoal Light House to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Bluff Point," in Lat. 35° 19′ 30″.47 N., and Long. 76° 09′ 26″.97 W., to the corner of Sections XIII, XV and XVI, thence running N. 64° 47′ E. (true) 7⅞ miles, more or less, to a point at the intersection of said line N. 64° 47′ E. (true) with a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Hog Island," in Lat. 35° 21′ 49″.58 N., and Long. 76° 03′ 40″.4 W., to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known

as "Great Swash," in Lat. 35° 08′ 53″.44 N., and Long. 75° 52′ 24″.79 W., the said point of intersection being the corner of Sections X, IX and XIII, thence running S. 35° 28′ E. (true) $12\frac{3}{8}$ miles, more or less, along said line from "Hog Island" to "Great Swash," to a point at the intersection of said line with a line drawn from aforesaid Royal Shoal Light House, N. 82° 53′ E. (true), thence running along said line S. 82° 53′ W. (true) $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles, more or less, to the beginning, containing, more or less, 67,738 acres.

This section is somewhat similar to Sections VI and IX, lying as they do, in the middle of the Sound and comprising a large area. It differs from those sections in having shoaler water and a larger area which is suitable for cultivation.

Depth of water: Generally the water is deep—ranging from 14 to 22 feet and being over the greater part of the section more than 18 feet. Along the northern boundary the depth decreases to 8 and 12 feet, and in the southwestern corner, where lies a small portion of the Royal Shoal, from 4 to 10 feet will be found. Through the middle of the section, from the northern to the southern boundary, where it connects with the Royal Shoal, is the Bluff Shoal. It is 8 miles long, 1 mile wide, and has from 7 to 11 feet of water over it, the 7 foot patches lying in the northern central portion of the section.

Character of bottom: Generally this is of fine, gray sand. Occasionally the sand is mixed with broken shells, or soft, blue mud; and at several points all these constituents are found together. Along the eastern boundary, on a tract 5 miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, and along the western boundary on a tract $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 1 mile wide, soft, muddy bottom is found in from 20 to 22 feet of water.

Specific gravity: The average for the section is 1.0117. The maximum density observed was 1.0155; the minimum, 1.0091. Apparently the water to the eastward of the Bluff Shoal is of a considerably higher specific gravity than that to the westward. Additional observations are necessary, however, to determine this positively.

There are no oyster beds of any kind, nor any predatory shell-fish in the section. The currents are sluggish, and due principally to the action of the wind. During a strong gale from the northeast the current for several days was from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ knot per hour, setting to the southwest. Probably this is the maximum velocity. During calm weather little or no current will be experienced, as the line of the Bluff Shoal is about the place of meeting of the flow from Albemarle and the northern portions of Pamplico Sound and that from the Pamplico River. Probably it is this meeting of currents with their suspended sediment that has formed and maintains the Bluff Shoal; and, indeed, the marked difference in the specific gravity on the two sides of that shoal appears to indicate that the water tested was of different origin.

With the exception of the two soft bottom areas along the eastern and western boundaries, amounting to 10,600 acres and already described, I consider the whole of Section XII as suitable ground, though it is possible that the bottom shifts on the Bluff Shoal. The probability of its doing so is not, however, sufficiently great to exclude the shoal from experiment; and one will be made in the future, should circumstances permit. The area adapted for oyster culture is, then, 57,000 acres.

SECTION XIII.

Description: Begins at a point at the intersection of the shore of the mainland with a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Bluff Point," in Lat. 35° 19′ 30″.47 N., and Long. 76° 09′ 26″.97 W. to the Royal Shoal Light House, in Lat. 35° 09′ 19″ N., and Long. 76° 09′ 30″ W., thence running to the eastward along the shore of the mainland to the intersection of the shore line with a line drawn through the triangulation points known as "Great Swash" and "Hog Island," thence to the said U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Hog Island," in Lat. 35° 21′ 49″.58 N., and Long. 76° 03′ 40″.44 W., thence running S. 35° 28′ E. (true) $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, more or less, along the line drawn from the said "Hog Island" triangulation point to the U.

S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Great Swash," in Lat. 35° 08′ 53″.44 N., and Long. 75° 52′ 24″.79 W., to the corner of Sections IX, X and XII, thence running S. 64° 47′ W. (true) 7⅞ miles, more or less, to a point at the intersection of this line S. 64° 47′ W. (true) with a line drawn from Royal Shoal Light House, in Lat. 35° 09′ 19″ N., and Long. 76° 09′ 30″ W., N. 0° 52′ E. (true), to the aforesaid "Bluff Point" triangulation point, the said point of intersection being the corner of Sections XII, XV and XVI, thence running along said line N. 0° 52′ E. (true) 3¼ miles, more or less, to the beginning, containing, more or less, 15,746 acres.

This section, though small, is important for the same reason stated with regard to Section X; it can be so readily utilized, and is so favorably located.

Depth of water: This is very uniform, ranging from 8 to 10 feet.

Character of bottom: This also is generally uniform, consisting of sand and mud, which is hard or sufficiently so to support the oysters. A few isolated areas have a soft or sticky bottom, of mud or mud and sand mixed. One of these, the largest, is in East Bluff Bay, a locality of 1,200 acres, much of which is soft. Another soft area of several hundred acres lies near the southeastern corner of the section.

Specific gravity: Only a few observations have as yet been made, but they indicate an average density of about 1.0110, which probably decreases in the bays and creeks.

Oyster beds: There are a few small beds and scattered groups of oysters about Bluff Point and in East Bluff Bay. Other small beds lie about one mile to the eastward of Middle Point, and others again about Hog Island. As the section has not yet been subjected to more than a superficial examination, the positions and areas determined for these beds are only of approximate accuracy. A rather rough calculation gives 230 acres as the aggregate, which includes a tract lying near the southwest corner of the section, 1¾ miles from Bluff Point, on which the oysters are scattered, and not in a solid "rock." No "oyster gardens"

have been taken up in the section. In advance of the detailed survey and examination, it is impossible to speak positively with regard to the quality of the oysters, the presence of enemies, or the strength and direction of the currents. There is no reason to anticipate any particular variation, however, from what has been noticed in similar localities, and probably the oysters will be found to be small and impoverished from crowding, enemies will be absent, and the currents will be sluggish and setting with the wind, with a velocity proportional to its force.

While subsequent investigation may modify my opinion, I see no reason to expect it to do so, but consider it more likely to confirm my present belief, that the whole of this section, comprising 15,700 acres, is suitable for oyster culture. If the soft bottom, 700 acres, is excluded, there still remains 15,000 acres, of which only some 230 are now productive or occupied.

SECTION XIV.

Description: Begins at the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Cedar Island," in Lat. 35° 01′ 56″.83 N., and Long. 76° 21′ 01″.13 W., thence running N. 24° 14′ E. (true) $7\frac{7}{8}$ miles, more or less, to Brant Island Shoal Light House, in Lat. 35° 08′ 10″ N., and Long. 76° 17′ 37″ W., thence running N. 80° 12′ E. (true) $7\frac{7}{8}$ miles, more or less, to the Royal Shoal Light House, in Lat. 35° 09′ 19″ N., and Long. 76° 09′ 30″ W., thence running S. 24° 08′ W. (true) 12 miles, more or less, to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Camp Point," in Lat. 34° 59′ 51″.14 N., and Long. 76° 14′ 37″.2 W., thence running along the northern shores of Hog and Cedar Islands to the beginning, containing, more or less, 39,988 acres.

This section is not a particularly important one, owing to the character of a large portion of its bottom.

Depth of water: This is uniform, and generally from 18 to 20 feet. The approaches to the Brant Island, and Royal Shoals and to Hog and Cedar Islands are bold, 15 feet being found within a quarter of a mile of shores and light houses.

Character of bottom: On all the central portions of the section soft, blue mud is the principal characteristic. Along the western and southern boundaries, in the southwestern portion of the section, and for 1 to 1½ miles off Hog and Cedar Islands, the bottom is of hard sand. The same characteristic predominates along the eastern boundary and for a considerable distance (2½ to 3 miles) to the southward and westward of the Royal Shoal Light House. A tract of hard sand, about 2 miles long and 1 mile wide, extends to the southward and eastward from Brant Island Light House, and occupies the northwest corner of the section.

Specific gravity: This is rather low, but uniform, the average density being 1.0093; the maximum 1.0111, and the minimum 1.0080. The density increases as the Royal Shoal is approached.

There are no oysters or oyster beds in this section.

The current usually sets to the eastward, in the direction of Ocracoke Inlet and the entrance to Core Sound, with a velocity of from ¼ to ½ knot per hour. The prevailing wind will, however, greatly influence both the direction and velocity. The cause of the set to the eastward is, doubtless, the flow from the Neuse River.

I regard that portion of this section lying in the center, and having a soft, muddy bottom, as unsuitable. The remaining area, comprising 17,000 acres, can be utilized and will produce a marketable oyster, though of rather inferior flavor, due to the low specific gravity of the water.

Attention is called to the remarks on Section XVII, and the inferences drawn from an experiment made in that locality. They are equally applicable to this area.

SECTION XV.

Description: Begins at Brant Island Shoal Light House, in Lat. 35° 08′ 10″ N., and Long. 76° 17′ 37″ W., thence running N. 6° 56′ E. (true) 12⅛ miles, more or less, to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Swan Quarter," in Lat.

35° 18′ 29″.67 N., and Long. 76° 16′ 05″.23 W., thence running S. 73° 51′ E. (true) $6\frac{1}{8}$ miles, more or less, with a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Judith," in Lat. 35° 21′ 03″.21 N., and Long. 76° 24′ 48″.19 W., through the aforesaid "Swan Quarter" triangulation point, to a point at the intersection of said line with a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Bluff Point," in Lat. 35° 19′ 30″.47 N., and Long. 76° 09′ 26″.97 W., to the Royal Shoal Light House, in Lat. 35° 09′ 19″ N., and Long. 76° 09′ 30″ W., the said point of intesrection being the corner of Sections XII, XIII and XVI, thence along said line from "Bluff Point" triangulation point S. 0° S. 52′ W. $8\frac{5}{8}$ miles, more or less, to said Royal Shoal Light House, thence S. 80° 12′ W. (true) $7\frac{7}{8}$ miles, more or less, to the beginning, containing, more or less, 45,413 acres.

This section lies in the middle of the Sound, between the Brant Island, Bluff and Royal Shoals, and directly in the line of the outflow from the Pamplico and Neuse Rivers. But for the low density of the water it would be a very important area. As it is, much of its ground is adapted to oyster culture.

Depth of water: Over the southern half the section, this is usually about 20 feet, but over the northern half the bottom is more irregular in contour, and the depth ranges from 5 and 6 to 20, with an average of about 16 feet. In the western central portion is a shoal extending $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the western boundary and $\frac{1}{3}$ mile wide, known as the "Middle Ground" or "Lower Middle;" it has but 5 to 11 feet over it and is surrounded by depths of 14 and 15 feet, which extend to the northward and southward of the shoal about a mile, and to the southward and eastward nearly 3 miles. Along the entire northern boundary, with the exception of a 15 foot slue, a mile wide in the middle, is a tract of a little over a mile in width, with from 8 to 11 feet over it; and in the extreme northwest corner is a portion of the 4 foot shoal making out to the southward and eastward of Great Island.

Character of bottom: In the deep water area, in the southern half of the section, the bottom is of soft mud with occasional

patches of hard sand or sand and mud mixed together. In the extreme southwest and southeast corners, near the Brant Island and Royal Shoals, the bottom is harder and of sand. On the "Middle Ground" and the 14 foot area, in its vicinity, already described, the bottom is hard, of sand and tenacious mud. Between this comparatively shoal area and the 8 to 11 foot tract lying along the northern boundary, is a deep slue or channel extending to within a mile of the western boundary, and over $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles wide, in which the bottom is of soft mud. The tract along the northern boundary is of hard sand.

Specific gravity: This is uniform, but low. The average is 1.0095, the maximum 1.0100 and the minimum 1.0090. These figures show how important is the influence of the Pamplico and Neuse Rivers, as only 7 miles to the eastward, on the opposite side of the Bluff Shoal, the density on the same day was .005 greater. No oysters exist in the section.

The current is usually to the southward and eastward, in the direction of Ocracoke Inlet. The velocity and also the direction are considerably influenced by the winds, as in the other sections, but the set will seldom exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ knot per hour.

It is possible to raise oysters on those portions of this section having the hard bottom. In the deep water and on soft bottoms, the ground is unsuitable. The low specific gravity of the water will prevent the stock, in all probability, from obtaining high or fancy prices, but a marketable oyster could be raised on the tracts indicated on the map. The area considered suitable is 13,390 acres, and comprises principally the Middle Ground Shoal and the adjacent hard bottoms, and the tract in the northern and northwestern part of the section.

SECTION XVI.

Description: Begins at the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Bluff Point," in Lat. 35° 19′ 30″.47 N., and Long. 76° 09′ 26″.97 W., thence running S. 0° 52′ W. (true) $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, more or less, with a line drawn from said "Bluff Point" triangulation point to the Royal Shoal Light House, in Lat. 35° 09′

19″ N., and Long. 76° 09′ 30″ W., to the intersection of said line with a line drawn through the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Swan Quarter," in Lat. 35° 18′ 29″.67 N., and Long. 76° 16′ 05″.23 W., and "Judith," in Lat. 35° 21′ 03″.21 N., and Long. 76° 24′ 48″.19 W., the said point of intersection being the corner of sections XII, XIII and XV, thence running along said line from "Judith" through "Swan Quarter" triangulation point, N. 73° 51′ W. (true) 15½ miles, more or less, to said "Judith" triangulation point, thence running N. 65° 44′ W. (true) 5⅛ miles, more or less, with a line drawn to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Willow Point," in Lat. 35° 22′ 51″.6 N., and Long. 76° 29′ 41″.03 W., to the intersection of said line with the shore of the mainland, thence running with the shore line of mainland to the beginning, containing, more or less, 38,315 acres.

This section is an important one, embracing a number of large bays and estuaries in Hyde county, in which oysters are more or less thickly distributed, and being well sheltered from the effect of gales. Unfortunately, such observations as have been made show a rather low specific gravity of the water; otherwise, this would be, probably, the most advantageous ground in the Sound. Lack of time has prevented more than a superficial examination of part of this area, and the determinations are therefore but approximate. The section is composed of so many different estuaries that for convenience and a clear understanding, each will be described separately.

West Bluff Bay is in the northeast corner of the section and comprises 1,126 acres. The depth of water is from 7 to 10 feet; a 2 foot shoal 1½ miles long and ¼ mile broad lies off the point at the western entrance to the bay. The bottom is generally hard, of sand, with occasionally some little mud. The specific gravity has not yet been determined, but probably is 1.0080 or less. There is a small bay, comprising 260 acres lying, west of West Bluff Bay, which has similar characteristics, except that the depth of water is less, being from 3 to 6 feet. Small oyster beds lie along the shores of both bays.

Juniper Bay, and its tributaries, comprising an era of 1,710 acres, extends about 4 miles from a line drawn from Juniper Bay Point to the south point of the marsh opposite Swan Quarter Narrows. The depth of water is from 3 to 10 feet, and averages about 6 feet. The bottom is of hard sand along the shores for about one-third the width, and of soft mud in the middle third, in the channel. The specific gravity is 1.0079. The current sets out of the bay and under the influence of a strong northeasterly wind was $\frac{1}{2}$ knot per hour. An oyster bed of considerable size lies on a 5 foot shoal off Juniper Bay Point and small beds and scattered groups are found along the northern and eastern shores further up the bay.

Swan Quarter Narrows is a strait about one mile long and a mile wide, which separates Great Island from the marsh to the northward. The depth of water is from 4 to 10 feet, the bottom hard, of sand, along the shores, and softer, of sand and some mud, in the deep water; and the specific gravity 1.0080. Oyster beds of considerable size are found off the northwest point of Great Island and about Bird Island, just to the westward of that point; and small beds and scattered oysters exist all along the northern side of the strait as far as Caffee Bay.

Caffee Bay is an arm of Swan Quarter Bay, making into the eastern shore of that body of water. It comprises 579 acres, with a depth of from 4 to 8 and 10 feet, and sandy bottom, except in the middle, where it is soft, of sand and mud. Small beds and scattered groups of oysters are found close in along the shores.

Swan Quarter Bay, with its tributaries, exclusive of Caffee Bay, comprises 4,076 acres. The depth is from 4 to 10 feet, the shoal water lying along the shores. The bottom is of soft or sticky mud in the middle of the bay, but is hard, of sand or mud or both, within $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the marshes. The specific gravity is 1.0103. Small beds and scattered groups of oysters are found along the eastern shores, from the northern entrance point of Caffee Bay to abreast Beacon B., opposite Swan Quarter. A few oysters are also found at the head of the Bay.

Deep Cove lies between Swan Quarter Island and Judith Island, and comprises an area of 1,325 acres. The depth of water is from 5 to 10 feet, and the bottom, except along the shores, is soft, consisting of mud, with small areas of sand and mud interspersed. No oysters are reported in this Cove, which appears to be admirably suited for them. Density observations have not yet been made. Deep Cove is connected by a narrow strait, known as Judith Narrows, lying between the island on which the "Judith" triangulation point is situated and Judith Island, with a bay of about the same area and characteristics, except the depth of water and extent of soft bottom, which is less. A number of oyster beds of considerable size lie in this bay, in the deep water and along the shores.

Deep Bay lies to the northward of Judith Island, and between it and Judith Marsh. It is an arm of Rose Bay, and comprises 3,591 acres. The depth of water is from 8 to 10 feet, except close to the shores, where it is from 3 to 5 feet. One large shoal, with about 2 feet of water over it, lies in the middle of the bay. The bottom is generally soft, except along the shores and on the shoal, where it is of hard sand and mud. No observations of the specific gravity have yet been made. Large areas, on which the oysters exist in groups and scattered singly, are found in the deep water of the bay, especially near its head, but they have not yet been definitely located.

Bell's Bay is also an arm of Rose Bay, but is on the western and opposite side from Deep Bay. It comprises an area of 1,814 acres, has an average depth of water of 10 feet, except within $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the shore, where the water shoals to 3 and 4 feet, and a soft bottom, except on the shoals, where it is hard. The specific gravity has not been determined. Small beds and scattered groups of oysters are found along the eastern shores.

Germantown Bay, an arm of Bell's Bay, is small, comprising but 166 acres, is generally shoal and has a soft bottom. A few small beds of scattered oysters are found in it.

Rose Bay, of which the bays just described are tributaries, is a large and important area of 4,415 acres. The depth of water

ranges from 7 to 18 feet, but is generally about 10 feet. The bottom on the greater part of the bay is soft, except within ¼ mile of the shores, where it becomes sandy and hard. Off the northwest point of Judith Island, Swan Point and Fooley's Point, sand shoals, having from 2 to 4 feet of water over them, make out. No observations of the density of the water or strength of the currents have yet been obtained. Small beds and groups of oysters extend along the shores on both sides of the bay to above Watch Point, at its head.

The remainder of the section lying outside the areas just described is rather shoal, and the contour of the bottom irregular. Between Swan Quarter Island and Great Island the depth is from 7 to 10 feet; but a 14 foot slue, ½ mile wide, forming the channel into Swan Quarter Bay, passes through the middle of this tract. Except in this slue the bottom is hard, of sand with some little mud. The specific gravity is 1.0103 and the current ¼ to ½ knot per hour, setting to the southward. Scattered oysters are reported to exist about the center of this tract and just to the eastward of the slue.

Between Great Island and the eastern boundary of the section is a large area ranging from 8 to 13 feet in depth. In the middle the bottom is soft, except directly in the center, where there is a large tract of about 1,000 acres, on which a hard, sandy bottom is found. Within 1½ miles of the various shores the bottom is also hard. Extending 1¼ miles southeast from Great Island is a sand shoal (noted in Section XV) with about 2 feet of water on it. The specific gravity of the water on this area is from 1.0080 to 1.0090. The current sets to the southward and eastward at the rate of about ¼ knot per hour. There are no oysters reported in the immediate vicinity.

When the detailed examination of this section is made and additional information regarding the currents, bottoms, oysters, and especially the density of the water, is obtained, the opinions now held as to the adaptability of the ground for oyster culture, may be modified. At present that opinion is favorable. Much of the bottom is soft, but the several tracts are small, and it is within

the limits of possibility to harden them. As far as the observations of the specific gravity of the water go, they are not particularly encouraging to the hope of raising a high grade of oyster. But the fact that the animals are now living even in the head waters of the various bays and tributaries, proves that the water is rarely, if ever, fresh enough to destroy them. Taking all things into consideration, I conclude that the whole of this section, of 38,315 acres, is suitable ground. Of this area the oyster beds occupy about 1,600 acres.

SECTION XVII.

Description.—Begins at the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Brant Island," thence runs S. 58° 55′ E. (true) 10 miles, more or less, to Brant Island Shoal Light House, in Lat. 35° 08′ 10″ N., and Long. 76° 17′ 37″ W., thence running S. 24° 14′ W. (true) $7\frac{7}{8}$ miles, more or less, to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Cedar Island," in Lat 35° 01′ 56″.83 N., and Long. 76° 21′ 01″.13 W., thence running N. 45° 01′ W. (true) $5\frac{5}{8}$ miles, more or less, to a point on the one fathom line of the shoal to the Northward of Swan Islands, thence running N. 89° 10′ W. (true) $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, more or less, to a point at the intersection of this line N. 89° 10′ W. (true) with a line drawn N. 9° 40′ E. (true) to the aforesaid U. S. C. S. triangulation point on Brant Island, the said point of intersection being the corner of Sections XIX and XXI, thence running with said line N. 9° 40′ E. (true) $7\frac{7}{8}$ miles, more or less, to the beginning, containing, more or less, 38,888 acres.

This section lies between the Brant Island Shoal and Cedar Island Bay.

Depth of water: This ranges from 12 to 22 feet, the deeper water being found to the northward of the middle of the section, and thence shoaling gradually towards Cedar Island Bay and the Swan Islands, and more abruptly to the northward towards Brant Island Shoals.

Character of bottom: In the deep water the bottom is of soft mud. There is a tract about a mile broad at Brant Island, narrowing to $\frac{1}{4}$ mile at Brant Island Light House and extending along the entire northern boundary, in which the bottom is hard, consisting of sand, with some mud where it borders on the deep water. A similar tract, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide, lies along the southern boundary, so that the soft bottom is confined to the deep water area from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles wide, extending through the northern central portion of the section.

Specific gravity: This is low, but uniform, varying only from 1.0080 to 1.0098. The average for the section is 1.0088. The current, which is merely the flow of the Neuse, accelerated or retarded by the action of the wind, sets to the southward and eastward. The velocity does not, under ordinary circumstances, much exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ knot per hour. Additional observations on this point will be made as soon as circumstances permit.

Under my direction, two and a half years ago, fifteen bushels of oysters and one hundred and fifty bushels of clean shells were deposited in this section, at a point lying about one-third the way from the entrance to Cedar Island Bay to Brant Island Light House. The depth of water was about 18 feet, and the bottom sandy. Generally the characteristics and conditions were those peculiar to the whole hard bottom tract, lying along the southern boundaries of Sections XIV and XVII.

The plant was made, purposely, in an unfavorable position for the survival of the oysters. They were exposed to the full force of the freshets of the Neuse and the effect of the northeast gales. There was, in my opinion, every chance that they would perish, either by the action of fresh water, or by being smothered by sand stirred up by the gales. During the latter part of November, of this year, a search was made for this plant, and after considerable trouble, it was found. The experiment had been highly successful; the old shells were covered with good size oysters of over three inches in length. On one shell nine oysters were counted, and the average number to a shell was over five. These oysters were fat and in good condition, but somewhat too

fresh in flavor to command very high prices, if offered for sale. The implements at hand for taking oysters in such deep water were too rude to permit the obtainment of a large number; but our observations were sufficiently exact to justify the supposition that only a small number of the shells had been "sanded"—that is, covered by sand.

Considering that this plant was made where the conditions were all unfavorable, and where no oysters were to be found within several miles, it is assuming no more than the facts justify to say that what has been done in this place can be done elsewhere under similar circumstances in the Sound. In my own mind there never has been any doubt that a large portion of Pamplico Sound could be made to grow oysters, and the success of this experiment will, I hope, tend to convince others that this desirable result is within the limits of possibility.

With the exception of the artificial bed just described and a few groups about Brant Island, there are no oysters in the section. I am of the opinion that oysters can be cultivated successfully on the hard bottom tracts along the northern and southern boundaries of the section, but not in the middle, where the bottom is soft. Indeed, it is not a matter of opinion merely in this case, for the experiment has been made and has proved successful. The area of these two hard bottom tracts is 23,200 acres.

SECTION XVIII.

Description: Begins at the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Judith," in Lat. 35° 21′ 03″.21 N., and Long. 76° 24′ 48″.19 W., thence running S. 73° 51′ E. (true) $8\frac{5}{8}$ miles, more or less, to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Swan Quarter," in Lat. 35° 18′ 29″.67 N., and Long. 76° 16′ 05″.23 W., thence running S. 6° 56′ W., (true) $12\frac{1}{8}$ miles, more or less, to Brant Island Shoal Light House, in Lat. 35° 08′ 10″ N., and Long. 76° 17′ 37″ W., thence running N. 58° 55′ W. (true) 10 miles, more or less, to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point, known as "Brant Island," Long. 76° 26′ 37″.6 W.,

thence running N. 9° 19′ E. (true) 9¾ miles, more or less, to beginning, containing, more or less, 65,164 acres.

While this section is a very large one, it is of only possible importance, as it is exposed to the freshets from the Pamplico River. The section lies between the Brant Island Shoal, which forms the northern boundary of Section XVII, and the line of marshes on the southern shores of Hyde county.

Depth of water: The northern third of the section is comparatively shoal, the depth varying from 8 feet close to the marshes to 15 feet near the channel into the Pamplico River. The greater part of the remainder of the section is in deep water, of from 18 to 20 feet. Along the Brant Island Shoal, or the southern boundary, is a tract of from 1 to 2 miles wide on which the water is from 8 to 16 feet, the last depth being found close to the shoal. The 14 foot slue described under Section XVI as being the channel into Swan Quarter Bay occupies a considerable portion of the northeast corner of this section, and the Middle Ground Shoal, described under Section XV, also extends into Section XVIII for about 2 miles. It is one mile wide, has from 6 to 11 feet of water over it and lies in the extreme eastern part of the section.

Character of bottom: On the shoal tract lying along the southern boundary, as far out as the 16 foot curve, the bottom is hard, consisting of sand and occasionally sticky mud. The same characteristics prevail on the shoal tract, occupying the upper or northern third of the section. The slue forming the Swan Quarter Channel and several comparatively small areas in this region have soft, muddy bottoms; but generally it is hard, of sand or sand and mud, with frequently grass growing over it. The middle of the section, the channel way into the Pamplico River, is of soft mud.

Specific gravity: Only a few observations have been made, nor are many necessary, as there is nothing in the section itself to produce variations. The freshets in the Pamplico River probably have more effect than anything else, and an effort will be made in the spring to determine the extent of this influence.

From such observations as have been obtained the average density for the section is 1.0087.

Oyster beds: Several small beds lie about Brant Island and a few large ones along the marshes in the extreme northwest corner, near the triangulation point "Judith." A small bed is reported to be off Shell Point, on Swan Quarter Island, and other small beds lie close to the southern shore of Great Island. These beds have only been approximately located as yet and the areas and positions are therefore not exact. So far as known, they comprise an area of about 40 acres. The currents have not yet been determined.

From such information as is at hand, I am of the opinion that those bottoms which are hard are suitable for oyster culture and that the soft area, especially in the channel into the Pamplico River, is unsuitable. The area of hard bottom is 43,800 acres, upon which a fair marketable oyster could probably be grown. It is possible, however, that the water of this region is, at times, very fresh. Whether it ever becomes so much so as to be destructive remains to be proved; but considering the results of the experiment in Section XVII, and the fact that oysters live much higher up the river, I think it improbable that very much damage is often inflicted.

SECTION XIX.

Description: Begins at Pamplico Point Light House, in Lat. 35° 18′ 50″.6 N., and Long. 76° 29′ 03″.55 W., thence running N. 57° 39′ E. (true) $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, more or less, to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Judith," in Lat. 35° 21′ 03″.21 N., and Long. 76° 24′ 48″.19 W., thence running S. 9° 19′ W. (true) $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles, more or less, to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Brant Island," in Lat. 35° 12′ 35″ N., and Long. 76° 26′ 37″ W., thence running S. 9° 40′ W. (true) $7\frac{7}{8}$ miles, more or less, to a point on the one fathom line of shoal to the north of Point of Marsh, the said point being the corner of Sections XVII and XXI, thence running N. 46° 00′

W. (true) 5½ miles, more or less, to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Maw Point," in Lat. 35° 09′ 06″.98 N., and Long. 76° 32′ 12″.93 W., thence running along shore line of mainland to the beginning, containing, more or less, 50,639 acres.

This section lies along the eastern shore of Pamplico county and as it is made up principally of numerous bays, creeks and rivers, each will be described separately. Only a general and superficial examination of the region has, as yet, been made, and consequently the description can be but general in character and the various statements are subject to modification.

Bay River is a stream of considerable size, being about 11 miles long and from 1 to 2 miles wide and comprising with its tributaries, not especially mentioned, 8,690 acres. The depth of water is from 7 and 8 feet at the head, to 20 feet at the mouth. and water of from 13 to 20 feet will be found in the channel as far up as Windmill Point. Above that locality, the depth is from 7 to 10 feet. On both sides of the channel, along the shores, are tracts of shoal water about ¼ to ½ mile broad, with a depth over them of from 1 to 3 feet. The bottom is generally soft or sticky, consisting of mud but on the shoals it is hard, Large shoals extend to the northward of Maw Point, and to the southward and eastward of Bay Point, the southern and northern entrances to the river. These shoals have from 2 to 5 feet of water over them with a hard, sandy bottom. The currents and specific gravity of the water have not yet been determined for this locality.

Bonner's Bay and *Spring Creek*, comprising 1,109 acres, are tributaries of Bay River. The depth is from 3 to 10 feet, except in the middle of Bonner's Bay where it increases to 15 feet. The bottom is soft, except on the shoals.

Vandemere's Creek is a narrow stream about 2 miles long, emptying into Bay River near Windmill Point. Including the bay at its mouth, it comprises an area of 1,168 acres. The depth is from 7 to 10 feet, and the bottom soft.

The oysters lie in small beds and groups along both shores of the Bay River for about 5 miles, or to just above Spencer's Creek. A few are also found off Petty's Point and on the south shore, opposite Vandemere's Creek. In Bonner's Bay are also several beds, lying to the eastward of the deep water. There are no oysters of any consequence in any of the other tributaries.

Bay River appears to be suitable for oyster culture, though the water is perhaps too fresh to produce stock of a high grade. It is also possible that subsequent observations will show the impracticability of doing anything with the soft bottoms in deep water and the ground of this character is only provisionally included in the available area.

Jones Bay, lying just to the northward of Bay River, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles wide at its mouth and comprises 2,884 acres. A narrow channel, 12 to 15 feet deep, runs up the middle of the bay, on each side of which the water shoals gradually to the shores. Large shoals of several hundred acres area lie off the entrance points, especially the one to the northward near the Old Sow Island where the shallow water extends nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the southward and eastward. These shoals have from 3 to 5 feet of water, over hard bottom. In the bay the bottom is soft in the channel, hardening as the shores are approached. Neither density nor current observations have yet been made. The oysters lie along the northeastern shore to about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Drum Creek, and on the southwestern shore from Maiden's Point up. The beds are all small and the oysters scattered. About Bay Point, the Fisherman's Islands and on the shoals already described as making out from Bay Point, several large, solid beds and many small groups of oysters exist, and on the shoal making out from "The Old Sow" and about that island numerous groups of oysters and solid beds are found. One especially large bed lies about the end of the shoal. It is probable that the whole of Jones Bay can be made productive, though it is possible that the difficulty of doing so, on the soft bottoms, will prevent their being utilized.

Middle Bay is a small estuary, lying next to the northward of Jones Bay. It comprises an area of 1,543 acres, and has a depth of 9 and 10 feet in the middle, which decreases to about 4 feet along the shores. The bottom is soft in the channel and hard inside the 6 foot curve. North of Middle Bay is a small cove called Big Porpoise Bay, comprising 785 acres. The bottom is generally hard and the depth from 3 to 8 feet. Between Porpoise Point, which is at the northern entrance to Big Porpoise Bay and Brant Island, the bottom is of hard sand and the water shoal, the depth ranging from 2 to 4 feet. A 15 foot slue, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, extends N. N. W. from the Neuse River towards Middle Bay and forms the channel into that body of water. In this slue the bottom is soft.

Oyster beds lie on each side of the deep water in Middle Bay and, more or less, over Big Porpoise Bay. A line of beds and scattered oysters runs from the point of marsh between Middle and Big Porpoise Bays to Brant Island, and small beds are also found about that marsh, on every side. All the ground in Middle and Big Porpoise Bays, and over the shoals, is probably suitable ground for oyster culture.

Between Brant Island and the southern boundary of the section the water is from 15 to 25 feet deep and the area generally of soft bottom, though a considerable stretch of hard sand is found 3 miles to the northward and eastward of Maw Point and in the neighborhood of the shoal off the Old Sow. The density in this neighborhood is 1.0074. The currents have not yet been measured, but are of comparatively good velocity.

Little Porpoise Bay is a small cove of 149 acres lying immediately north of Porpoise Point. The depth of water is from 2 to 5 feet, and the bottom hard. A small oyster bed lies at the entrance to the bay.

Mouse Harbor is a bay lying immediately north of Little Porpoise Bay and south of Pamplico Light House. It comprises 1,490 acres, has a depth of from 4 to 8 feet, the deep water being found in the middle and the shoal water from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the marsh. Oysters in groups and small beds are scat-

tered along the southern and western shores. This area appears well adapted to oyster culture, though subsequent investigation may prove the water to be too fresh.

The remainder of this section lies in a triangle formed by Pamplico Light House, "Judith," and Brant Island. A tract from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles wide, lying along the line from Pamplico Point to Brant Island, has from 6 to 16 feet of water over it, the deep water lying furthest from the land. The bottom is hard, probably of sand. A small triangular area near Judith, and on the northern side of the Pamplico river channel, has a depth of from 10 to 16 feet, and hard bottom. The rest of the area is in deep water and has a soft, muddy bottom. There are no oysters or oyster beds anywhere on this ground.

While the want of the necessary observations as to the bottom and water prevents my giving an opinion at all decisive as to the adaptability of this section, yet as the oysters are growing in nearly every locality and some of them are of fine quality, there seems to be a possibility that all the area, with the exception of the deep water in the Pamplico and Neuse channels, may be utilized. This area amounts to 47,344 acres. If all the soft bottoms are excluded, as possibly they may subsequently be, the amount available would be 33,891 acres. Of this, about 1,000 acres will represent the area occupied at present by oysters, leaving 32,800 unoccupied and unproductive.

The copies of the licenses for "gardens," issued in Pamplico county, have not yet been received, but the entire area thus used does not exceed 150 acres. As soon as the work in Cedar Island Bay is completed, the survey of this section will be undertaken.

SECTION XX.

Description: Begins at the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Willow Point," in Lat. 35° 22′ 51″ N., and Long. 76° 29′ 41″ W., thence running S. 65° 44′ E. (true) $5\frac{1}{8}$ miles, more or less, to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Judith," in Lat. 35° 21′ 03″.21 N., and Long. 76° 24′ 48″.19

W., thence running S. 57° 39′ W. (true) 4¾ miles, more or less, to Pamplico Point Light House, in Lat. 35° 18′ 50″.65 N., and Long. 76° 29′ 03″.55 W., thence running along the shore line of the Pamplico River and its tributaries, to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Hickory Point," in Lat. 35° 21′ 44″ N., and Long. 76° 41′ 37″ W., thence running N. 16° 12′ E. (true) 3⅞ miles, more or less, to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Cousins Point," in Lat. 35° 24′ 57″ N., and Long. 76° 40′ 25″ W., thence running along the shore line of Pamplico and Pungo Rivers and their tributaries, to the beginning, containing, more or less, 63,437 acres.

This section has not been examined and nothing definite can be said with regard to it. Including, as it does, the Pamplico and Pungo Rivers with their numerous tributaties, it is probable that the water is too fresh to permit successful oyster culture. Upon that point, however, it is impossible to speak decisively until the specific gravity of the water has been determined. Providing that the indications in that respect are favorable, an area of 26,000 acres, which represents the hard bottom only, is suitable. It is probable, however, that only that portion of the section lying near the mouths of the Pamplico and Pungo will be found sufficiently salt, and the suitable area will consequently be much reduced.

SECTION XXI.

Description: Begins at the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Point of Marsh," in Lat. 35° 04′ 02″.47 N., and Long. 76° 28′ 29″.36 W., thence running along shore line of the Neuse River, and its tributaries, to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Cedar Point," in Lat. 34° 58′ 49″ N., and Long. 76° 39′ 33″ W., thence running N. 24° 02′ W. (true) 3¼ miles, more or less, to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Whittaker's Point," in Lat. 35° 01′ 23″.8 N., and Long. 76° 40′ 58″ W., thence running along shore line of Neuse River and its tributaries, to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Maw Point," in Lat. 35° 09′ 06″.98 N., and Long.

76° 32′ 12″.93 W., thence running S. 46° 00′ E. (true) 5½ miles, more or less, to the intersection of said line S. 46° E. (true) with a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as Brant Island, in Lat. 35° 12′ 35″ N., and Long. 76° 26′ 37″ W., S. 9° 40′ W. (true), the said point of intersection being the corner of Sections XVII and XIX, thence running S. 15° 25′ W. (true) 1¼ miles, more or less, to the beginning, containing, more or less, 50,299 acres.

This section includes the area at the mouth of the Neuse River and that of the several tributary creeks and bays lying below Cedar Point and the Garbacon Shoal. As the suitable ground is principally located in these bays and creeks, they will be described separately. The section has only been superficially examined and the opinions held at present regarding it are subject to modification.

Rattan Bay lies opposite the Neuse River Light House at the mouth of the river, and comprises an area of 1,079 acres. The depth is from 2 to 8 feet, the deep water occupying the central part of the bay. On that area the bottom is soft, but as the water shoals it becomes hard. The specific gravity has not yet been determined, but in the river immediately opposite it is 1.0065. A few small oyster beds lie in the bay. The whole of this area appears to be suitable for oyster growing.

Cedar Bay is a small estuary, lying about 2 miles to the southward of Rattan and at the mouth of Turnagain Bay. It has a depth of from 2 to 7 feet, moderately soft bottom in the deep water and hard in the shoal, and appears to be good ground. Its area is 244 acres, and it contains no oysters.

Turnagain Bay is 5 miles S. S. E. of the Neuse River Light House and 4 miles S. S. W. of Point of Marsh. Its area is 2,391 acres. Abraham's Bay is a small tributary of Turnagain Bay, comprising 118 acres. The depth in Turnagain Bay is from 2 to 13 feet, the deep water forming a channel from ¼ to ⅓ mile wide and extending up the middle of the bay and its branches. The 6 foot curve will be found from ¼ to ½ mile off the shores on both sides. The bottom is soft in the deep water

and hard inside the 6 foot curve. In Pitman's Creek and Abraham's Bay, 4 to 8 feet will be found, with sticky and soft bottoms predominating. The density has not yet been determined. Small beds and scattered oysters lie off the mouth of Abraham's Bay and between that locality and Pitman's Creek on the west side, and opposite Hog Point on the east side of Turnagain Bay. The whole area appears to be favorably situated for oyster culture.

South River lies about 4 miles to the westward of Turnagain Bay and is an important tributary of the Neuse. It is about 7 miles long and from $\frac{1}{8}$ mile at its head, to 1 mile wide at its mouth. Including its tributaries, its area is 2,922 acres. The depth of water is fairly uniform, ranging from 10 to 12 feet, except for about a mile from the mouth, where it increases to 15 and 20 feet, forming a deep channel out of the river and into the Neuse. Close along the shore the water is shoal and the bottom hard, but on the major portion of the area soft or sticky bottoms will be found. A few small oyster beds and scattered oysters lie near the mouth of the river, on the shoals on each side of the deep channel. The whole area appears adapted to oyster culture. In neither Turnagain Bay nor South River has the density been yet determined; and as the water outside these estuaries is of a low specific gravity it is possible that both bay and river may be found unsuitable when they are more thoroughly and systematically examined. The presence of living oysters in these waters has, however, caused them to be provisionally included in the available area.

Off the southern and western shores of the Neuse, from Point of Marsh to the Garbacon Shoal, there is a stretch of hard bottom, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles wide, with from 6 to 20 feet of water over it. Indeed, the 20 foot curve marks quite accurately the outer limit of this tract. Off the Point of Marsh an extensive shoal, with from 5 to 10 feet over it, makes out $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the northward and westward, and just to the eastward of South River is a similar shallow area extending off shore a little less than a mile. Off Sandy Point, near the southern and western limit of the section, a 6 foot shoal makes out for a mile,

and off Cedar Point is the well known Garbacon Shoal, with from 6 to 10 feet of water, and extending to the middle of the channel. On the northern and western shores, the 12 foot curve lies a little less than a mile from the land and inside of it the bottom is hard. About 1 mile to the southward and westward of the mouth of Broad Creek, the Gum Thicket Shoal, having from 2 to 5 feet over it, makes out a mile to the eastward, and off Piney and Maw Points are large shoals with but from 1 to 5 feet over them and extending 1⅛ miles from the land. The Neuse River Light House is situated on the extremity of the first of these two shoals.

Between the tracts of hard bottom adjacent to the shores the Neuse is 20 to 22 feet deep, with a soft, muddy bottom. In this region, and on the shoals already described, where the depth is less than 3 feet, successful cultivation of oysters can hardly be achieved. But the remaining hard bottoms form good ground.

Broad Creek is the only tributary on the northern and western side of the Neuse that is of sufficient importance to justify especial mention. With its tributaries, it comprises 1,068 acres. The depth ranges from 6 to 10 feet and the bottom, except along the shores, is soft. The creek has numerous small streams flowing into it and it is probable that the water is too fresh to produce a very high grade of oysters. Small beds and scattered groups lie about the mouth and in the lower part of the creek. Density and current observations have not yet been made. Immediately north of Piney Point and Broad Creek, is a shallow estuary, known as Swan Creek. It comprises 173 acres, has a depth of from 2 to 4 feet, and soft bottom.

The ground may be considered suitable in both Broad and Swan creeks, wherever the bottom is sufficiently hard, to support the oysters. But, as with the bays and river on the southern shore, the density of the water exercises the most important influence; and until that has been determined nothing definite can be stated. In the Neuse itself the average specific gravity is 1.0057, which is sufficiently low to throw grave doubts upon the feasibility of doing anything with the area. As, however,

oysters are growing now in the section, those localities having suitable bottom are provisionally included in the available area. Excluding the ground now occupied by oyster beds, which is, approximately, 230 acres, there is 28,600 acres of possible value.

SECTION XXII.

Description: Begins at the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Point of Marsh," in Lat. 35° 04′ 02″.47 N., and Long. 76° 28′ 29″.36 W., thence running N. 15° 25′ E. (true) $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, more or less, to a point on the one fathom curve of the shoal to the northward of said Point of Marsh, the said point being the corner of Sections XVII, XIX, and XXI, thence running S. 89° 10 E. (true) $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, more or less, thence S. 45° 01′ E. (true) $5\frac{5}{8}$ miles, more or less, to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Cedar Island," in Lat. 35° 01′ 56″.83 N., and Long. 76° 21′ 01″.13 W., thence running along the shore line of Cedar Island and of the several bays shown on the charts of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey as North, Cedar Island, and Long Bays, and crossing in a due south direction the stream known as the "Thoroughfare," at the head of Thoroughfare Bay, at a point in Lat. 34° 55′ 39″.7 N., and Long. 76′ 22° 00″ W., to the beginning, containing, more or less, 28,615 acres.

This section is now under examination, and promises to develop very favorable indications.

Depth of water: The contour of the bottom is irregular and the changes in depth very abrupt. In the middle of Cedar Island Bay is a somewhat tortuous channel, 5 miles long and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad, in which the depth is from 15 to 20 feet. Narrow branches of this channel, with depths ranging from 10 to 17 feet, extend into the several tributary bays. From the Point of Marsh a 2 to 3 foot shoal, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, follows the boundary lines of the section closely as far as the Swan Islands, and then extends to the southward $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the edge of the deep channel in the bay. Between this shoal and the marsh forming the mainland, is a tract about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 1 mile wide, over which the depth is uniform, being from 7 to 9 feet. West of this area,

the water shoals gradually to the marsh, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant; and similar shoal water is found about Raccoon Key, which lies between the Swan Islands and the mainland. East of the shoal extending south from the Swan Islands, and as far as the boundary line of the section, the depth is from 7 to 13 feet, the deep water being to the eastward.

There is a long, tongue-shaped, 2 foot shoal extending about S. E. 2 miles from the marsh, at a point 2 miles south of Raccoon Key; but with this exception the shoal water of less than 3 feet, along the western shore, lies close to the marsh as far as the head of Long Bay. In the same way, along the southern and eastern shores, there is a depth of 3 feet or more close to the marsh but both the 6 and 12 foot curves are from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and from $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 mile respectively, distant from the land. Generally the depth in Cedar Island and Long Bays is from 4 to 9 feet, except in the deep channels in the middle of the bay and its tributaries; and, except in Cedar Island Bay, these channels are narrow and occupy but comparatively little space. In North Bay the water is shoal, ranging from 1 to 7 feet; and west of the island on which the triangulation point "Cedar Island" is situated, is a shoal about one mile in diameter, which rises abruptly to 1 and 4 feet from the deep 20 foot channel forming the entrance to the bay.

Character of bottom: In the deep water and channels it is soft, consisting of mud. On the shoalsit is of hard sand, and in the moderately deep water, that between 12 and 6 feet, the bottom is also hard, consisting of sand or sand and mud mixed, with spaces and slues of soft mud interspersed over the area.

Specific gravity: Complete observations have not yet been made, but so far an average of 1.0082 is indicated for the main portion of Cedar Island Bay.

Oyster beds: These are numerous, and many are of good size. Only approximate positions and areas can be given as yet, as the survey is not completed.

Scattered groups and small beds lie in North Bay, on the shoals on each side of the channel in Cedar Island Bay and along the

western and northern line of shoals in Long Bay. About the Swan Islands, Point of Marsh and Raccoon Key, beds and groups are plentiful; the whole tract, lying between the shoal off the Point of Marsh and the shore being, in fact, an almost continuous oyster bed. Here a very large growth of young oysters has been noticed and only a few empty or dead shells discovered. The approximate area occupied by oysters in the section is 1,070 acres. Little or no current has been observed so far in the bay; subsequent observations, however, may show different results in other portions of the area.

Cedar Island Bay and its tributaries, which compose this section, I regard as excellent ground for oyster culture. The waters are well protected by marshes and shoals from the deleterious effects of gales and freshets; a large proportion of the bottom is suitable in character, and those areas now too soft can probably be made sufficiently hard without great expense, and finally, there are already numerous prolific beds scattered about the shoals and shores. There is, however, a lack of current, which is a drawback, and in addition the specific gravity is too low to permit the production of a uniformly high grade of stock. When all the data have been obtained, however, an improvement in this respect may become evident. As it appears at present, there is no insuperable difficulty in making the entire 28,600 acres productive, and even when the soft bottoms in the channels, amounting to 5,000 acres, which are of rather a possible than a probable value, are excluded, there remains 23,800 acres which can, in all likelihood, be turned into oyster beds.

SECTION XXIII.

Description: Begins at the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Camp Point," in Lat. 34° 59′ 51″.1 N., and Long. 76° 14′ 37″.2 W., thence running S. 78° 58′ E. (true) 5⅛ miles, more or less, with a line drawn to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Wade," in Lat. 34° 58′ 58″.93 N. and Long. 76° 09′ 11″.2 W. to a point at the intersection of said line with the shore of Core Banks, thence with the western shore line of Core Banks to a point at the intersection of said shore

line with the prolongation of a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Davis Shore," in Lat. 34° 46′ 51″.6 N., and Long. 76° 27′ 53″.3 W., to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Shingle Point," in Lat. 34° 45′ 18″.8 N., and Long. 76° 26′ 18″.6 W., thence with said line to the triangulation point "Shingle Point," thence to the triangulation point "Davis Shore," thence along the shore line of the mainland and across in a due north direction, the stream known as the "Thoroughfare," at the head of Thoroughfare Bay, at a point in Lat. 34° 55′ 38″.1 N., and Long. 76° 22′ 00″ W., thence to the eastward along the shore of Cedar Island to its intersection with the southern boundary line of Section XIV, thence to the eastward with said boundary line of Section XIV to the beginning, containing, more or less, 44,307 acres.

This section is one of the most important in the State, embracing as it does the northern portion of Core Sound and its tributaries. As the latter are large, and as the depth of water and character of bottom varies considerably, each tributary will be especially described.

Back Bay is surrounded by Hog Island and its connecting marshes, and comprises an area of 882 acres. The depth of water is from 1 to 7 feet, the bottom of hard mud or sand, covered, more or less, with grass, with numerous small areas of soft mud. The specific gravity of the water is 1.0107. There are a few small oyster beds and small scattered oysters in the bay, and in the opening in the marsh at Camp Point, where the bay is connected with the Sound, and at both ends of Oyster Creek (another connection through the southern shore of Hog Island) several artificial beds are located.

Back Bay has all the conditions necessary to successful oyster culture, except depth and clear bottom. If the grass is cleared off, however, there will be no difficulty in utilizing that portion of the area lying in more than 2 feet of water, and even the very shoal ground of this well protected locality can be made of use, should the elaborate French systems of cultivation ever come in vogue. About 400 acres is, then, of probable and 880 of possible value.

Hog Island Bay lies immediately to the southward of Back Bay, between Hog Island and Cedar Island, and comprises an area of 2,140 acres. The depth of water is from 7 to 9 feet over the central portion, and from 2 to 3 feet over the surrounding tracts and along the shores. The bottom is moderately soft in the middle of the bay, consisting of sand, more or less consistent, interspersed with small mud patches, and of hard sand along the shores and in the shoaler water. About the head of the bay the water is very shoal, with hard, sandy bottom; and here as elsewhere on sand bottoms in this vicinity a large quantity of grass will be found growing. The specific gravity of the water is 1.0109. No natural oyster beds exist in the bay, but small scattered groups are occasionally encountered; several oyster "gardens" (artificial beds) have been established along the northern, Hog Island shores.

Hog Island Bay is well adapted for cultivation, being sheltered, of fair depth, generally good bottom and sufficiently high specific gravity. In the very shoal waters there will be some danger from extremes of heat and cold; but in the deep water no serious drawback exists.

Next to the southward of Hog Island Bay is Lewis Creek, a small tributary of Core Sound, comprising 41 acres in very shoal water. It is of no practical importance.

Rumley Bay lies between Hog Island Bay and Thoroughfare Bay and comprises 211 acres. The depth of water is from 2 to 5 feet, the bottom of hard sand and the density of the water 1.0117. Numerous small oyster beds are scattered about this bay, which will prevent its utilization for artificial beds, otherwise the whole area is well adapted for that purpose.

Thoroughfare Bay is a large estuary lying between Cedar Island and Hunting Quarters and comprising an area of 2,773 acres. At its head it is connected by a narrow creek or canal known as the "Thoroughfare," with Cedar Island Bay. In the lower or eastern part of the bay the depth of water is from 6 to 8 feet except for about ¼ mile along the northern and southern shores, where it is from 1 to 3 feet. Deeper water is found along Cedar

Island than on the opposite side of the bay. In the upper portion the depth is from 2 to 5 feet, the least water being along the shores and at the head of the bay near the entrance to the Thoroughfare. In this region the bottom is of mud, both soft and hard, the areas being small and interspersed. As the central and lower portions are approached, soft mud predominates. Below Berry's Bay, which is at about the middle of Thoroughfare Bay, the bottom is nearly all soft mud except where oysters are encountered and on the shoal tract lying between Hall's Point and the mouth of Berry's Bay, along the southern shore of Thoroughfare Bay. On this latter area the bottom is of hard sand.

The specific gravity in the upper part of the bay is 1.0124; in the middle and in Berry's Bay 1.0120, and in the lower portion and at the mouth 1.0124. There are a few scattered oysters in the upper part of the bay, a large number in the Thoroughfare, and in the lower and lower central portions both large beds and numerous areas of scattered oysters.

While the bottom in this locality is in many places rather soft, it is not so much so as to preclude improvement, and as the other conditions are so favorable, the whole of the ground is included in the area which is deemed suitable for cultivation. The extent of the natural beds, which is considerable, will, however, reduce somewhat the area available.

Styran's Bay, comprising 489 acres, is merely an indentation in the shore between Steep and Mill Points. The depth is from 3 to 7 feet; but only 1 and 2 feet will be found in the cove immediately to the northward of Mill Point and between that point and Cedar Creek. Generally the 3-foot curve lies about $\frac{1}{8}$ mile off shore. The bottom on this shoal ground is of hard sand covered more or less with grass. As the water deepens the bottom becomes softer, changing first to soft sand and then to soft mud, and the amount of grass diminishes. The density of the water is 1.0126. No beds, and only a few scattered oysters were found in this bay, but several artificial beds have been established along the northern shores and in the neighborhood of Steep

Point. The whole area appears to be both suitable and available for oyster culture.

Nelson's Bay, comprising 914 acres, is a large and important area lying between Mill and Piney Points. It is about 2 miles long and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide. Several small creeks whose area is included in that of the bay empty into it from the western shore. The depth of water in the bay is from 2 to 8 feet. In the upper and northern half 4 to 5 feet are found except along the shores, where the water is shoal. The bottom in this region is principally of soft sand, with some soft mud. Along the shores and on the shoal ground the bottom is harder. Through the middle and towards Salter's Creek, soft mud will be found. The specific gravity is 1.0130. A out the middle of the bay the depth is from 3 to 4 feet with a narrow channel of 8 feet, less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, in the middle. In this channel the bottom is of soft mud; on the shoals on each side, of soft sand which grows hard as the shore is approached. Off Drum Point, on the northern and eastern side, a long sand shoal with from 1 to 3 feet over it makes out to the channel, and here the specific gravity is 1.0142. The lower part of the bay is in from 4 to 9 feet of water except within about $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the shore, where only 1 and 2 feet will be found. The bottom is soft sand with occasional small areas of mud; along the shores, as is usual, hard sand is the principal characteristic. The specific gravity in this region is 1.0132. The oyster beds lie in the central and upper portions, and are somewhat indiscriminately scattered over the whole area. The larger beds are found in the middle part, on the edges of the deep water. In the lower portion of the bay are a few small beds, scarcely large enough to deserve the name, and a few scattered oysters.

In Huff's Creek (28 acres), the most southerly tributary, the average depth is 3 feet, and the bottom of hard sand along the southern shore, soft mud in the middle and soft sand on the northern shore. The upper end of the creek is of soft mud. One oyster garden is located on the southern side.

In Willis Creek (19 acres), which is opposite Drum Point, the depth is from 2 to 3 feet, and the bottom principally of soft sand and grass, except in the middle of the creek, where it is of soft mud. An oyster bed of considerable size lies at the mouth of the creek and an oyster garden is located in the N. W. branch. In Lewis Creek the depth is from 1 to 3 feet and the bottom similar to that in Willis Creek. There are no natural beds, but an oyster garden is located on the northern side near the mouth of the creek. In Broad Creek, which lies in the upper part of the Bay, the depth is about 3 feet, and the bottom of soft sand and soft mud. Numerous groups of oysters and small beds are scattered over the area. In Salter's Creek, at the head of the bay, the depth is 3 feet and the bottom soft mud. A large portion of the area is taken up by "gardens." There are a number of gardens along the eastern shores of Nelson's Bay, above Drum Point; but only those having licenses of record are shown on the map.

The whole of Nelson's Bay and its several tributaries appears well adapted to oyster culture, though the very soft bottoms will require treatment before they can be used with great success. It is possible also that the sandy bottoms may move under the influence of heavy gales; but a liberal deposit of shells would soon remedy that defect. Grass, wherever growing, would have to be eradicated to a great extent. The number of natural beds in the bay is a drawback, as they are so numerous that a considerable part of the total area is through them excluded from improvement. The limits of these public grounds have been defined and as soon as laid down on the large scale maps, they can be accurately described. Excluding them, the bay can be made an excellent oyster ground.

Brett's Bay makes into the land immediately to the southward and westward of Piney Point, between which and King's Point the bay is situated. Its area is 281 acres. The depth is from 1 to 5 feet, the bottom soft sand or soft mud, except close to the shores where the sand becomes hard, and the specific gravity is from 1.0120 to 1.0086. Numerous small beds and groups of scattered oysters lie about the marshy islets off Piney Point,

and also from the western shore well out into the middle of the bay. The area is well adapted for oyster culture, but the numbers of small beds or groups of oysters growing naturally, absorb a considerable portion of the area.

Oyster Creek lies next to the southward of Brett's Bay and comprises an area of 136 acres. It is a long and narrow stream with a depth of from 1 to 3 feet, and soft or sticky bottom, except along the shores and in shoal water, especially at the entrance, where the bottom becomes firmer, though the muddy characteristic still predominates. No oysters were found in this creek, but if the bottom is made consistent they will grow there without difficulty.

Great Island Bay, comprising 630 acres, lies on the eastern or "Banks" side of the Sound near the southern boundary of the section. The water is generally shoal, the depth ranging from ½ foot to 2 and 3 feet, the principal portion of the area being taken up by the shoal ground. The deep water forms a narrow channel in the middle of the bay and in it is the only ground of any importance. Here the bottom is soft or sticky, but on the shoals it is of hard sand.

In Great Island Bay and in all the other indentations in the marshes along the "Banks," are narrow slues and channels with soft bottoms, in which the oysters flourish and from which a superior quality of stock is produced. But the entire area comprised in these slues is small; their accurate determination would require a new survey of the greater portion of the Sound, and their particular description would increase the limits of this report beyond reasonable bounds. They are therefore neglected in these remarks.

The remainder of the section comprises the whole northern part of Core Sound.

Depth of water: The contour of the bottom is irregular, the depth ranging from 1 to 9 and 10 feet. Generally the deep water will be found midway between the two shores; but abreast Piney Point the channel approaches the western shore, while off Mill Point it is nearer the Banks. From Steep Point to the

northward it is nearly in the middle. For the whole length of the Sound considerably deeper water is found along the western shores than off the Banks, and as the northern boundary of the section is approached the area of comparatively deep water is much expanded. From the Banks, the shoals extend about one mile into the Sound except opposite Steep and Mill Points, where the width of the shallow water is only $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Over these shoals the depth is generally less than 1 foot, except in the narrow and tortuous slues leading in to the marshes, and to which reference has already been made. Along the western shores the 3 foot curve lies generally within less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the land. Between these two shoal tracts the depth is from 6 to 8 feet, except off Piney Point, where it decreases to 3 and 4 feet.

Character of bottom: From "Davis Shore," at the southern boundary of the section, to Mill Point, the bottom on the shoals is of hard sand; in the middle, generally of soft sand, and over both areas is more or less grass. From Mill Point to Hall's Point the bottom is hard sand on the shoals and near the western shores, and of hard mud in the middle and channel. A few areas of soft sand are found in the deep water off Hall's Point, and occasionally small tracts of soft mud will be encountered. In the shallow water on sandy bottom there is considerable grass. From Hall's Point to Long Point hard sand is found near the shores and mud in the channels. Off the mouth of Thoroughfare and Rumley's Bays hard mud and sand continue across the Sound, the sand predominating near the Banks. Off the mouth of Lewis Creek the bottom is of soft sand and grass, the former becoming harder as the distance from the shore increases. Off Robinson's Point it is of hard sand until the channel is reached, where it is of hard or soft mud. Along the Banks the usual sand and grass is found. Off Hog Island, except along the shores, is a large area of soft mud, with sand and grass near the shoals; and from Hog Island to the boundary of the section sand and grass is the predominating characteristic, though mud is found in the narrow channel leading into the Sound.

Specific gravity: The average for the section is 1.0122, but the density varies from 1.0100 at the northern boundary to 1.0200 at the southern.

Oyster beds: In the southern portion of the Sound there are no natural beds until the region about Piney Point and off the mouth of Nelson's Bay is reached. A number of "gardens," however, have been located off Davis Shore. Between Drum Point and Cedar Inlet many small groups of oysters exist; but they are so small as to hardly merit mention. They lie at intervals nearly across the Sound from the western to the eastern shore. Between Steep and Hall's Points are a number of large beds, though only in a few instances are they solid rocks. They lie in the deep water or channel way. Off the mouth of Thoroughfare Bay no oysters of any consequence were found; but between Rumley's Bay and the northern boundary of the section the beds become numerous and comparatively of good size. They are especially thick off Robinson's Point and to the southward of Harbor and Wainwright Islands. Very few beds lying in the Sound are what the oystermen term "rocks;" but most of the areas indicated on the map as beds have been subject to a more or less continuous fishery, and though the oysters are now rather scarce and scattered, the ground which they occupy has been considered as properly "public" and therefore included in the area so denominated. The artificial beds or "oyster gardens," not already described, are located in the slues through the shoals off the Banks. Several lie opposite to Styran's Bay and Mill Point and others opposite Thoroughfare Bay; but the majority have been located opposite Hog and Harbor Islands and near the northern limit of the section. The positions of the several public and private grounds can be best understood by reference to the accompanying map; but as the scale of that map is very small ($\frac{1}{400000}$ of the actual size) all the areas are exaggerated somewhat. The actual area, position and limits of each public and private bed is being determined as fast as possible or as the work can be laid down on the large scale maps.

No enemies of the oyster were discovered; but the ribbed mussel (*Meodiola plicatula*) appeared to be abundant. The oysters were generally of a fair quality, and those coming from the deep water, either in the Sound or its tributaries, where they exist in scattered groups, were especially fine.

I consider this section, with the exception of the shoal water along the eastern or Banks shores, as excellently adapted for oyster culture.

The currents are on an average above ½ knot per hour though their velocity is greatly influenced by the wind. The bottom is generally hard or sufficiently so to support the oysters, and the specific gravity is comparatively high. The drawbacks are the amount of grass which grows on the shoals and which is torn up by gales and piled along the shore and on the bottoms, and the numbers of small groups of natural growth oysters that are scattered about the area. Until these latter are located and defined by legal enactment, any material advance in the oyster industry in this region is hopeless; as otherwise no man can know whether he has included a natural bed within his boundaries or not. These natural beds comprise an area of 763 acres. Excluding them and the unsuitable ground, 32,000 acres remain, which are suitable for cultivation and on a large proportion of which an excellent oyster can be raised.

SECTION XXIV.

Description: Begins at the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Davis Shore," in Lat. 34° 46′ 51″.6 N., and Long. 76° 27′ 55″.3 W., thence running to the westward with the shore of the mainland, around Jarrett's Bay, North River and Newport River and crossing Harlow Creek at its head, at the entrance to the Clubfoot Canal, to the eastern end of the railroad wharf at Morehead City, the same being in Lat. 34° 43′ 05″ N., and Long. 76° 41′ 21″ W., thence S. 29° 37′ E. (true) 1½ miles, more or less, with a line drawn from said end of the railroad wharf to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Fort Macon," in Lat. 34° 41′ 41″.6 N., and Long. 76° 40′

23″.3 W., to the intersection of said line with the shore line of Bogue Banks, thence to the southward and eastward with said shore line to a point at its intersection with a line drawn S. 48° 02′ E. (true) from the said "Fort Macon" triangulation point, thence with said line S. 48° 02′ E. (true) 1 mile, more or less, to its intersection with the shore line of Shackleford Banks, thence the north shore line, to the northward and eastward, following with said shore of Shackleford Banks and the west shore of Core Banks to a point at the intersection of said shore line, with a line drawn S. 49° 41′ E. (true) from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Davis Shore" through the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Shingle Point," in Lat. 34° 45″ 18″.8 N., and Long. 76° 26′ 18″.6 W., thence with said line, N. 49° 41′ W. (true) through the "Shingle Point" triangulation point, to the beginning, containing more or less, 39,137 acres.

This section includes the southern portion of Core Sound and those important tributaries, Jarrett's Bay and the North and Newport Rivers. For the reasons given under Section XXIII, the principal tributaries will be separately described.

Spit Bay is a small, shallow estuary lying about a mile to the southward of the Davis Shore triangulation point and immediately to the northward of Davis Island. Its area is 59 acres, the depth from 1 to 2 feet, and the bottom of sticky mud and grass. As it is sheltered, it can be utilized for oyster culture, though its want of depth will cause operations to be somewhat hazardous.

Jarrett's Bay is a large and important arm of Core Sound, comprising 2,295 acres. The depth of water is from 2 to 6 feet, and 3 feet can be found over the principal part of the bay; the very shoal water lying close to the shores. Four large creeks, known as Willis, Wade, Jumping Run and Hancock's Creeks, empty into the bay from the westward and Broad Creek at the head. In Broad Creek the depth is from 1 to 3 feet, the bottom of soft mud, except along the eastern edges, where it is of hard sand. Scattered oysters are found over the area.

Willis Creek has from 2 to 3 feet of water and soft bottom, generally mud overlying a shelly stratum. Wade Creek is of the same general character, but the depth of water is only from ½ foot to 2 feet. Jumping Run Creek is deeper, having from 1 to 3½ feet, and Hancock's Creeek from 1 to 2½ feet. In all the creeks the bottom is soft. In Hancock's and Jumping Run Creeks small oyster beds lie along the southern shores, and in all the creeks there are many groups or small beds of scattered oysters, partly or wholly covered with mud, interspersed over the bottoms. These creeks are all favorable places for planting, but the bottom must be rendered firm before much success will attend efforts in oyster culture.

In the bay the bottom is generally of mud, except along the shores, especially the eastern, where it is of hard sand, which becomes soft as the water deepens. The upper portion of the bay is covered with scattered oysters and solid beds or "rocks," surrounded by mud. The density is high, ranging above 1.0200 About the head of the bay and creeks it is on occasions considerably lower, but the average will be between 1.0100 and 1.0200. The currents are sluggish, with a general but slow set towards the mouth of the bay. The oyster gardens, as shown on the map, lie along the western side of the bay and in the creeks before mentioned. Numbers of these gardens have been staked out, and some have been improved, but many of the owners have no license, and as this survey has not taken cognisance of lots of that description, they are not shown on the maps. The positions of most of them, however, have been ascertained, and the lots can be established if the licenses are obtained.

Jarrett's Bay has a good reputation among oyster consumers, and the oysters found there are, at times, of a superior quality. It is well suited for "planting" purposes, that is, the improvement of stock, but is not well adapted to raising the same. The bottom is too soft generally for any use, but it can be improved at comparatively little cost, and once made sufficiently hard, oysters thereon would probably attain a fine flavor and command good prices.

Lewis Creek lies immediately south of Bell's Point. It is small, comprising about 69 acres, and shallow, having but 1 or 2 feet of water. The bottom is of soft mud, except about the edges, where it is of sand or sand and mud. Oysters are more or less thinly scattered over the area. The ground is considered as favorable, but the want of depth is a drawback.

Sleepy Creek lies at the eastern entrance to the Straits, and comprises an area of 99 acres. The depth is about 2 feet and the bottom sticky, hardening towards the land. Small oyster beds, dry at low water, lie along the shores, and nearly the whole creek has been taken up by oyster gardens; very few owners, however, have secured licenses, though in some cases applications are pending. The density does not exceed that of the Straits, which is 1.0270 at this point, and during wet weather is considerably less.

Eastmouth Bay, comprises 250 acres and forms an indentation in the eastern shore of Harker's Island. There is a narrow channel making up the middle of the bay in which the depth is from 2 to 4 feet. On each side of this channel the water is shoal. The bottom is of mud, more or less soft, with a good deal of grass growing on it, especially in the middle portions. The density is, on an average, above 1.0200. Oysters are scattered over the bay and small beds line the shores. The ground is considered suitable for raising seed, but on account of the high specific gravity, not well adapted for the improvement of stock.

The Straits, as the name indicates, is a narrow sheet of water lying between Harker's Island and the mainland. It comprises 1,641 acres. Much of this area is in shallow water, the depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet; through the middle, however, is a deep channel of from 15 to 20 feet. The bottom generally is hard, consisting of a stratum of mud, more or less light, over sand; in the channel is some mud. All the shoal ground is more or less covered with grass. The specific gravity is high, ranging above 1.0250 and the currents rapid, setting east and west, over a knot per hour. Small oyster beds are found at close intervals along both shores, but do not frequently extend

into deep water or below low water mark. A number of oyster gardens have been taken up on the northern side of the Straits, but only a few owners have secured licenses. In some cases applications are pending and in others a species of squatter sovereignty is exercised. The principal part of this area seems well suited for raising seed oysters. The density of the water is too great to produce good marketable stock, but with the swift current and clean, clear water, there should be no difficulty in catching enormous quantities of spat for transportation to the fattening ponds or to Pamplico Sound.

Chadwick's Creek is a small arm of the Straits, making into the mainland, and comprising 29 acres. It is about 2 feet deep, of sticky bottom, and has a number of small oyster beds lying along the western shores, and an oyster garden is located on the opposite side. The area can probably be made an excellent fattening ground at moderate expense.

Westmouth Bay lies opposite Chadwick's Creek, both being situated about the middle of the Straits. It comprises an area of 335 acres. In the middle the depth is from 2 to 4 feet, but from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the shore not more than 1 to 2 feet will be found. The bottom is generally soft with grass growing over it, except on the shoal ground, where sand or sand and mud mixed are encountered, and the bottom becomes more or less hard. Oyster beds are found at intervals along the shores, and an oyster garden lies in the extreme southwestern part of the bay. The area is suitable principally for the raising of seed oysters, the water being too salt to improve the stock to any great extent.

Craney Island Bay lies near the eastern end of the Straits and opposite Sleepy Creek. It is practically occupied by oyster gardens, and the owner of them and of the adjacent land claims that the bay itself is within his territory, and included in his deeds.

Back Sound is the name given to that portion of Core Sound lying between Harker's Island and the Shackleford Banks. The Sound comprises an area of 11,829 acres and is generally shoal,

the depth ranging from 1 to 3 and 4 feet. A deep channel, of from 10 to 20 feet, extends along the shore of Harker's Island, and another between Gull Island and the Banks for about two-thirds the length of the Sound from the western end. The shore of Harker's Island is comparatively bold, but on the southern side of the Sound only 1 and 2 feet will be found. The bottom near the northern shore is of hard or soft sand covered with grass. On the shoal extending east and west of Gull Island and separating the two deep water slues or channels, is mud covered with long grass. Beyond the southern slue and in the direction of the Banks the bottom is of mud, but firm, covered with grass, and with occasional small areas of sand interspered. Between the marshy islets and the Banks very soft mud and long grass will be encountered. The density of the water is, on an average, 1.0250 and the currents strong, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ knot per hour. Oysters principally of the description known as "raccoon oysters" are found along the edges of the marshes, and in small beds and groups in their immediate neighborhood. None exist along the Harker's Island shore, on the shoals, or in the channels, and no artificial beds have been established. The oysters found at present have no commercial importance, but should active planting be introduced into Pamplico, these beds would furnish an excellent supply for that purpose; and while Back Sound will never in all probability, produce a high grade of oyster on account of its shoal and salt waters, yet as its currents are strong and the water clean it is excellently adapted to raising seed or small oysters for transplanting.

That part of the section and of Core Sound lying between Back Sound and the northern boundary of the section, near Davis Shore, resembles in essential features the other part of Core Sound, which lies in Section XXIII.

Depth of water: This is from 1 to 5 feet, the shoal water lying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile off the "Banks." In the middle of the Sound beyond that limit, the depth is from 3 to 5 feet with occasional large shoals with less water.

Character of bottom: This is, on the Banks side, of hard sand covered with grass, and the same characteristics predominate entirely across the Sound in that portion between the entrance to the Straits and Shell Point or Back Sound. Immediately north of the deep slue or channel leading into the Straits is a large area of soft mud. From Bell's Point at the mouth of Lewis Creek, to Davis Shore, the northern limit of the section, the bottom is of sticky mud and sand covered more or less with grass.

Specific gravity: The average is 1.0200, which increases as the southern limit of this area and the Straits is approached, to 1.0270.

There are no oyster beds in this region other than those at the mouths of the creeks and bays already described. The currents are strong, setting through and out of the Straits and Back Sound on the flood and in the opposite direction on the ebb. As great a velocity as $1\frac{1}{2}$ knots per hour has been measured at the east end of the Straits and the average is fully $\frac{3}{4}$ knot per hour. Heavy winds influence this flow considerably, either increasing or diminishing it, according to the direction of the tide.

All of this region, except that in very shoal water, along the Banks, is suitable ground for oyster culture and is especially adapted to the raising of seed oysters, for transplanting.

From the western end of Harker's Island, at the mouth of the North River, the contour of the bottom is irregular, two deep channels of from 10 to 20 feet leading from the Inlet forming Beaufort Harbor into Back Sound and the Straits. These channels are 4 miles long and from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, and on both sides of them the bottom rises abruptly to within one foot of the surface. A large marshy island known as Middle Marsh separates the two channels. In front of Beaufort is a marsh and extending from it to the southward and eastward is a high sand bank known as the Bird Island Shoal. Between this shoal and the line of marshes known as Carrot Island and Horse Island, is a narrow boat passage which is filled with small beds of raccoon oysters; and between Carrot Island and the mainland is a similar narrow and shallow sheet of water, likewise

occupied by oyster beds. In and about the Middle Marshes some small beds of raccoon oysters will be found; but in the channels and on the shoals, all of which have sandy bottoms, more or less covered with grass, there are no oysters. The deep water here could be utilized, as it is clean, and the currents are particularly swift, exceeding a knot an hour. Only seed oysters could be raised, however, as the specific gravity, which is from 1.0220 to 1.0235, is too high. On the shoals nothing could be accomplished on account of the extremes of heat and cold and the shifting nature of the bottom.

North River, comprising 5,272 acres, is probably the most important area in the section. It extends in a northerly and southerly direction 5½ miles, and is from ½ to 1½ miles broad. Two large creeks, Ward's and Goose, empty into the river from the eastern shore, and several small streams from the western. The depth ranges from ½ foot to 5 feet, but is generally from 2 to 3 feet. The deep water will be found a little to the eastward of the middle of the stream and towards Ward's Creek. The lower part of the river, near the mouth, is generally shoal and obstructed by marshes. Several comparatively deep channels lead up between these shoals and marshes and convey the salt water into the body of the river; but they are very narrow and occupy only a small portion of the area.

Character of bottom: This is either of sand or mud, the former being in some places soft and sometimes mixed with mud. In general the bottom is "sticky" and sufficiently firm to support oysters. On the high shoals, hard sand will be found, and sand predominates on all the eastern side of the upper portion. On these sandy bottoms there is a good deal of grass, which is, to a great extent, absent from the western side and soft bottoms. In the southern and extreme lower part of the river, hard sand shoals occupy a comparatively larger area.

Specific gravity: The average density of the river is 1.0259, the maximum 1.0271, and the minimum 1.0241, showing that the specific gravity is uniformly high.

Oyster beds: On the western side small beds lie along the shores of Cheney's Bay, Turner's Creek and the shores of the river to a point about 2 miles above Lenoxville Point. They then cease until a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the head of the river is reached, where small groups and beds will be found off each marshy point. About a mile from the head of the river are a large number of beds, some of considerable size, scattered over the whole bottom, from shore to shore. On the western shore the beds begin at the mouth of the river and entrance to the Straits, and are found along the marshes below Goose Creek and on the north shore of that estuary. These beds are, in some instances, quite large, in others merely small groups of oysters and shells. No oysters were found between Goose and Ward's Creeks, but they occur again as soon as the latter tributary is entered. From the northern entrance to Ward's Creek, all along the eastern shore of the river to its head, beds and scattered oysters are found, most of them being left dry at low water. Both the size and number of the beds increases as the head of the river is approached. The oysters were not generally of particularly good quality, but in those beds that are always covered with water a fine grade of stock is frequently produced. The currents are tidal, setting in and out of the river, but are influenced considerably by the wind. In the lower part, near the marshes and in the channels they are quite swift, but in the upper portion of the river only a sluggish set of about $\frac{1}{4}$ knot per hour was observed.

All along the western shore of the river are numerous oyster gardens, every bay and indentation being occupied, and in the extreme northern part of the river along the eastern shore is another assemblage of gardens. The positions of all are indicated on the maps, but the areas are somewhat exaggerated.

Goose Creek is a bay rather than a creek, making into the eastern shore of North River about one-half mile above the Straits. The depth is from 1 to 3 feet and the bottom sticky. Oyster beds of considerable size lie about the points at the mouth and along the northern shores.

Ward's Creek, comprising 269 acres, is a tributary of North River flowing in from the eastern shore, about half way between the Straits and the head of the main stream. The depth is from 1 to 3 feet, the bottom sticky and on the shoals of hard sand. The density is 1.0250. Oyster beds lie along both shores and at the head of the creek, in great numbers, but no licensed oyster gardens have been established.

North River and its several tributaries offer an excellent field for raising seed oysters, but only in exceptional localites will a high grade of marketable stock be uniformly produced. While the bottom is generally good, the water is shoal and the specific gravity high. Of course in the mouths of the small creeks the saltness of the water is considerably reduced at times by the influx of fresh water; but these positions have nearly all been occupied and it will only be upon rare occasions that the density in the river itself will be reduced enough to produce an oyster of very high grade. A fair oyster can be grown, however, and especially oysters for transplanting. It is only necessary to expose the "cultch," and the brood will be secured.

Newport River lies on the western side of the peninsular upon which Beaufort is situated. The river is similar in general features to North River, being long, narrow and shoal, and having its mouth more or less closed by marshes and sand-bars. The several tributary streams, however, are of more consequence than those in North River, Harlow Creek especially having a considerable influence upon the specific gravity of the water on account of the connection of the creek by the Clubfoot Canal with the Neuse River. The Newport River, exclusive of the tributaries and areas especially described, comprises 6,320 acres.

Depth of water: This ranges from $\frac{1}{2}$ foot to 10 feet, but the depth over the greater portion of the area is from 2 to 3 feet. A deep channel sweeps up past Fort Macon and the wharf at Morehead City, and at the latter point divides, one arm passing to the eastward of the Newport Marshes and between them and Gallant's Point, and the other to the westward of the marshes and to the eastward of Crab Point. Both channels curve to the

northward and eastward, northward and northward and westward, and both come to a head at a point about opposite Core Creek. Between these channels and the marshes and mainland the contour of the bottom is very irregular, the depth ranging from 1 to 20 feet, and the ground being occupied by deep slues and holes or high sand-bars. Above Crab Point and Core Creek the depth is more regular, though high shoals will be found off most of the points, and above Mill Creek, near the head of the river, the greater part of the area is of similar character.

Character of bottom: Above Mill Creek the bottom is soft, of mud, except in the channel, where it is hard, and nearly all ebbs dry. A narrow strip of grassy bottom lies along the northern shore. Along the southern shore to the point opposite Harlow Creek, sand or mud, making a hard bottom close to the shore, will be found. From Crab Point to the point opposite Harlow is a strip of sand or sand and mud 100 to 400 yards wide. Outside of this tract the bottom is sticky, of mud and sand, and covered with grass, until within 200 or 300 yards of the northern shore. The remainder of the river (that portion lying below Crab Point and Core Creek) has generally a hard bottom, consisting principally of sand, and with the grass diminishing as Beaufort and the marshes is approached.

Specific gravity: The average density for the river and its tributaries is 1.0200; but there is a great difference between the density in the upper and lower portions. At the head of the river the density was 1.0066; one mile from the head 1.0160; two miles from the head 1.0183; at the mouth of Oyster Creek 1.0205; at the mouth of Core Creek 1.0216; at the upper end of the Newport Marshes 1.0236; and at the railroad wharf at Morehead 1.0236. These figures indicate that the influence of the fresh water is much reduced as soon as the river turns to the southward, and the vicinity of the deep channels is reached.

Oyster beds: Above Harlow Creek, large and thickly stocked beds are found off every point and extending nearly across the river in some instances. They are all dry at low water, and the

oysters are of an inferior quality. From Harlow Creek to the southward there are no beds in the middle of the river; but both shores are fringed with small groups, and about the mouths of the creeks these groups become considerably larger, and in some cases form extensive beds. A large bed which does not ebb dry, lies off the point at the western entrance to Harlow Creek, and another similar one lies on the opposite side of the river, somewhat higher up. Through and around the marshes small strips of "coon" oysters are found which have at present no commercial value. The oyster gardens lie on the northern and eastern shores as shown on the chart.

Harlow Creek is one of the tributaries of the Newport River, and comprises an area of 124 acres. The depth is from 1 to 3 feet, the bottom soft in the middle and hard on the edges, and the density 1.0185. Oyster beds of considerable importance though of small size are found in the mouth of the creek and the animals are of good quality and flavor. The flow from the Clubfoot Canal keeps this creek at a more uniform density than the river or its other tributaries.

Core Creek is the largest stream flowing into the river. Its area is 529 acres, and the depth from 1 to 8 feet. The deep water is found about the middle, and the shoal at either end of the creek. Bell's and Eastman's Creeks are small and unimportant tributaries of Core Creek. The density of the water is 1.0220. This high specific gravity is due probably to the fact that the creek is directly in the line of the flow of salt water up the deep channels. This region is filled with oyster beds; indeed so numerous were they that it was found easier to locate the spots where they were not, than those where they were, in existence. They will be found along the shores and, above Bell's Creek, all over the bottom. Several oyster gardens have been located on the west side of the creek, close to the mouth.

Town Creek is a small sheet of water, making into the land back of Beaufort. Its area is 37 acres, the depth from 1 to 2 feet, and the shores fringed with oyster beds.

Gallant's Channel and Lewis' Thoroughfare are merely channels through the marshes. The average depth is about 6 feet, and the bottom hard. Oyster beds lie along Gallant's Point shore, and "coon" oysters in the marshes and about their edges.

Calico Creek and Bay lie on the western side of the river, north of Morehead City and south and west of the Newport Marshes. Their area combined is 310 acres; the depth of water from 1 to 3 feet, and the bottom sticky, of mud and sand, and hard about the shores. The specific gravity is 1.0231. Oyster beds are, practically, continuous all along the shores of the bay and over the major portion of the creek.

I consider the Newport River and its tributaries as well adapted to both forms of oyster culture. In the lower portions, where the water, though salt, is clean and the currents strong (averaging $1\frac{1}{4}$ knots per hour), "spat" or young oysters could be raised without difficulty. In the upper part of the river they can probably be fattened, unless the bottom should be of a shifting character, which is possible. Some years ago some person deposited on a shoal north of the Newport Marshes, a quantity of oyster shells, for the purpose of making a foundation for a fish house. The intention was never carried out, but the shells were left, and now there is a healthy oyster bed on the spot, and this can, in the same way, be done elsewhere in the river. The principal drawback, both in the Newport and North Rivers, will be the want of depth; but until an experiment has been tried on a large scale the whole of the area must be accepted as suitable ground.

Between the railroad wharf and Fort Macon and Beaufort and the Shackleford Banks the ground is not considered as adapted to oyster culture, the sands being liable to shift and the water too salt.

Reviewing this section it will be seen that a portion of its area is adapted to one species of oyster culture, the raising of seed oysters, and another and smaller portion to the improvement of the stock.

While very few persons care at present to raise seed oysters, there being no demand for them in this State, it, nevertheless, is a very important and profitable branch of oyster farming; and should large tracts in Pamplico Sound ever be put under cultivation, an exceedingly large demand for small, yearling oysters would spring up, to satisfy which would fully occupy a large number of people and a large proportion of the area just described.

It is with this in view that I have assigned, as of value, 20,500 acres for this section.

SECTION XXV.

Description: Begins at the east end of the railroad wharf at Morehead City at a point in Lat. 34° 43′ 05″ N., and Long. 76° 41′ 21″ W., thence runs S. 29° 37′ E. (true) 1½ miles with a line to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Fort Macon," in Lat. 34° 41″ 41″.6 N., and Long. 76° 40′ 23″.3 W. to the intersection of said line with the shore line of Bogue Banks, thence to the westward with the northern shore line of Bogue Banks to a point at the intersection of said shore line with a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Frazier's," to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Hickory Point," thence from said point of intersection, with the said line from "Frazier's" to "Hickory Point" to a point at its intersection with the shore line of the mainland in the Cross Stake Channel, thence with the shore line of the mainland, to the eastward, to the beginning, containing, more or less, 21,997 acres. This section includes the whole of Bogue Sound and its tributaries.

Depth of water: In the eastern part of the Sound the depth of water ranges from 1 to 12 feet, but the deep water is confined to a narrow and rather crooked channel, and the average depth is only from 2 to 4 feet. Numerous sand shoals, having only 1 and 2 feet over them, are interspersed about this region. About 5 miles from Morehead, the depth becomes more regular and from 2 to 4 feet can be found over the whole area; deeper

water, of from 3 to 5 feet, lies along the northern shore. As the western end of the Sound is approached the water shoals and only from 2 to 3 feet is found in the neighborhood of Sanders' Creek, Goose Creek and Piney Island. At about this point is the meeting place of the two tides, the one from Beaufort harbor and the other from Bogue Inlet. The Sound here narrows considerably and the southern portion, for a space of several miles, is occupied by shoals, islands and marshes. Beyond this constriction the Sound widens again for several miles, but with the exception of a narrow, winding channel, some 5 to 10 feet in depth, the water deepens but slightly. The western entrance to the Sound is blocked by marshes, through which are several channels of from 3 to 10 feet in depth, none of which are over $\frac{1}{5}$ mile wide and most of them considerably less.

Character of bottom: This is almost uniformly of sand covered with a light stratum of mud. Off the creeks are comparatively small areas of soft mud, and in the eastern portion of the Sound the sand is bare and possibly shifts under the influence of heavy gales and strong currents. Nearly the whole bottom is covered with a growth of grass, more or less thick; but in the deep water in the creeks, where the bottom is soft, comparatively little or none is found.

Specific gravity: The average for the Sound is 1.0203, but considerable variations from that density was found in several places and in the creeks. On the Sally Bell Shoal, in the eastern part of the Sound, the density was 1.0248. Off the mouth of Broad Creek, near the middle of the Sound, it was 1.0204. In the mouth of Goose Creek 1.0204; near the head of Goose Creek 1.0199. In Piney Creek 1.0192. Among the islands and marshes about Piney Island 1.0218. In Deer Creek, at its head, the specific gravity was 1.0131, while at the head of the adjoining Hunting Creek it was below 1.0100. In Hunting Creek 1.0134 was found, and at the western boundary of the section 1.0240. These figures show a pretty uniform specific gravity, reduced somewhat in certain places by the flow from the creeks. But their influence

does not extend very far, as is shown by the general high average prevailing in the body of the Sound.

Oyster beds: These are confined almost entirely to the western portion of the section. They are first encountered in the neighborhood of Cat Island, and from that point to the westward are almost continuous along the shores. About Piney Island and the adjacent marshes are very large numbers of beds, some of which have fine oysters. Along the edges of Goose Creek are many small beds, and the entire upper part of that body of water, nearly to its head, is covered by oysters. Hunting Creek is also nearly an entire oyster bed, and Deer Creek has an exceedingly large number of beds along its western shores. From Piney Point to the marshes at the western end of the section, along the southern shores of the Sound, a continuous line of small beds exists, extending out from 100 to 200 yards. In the marshes are numbers of "coon" oysters growing along the edges of the grass, and many small beds under water were found in the shallow channels; but none were encountered in the Burthen or Bank Channels, nor in the Cross Stake.

Oyster gardens have been established in Hoop Pole Creek, near the east entrance to the Sound, in Gales and Broad Creeks, near the middle and in the bay immediately to the westward of Goose Creek. All oyster beds, public or private, have been located and defined. The currents in the deep channels at the eastern and western ends of the Sound are strong, reaching, at times, a knot an hour; but as the middle of the Sound is approached and the water shoals, the velocity of the current decreases, and about Piney Island and the Goose Creek Shoals it is practically of little consequence.

I consider the whole of Bogue Sound and its tributaries, with the exception of a comparatively small area lying in the eastern portion and some of the bottom among the western marshes, as well adapted to oyster culture of one kind or another. The water is generally clean, the bottom hard, and the currents sufficiently strong. The high specific gravity, with the shoalness of the water, are drawbacks, but in the deep waters off the creeks and

east and west of the Goose Creek Shoals, good oysters can be raised.

Early in June I placed in the upper part of Bogue Sound, on the Goose Creek Shoal, various "collectors," for the purpose of catching the "spat," or young oysters, that were presumed to be drifting about in the Sound. A position was purposely selected where there were no mature oysters in the vicinity, and three forms of collectors were exposed; one of oyster shells, one of brush fascines, and the other of brush stuck in the mud in the shape of a fence. The point selected was considered to be as unfavorable to success as any in the neighborhood, there being little or no current and soft, muddy bottom, covered with grass. Time did not permit the arrangement of the brush or fascines in the most advantageous manner, nor the deposit of a sufficiently large number of shells. Altogether, the failure of the experiment could be easily accounted for in several ways, while its success, should it be successful, would conclusively prove that the exposure of collectors, even in the most unfavorable places, would be attended with beneficial results. The collectors were visited during the first week in August and the following observations made: The shells which had been strewn on the bottom were covered with sediment and had secured no oysters; a large number of "slipper shells" (*crepidula plana* and *crepidula fornicata*) were found, however. The brush which had been stuck in the mud so as to form a species of fence had caught nothing, and was covered with sediment. The fascines (bundles or fagots of brush and twigs) had, however, secured a number of young oysters and also a very large number of *crepidula* and *balanus*, or the common barnacle. The young oysters had attached in greatest number about the large ends of the twigs where there were no leaves to collect sediment or slime; and as we found a number also on the few dead leaves remaining, I am of the opinion that the leaves on the twigs managed to secure most of the spat and then rotted off. The leaves also prevented that free circulation of the water which would be necessary for cleanliness, as well as directly preventing the access of the young

oysters to the twigs. I am also of the opinion that all the collectors were exposed too early in the season, thus allowing them to become foul before the advent of the young brood. A re-examination of these collectors was made about the last of November with most gratifying results. On two of the brush fagots or fascines were counted 365 young oysters of from one-sixteenth of an inch to two inches in diameter, and, as the count was a hurried one, probably the actual number attached was much larger. It must be remembered that these collectors were purposely exposed in the most unfavorable position; that no mature spawn-bearing oysters were deposited with them, and that the collectors themselves were rudely fashioned, and that the experiment was not expected to prove anything but that what was regarded as highly unfavorable ground could be made productive at slight expense. Considering this, a very high measure of success has been achieved, and the ability to grow cheaply and in large numbers young oysters in Bogue Sound is now a settled fact. Specimens of these oysters are now at the Agricultural Department.

In view of the success of the experiment just described, and of the generally high character that the Bogue Sound oyster, especially those growing about Piney Island bears, I have no hesitancy in reasserting my original estimate of the area in the Sound adapted to oyster culture, which was 15,000 acres. Of this 607 acres are occupied by natural beds, leaving 14,400 acres to be developed.

The remaining sections have not yet been examined, or only partially so. The upper part of the White Oak River has been surveyed and New River is in process of examination. The description of those regions will, therefore, for the present, be deferred. The following are the boundaries which have been provisionally decided upon for the remaining sections:

SECTION XXVI.

Includes all waters suitable for the growth of shell fish which lie between a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation

point known as "Frazier's," to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Hickory Point," and a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Frank" and the U. S. C. S. triangulation point known as "Broom."

This latter line lies half way between New River and Brown's Inlet.

SECTION XXVII.

Includes all waters suitable for the growth of shell fish which lie between a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point "Broom" to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point "Frank," and a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point "Stump Inlet" to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point "Abert."

This section includes New River and Stump Sound.

SECTION XXVIII.

Includes all waters suitable for the growth of shell fish which lie between a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point "Abert" to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point "Stump Inlet," and a line drawn from the U. S. C. S. triangulation point "Compass" to the U. S. C. S. triangulation point "Lake."

This section includes Topsail, Middle, Masonboro and Myrtle Sounds.

SECTION XXIX.

Includes all waters suitable for the growth of shell-fish which lie west or south of the line drawn between the U. S. C. S. triangulation points "Compass" and "Lake."

This section includes the ground at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, and of the various Sounds and inlets to the westward as far as the State line.

SUMMARY.

In the foregoing pages each section, and so far as possible each locality has been described as minutely as the limits of this report and the information at my command has permitted. The following table presents the principal results of the investigation in a form convenient for reference:

SECTION.	LOCALITY.	AREA.	AREA SUITABLE FOR OYSTERS.		AREA OYSTER BEDS. ACRES.	AVERAGE SPECIFIC GRAVITY (1.0000 fresh water).	AVERAGE DEPTH WATER. FEET.	AVERAGE CHARACTER BOTTOM.	PROGRESS OF SURVEY.
			POSSIBLE ACRES.	PROBABLE ACRES.					
I	Croatan and Roanoke Sounds	48,389	14,800	9,000	Not cal'd	1.0093	8 to10,4to6	Sand.	Incomplete.
II	Upper Pamplico	45,757	31,800	26,100	970	1.0105	10 to 12	Sand and mud.	Completed.
III	Upper Pamplico	45,157	9,200	.....	.....	1.0134	1 to 5	Sand.	Completed.
IV	Upper Pamplico	82,904	79,850	79,850	850	1.0124	14	Sand and mud.	Completed.
V	Eastern Pamplico	60,626	51,000	41,000	.....	1.0125	1 to 10	Sand.	Incomplete.
VI	Middle Pamplico	95,776	15,300	15,300	.....	1.0137	18 to 20	Mud.	Completed.
VII	Western Pamplico	43,038	22,489	22,489	395	1.0125	2 to 17	Sand and mud.	Incomplete.
VIII	Eastern Pamplico	61,834	48,300	48,300	220	1.0148	2 to 12	Sand.	Incomplete.
IX	Middle Pamplico	103,270	32,980	32,980	.....	1.0133	20	Mud.	Completed.
X	Western Pamplico	30,291	29,900	29,900	260	1.0125	3 to 14	Sand and mud.	Incomplete.
XI	Eastern Pamplico	76,570	59,100	59,100	520	1.0148	1 to 20	Sand.	Incomplete.
XII	Middle Pamplico	67,738	57,000	57,000	.....	1.0117	14 to 22	Sand.	Completed.
XIII	Western Pamplico	15,746	15,700	15,000	230	1.0110	8 to 10	Sand and mud.	Incomplete.
XIV	Southern Pamplico	39,988	17,000	17,000	.....	1.0093	18 to 20	Mud.	Completed.
XV	Middle Pamplico	45,413	13,390	13,390	.....	1.0095	16	Sand and mud.	Completed.
XVI	Western Pamplico	38,315	38,315	38,315	1,600	1.0087	2 to 14	Sand and mud.	Incomplete.
XVII	Southern Pamplico	38,888	23,200	23,200	.....	1.0088	12 to 22	Sand and mud.	Completed.
XVIII	Middle Pamplico	65,164	43,800	43,800	.....	1.0087	8 to 20	Sand and mud	Completed.
XIX	Western Pamplico	50,639	47,344	33,891	1,050	1.0094	2 to 20	Sand and mud.	Incomplete.
XX	Pamplico and Pungo River	63,437	26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not surveyed.
XXI	Neuse River	50,299	28,600	.....	230	1.0064	2 to 25	Sand and mud.	Incomplete.
XXII	Cedar Island Bay	28,615	28,600	23,600	1,074	1.0082	2 to 20	Sand and mud.	Under examination.
XXIII	Northern Core Sound	44,307	32,800	32,800	763	1.0122	1 to 10	Sand and mud.	Completed.
XXIV	Southern Core Sound	38,907	20,500	20,500	1,396	1.0223	1 to 15	Sand and mud.	Completed.
XXV	Bogue Sound	25,929	20,000	15,000	607	1.0203	2 to 5	Sand.	Completed.
XXVI	White Oak River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Incomplete.
XXVII	New River and Stump Sound	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Under examination.
XXVIII	Topsail to Myrtle Sounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not surveyed.
XXIX	Cape Fear region	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not surveyed.
		1,316,997	806,968	697,515	10,165				

It will be observed that of the entire area, 1,316,997 acres, examined (which includes all the waters north of the White Oak River), 806,968 acres are of possible and 697,515 acres of probable value for oyster culture. Of course some portions of this latter area are superior to others; but so far as it is possible to determine by investigation unaccompanied by experiment, oysters can be raised on the whole. Experiments could be made, but they would require considerable time, and entail a much greater expense than it is desirable to incur, and, therefore, except in a few instances, it has been considered best to leave to the enterprise of individuals the application of the final tests.

All that any expert investigation can accomplish is to determine the probabilities. The farmer can say whether or not a piece of land is good for cotton, corn or tobacco, and the geologist can give information as to possible or probable veins of ore lying under that land. The former judges by the character of the soil, and the latter by the geological formations; but neither can speak positively until crops have been raised, or shafts sunk and veins exposed. In the same way it is impossible for any one to decide positively that oysters can be grown profitably on any particular area until the experiment has been made. But by studying the various conditions existing in any locality, and through a knowledge of the extent of their influence upon the life of an oyster, or an oyster bed, an approximation, more or less close, to a definite and absolute decision may be reached; and that is all that is claimed for the conclusions as to the oyster ground contained in the foregoing pages and table.

It will be observed that only about 1½ per cent. of the available ground has been utilized by nature. Adding to the area of the natural beds, 10,165 acres, that of the artificial beds, 2,000 acres, the total is in round numbers but 12,000 acres; a very small portion of the vast expanse suitable for oyster growing. It must be remembered that the areas given for the natural beds are in excess of the truth, and that many of the artificial beds are beds only in name, the ground having been designated but

not improved. Consequently the above figures represent the maximum area now productive, and this is not 2 per cent. of the area that could and should be made to yield a harvest, but which is now entirely barren.

The location of the various natural and artificial beds having been stated and the results of the general examination of the waters of the State having been made known, the immediate ends of the investigation have been attained. A general discussion of the whole will, however, assist those interested in the oyster question in arriving at just conclusions as to the course which should be adopted for the protection and expansion of the industry.

It will be seen by the table that the natural beds of the State comprise some 10,000 acres. These beds produced in 1880, according to the U. S. census, 170,000 bushels of oysters, valued at $60,000, and afforded employment for 1,020 persons, and $68,500 of capital. The yield of the beds was therefore about 17 bushels per acre, and the value of the ground in gross income, $6 per acre. As a considerable portion of the area of the oyster beds is non-productive at present, either on account of the inferiority of the oysters or want of a market for the particular grade of stock they supply, those grounds that are worked must be yielding somewhat more than 17 bushels per acre; but allowing a margin of 50 per cent. for non-productive areas, only 34 bushels per acre are secured. According to the report of the Maryland Oyster Commission, the beds of that State comprise an area of 123,520 acres, and the census gives their product as 10,600,000 bushels, or an average of 87 bushels per acre. In 1880, the Maryland oyster beds were already in a much impaired condition, and consequently they produce much less than a natural bed in a normal condition; but comparing the average yield of the Maryland beds with that of the North Carolina areas, a difference of 53 bushels per acre is shown in favor of Maryland. Either one of two conclusions can be drawn from this comparison; the fishing in Maryland is more systematic and thorough, or the beds of North Carolina yield much less for the same exertion. Naturally they are more productive, as they lie

in shoaler water and the oysters are more easily obtained; therefore, if other indications point in the same direction, the evidence as to the proportionately small product must be accepted as additional proof that the beds have deteriorated.

Such additional proof is not wanting. All oystermen encountered have expressed the opinion that the beds were by no means in as good condition as in the past, and invariably the cause has been stated to be over-fishery. In addition nearly all the beds examined have shown an undue proportion of empty and broken shells and a corresponding poverty of oysters. This is certainly not due to the ravages of enemies, as none of any consequence have been found. In the upper part of Pamplico Sound are many areas that have suffered either from a deposit of sediment or from the action of fresh water, and in a few other localities are beds in shoal water that have been damaged by ice, but with these exceptions there is no evidence of any deleterious natural influence having been at work. Remaining then is the influence of the fishery.

While the evidence of the fishermen as to the effect of the fishery is in a measure conclusive, it will be of advantage to examine the experience of other localities for testimony as to the results of unrestricted working of oyster beds. Eight years ago I had occasion to review the history of those localities when making an investigation of the Chesapeake oyster area, and a few marked instances of the effect of over-fishery, which were then collected, are here reproduced.

The most instructive are the records of Cancale Bay, on the northwest coast of France, which extend over a period of sixty-eight years, from 1800 to 1868. The beds in the bay comprise an area of about 150 acres, and from 1800 to 1816 produced from 400,000 to 2,400,000 oysters a year. This, however, was the period of the Napoleonic wars, and the fishing was much disturbed by the presence of the English cruisers. During this time the beds became so thickly stocked that the oysters were, in some places, a yard thick. After the close of the war the fishing improved and the oysters were removed in larger and increasing numbers until 1843.

From 1823 to 1848 it is supposed that the dredgers were living upon the oysters accumulated during the period of enforced rest, from 1800 to 1816. In 1817 the number of oysters produced was 5,600,000, and until 1843 there was a constant increase, the number taken in the latter year being 70,000,000. In 1848 it was 60,000,000; thence forward there was a constant decrease. From 1850 to 1856 the decrease was from 50,000,000 to 18,000,000, supposed to be the effect of overdredging. From 1859 to 1868 the decrease was from 16,000,000 to 1,079,000, the oysters having almost entirely disappeared from the beds, though on account of the suffering condition of the inhabitants of the shores it was almost impossible to prevent it. In 1870 there was a complete wreck of the bottom, which could only be remedied by a total prohibition of the fisheries for several years.

"From the beds of the districts of Rochefort, Marennes and Island of Oléron, on the west coast of France, there were taken in 1853–'54, 10,000,000 oysters and in 1854–'55, 15,000,000. On account of exhaustive fishing, in 1863–'64 only 400,000 could be obtained.

"According to the testimony of Mr. Webber, Mayor of Falmouth, England, about 700 men, working 300 boats, were employed in a profitable oyster fishery in the neighborhood of Falmouth until 1866, when the old laws enforcing a 'close time' were repealed, under an impression that, owing to the great productive powers of the oyster, it would be impossible to remove a sufficient number to prevent the re-stocking of the beds. Since 1866 the beds have become so impoverished from excessive and continued fishing that in 1876 only 40 men and 40 boats could find employment, and small as the number is, they could not take more than 60 or 100 oysters a day, while formerly, in the same time, a boat could take from 10,000 to 12,000.

"According to the statement of Mr. Messum, an oyster dealer and secretary of an oyster company at Emsworth, England, made before the Commission for the Investigation of Oyster

Fisheries, in May 1876, there were in the harbor of Emsworth, between the years of 1840 and 1850, so many oysters that one man in five hours could take from 24,000 to 32,000. In consequence of overfishing, in 1858 scarcely ten vessels could find loads, and in 1868 *a dredger in five hours could not find more than twenty oysters.*

"The oyster fisheries of Jersey, in the English Channel, afforded employment to 400 vessels. In six or seven years the dredging became so extensive and the beds so exhausted that only three or four vessels could find employment, and the crews of even that small number had to do additional work on shore in order to support themselves.

"Ingersoll states that in the early days of our history, it was not uncommon for a man to rake up a sleigh load of oysters through the ice in a single afternoon at Shediac, New Brunswick. Twenty-five or thirty years ago these beds yielded 1,000 barrels a year, and now two persons gain a scanty living upon them, and obtain between them about 200 bushels a year."—(*Report Maryland Oyster Commission.*)

"In 1876 a fisherman says that in two years over 4,000 barrels of oysters were taken away from the beds at Betlamin, in New Brunswick, by ships and schooners which bought their cargoes from the small, raking boats upon the beds. At this time the oysters were distributed everywhere over the harbor so thickly that every square foot seemed to be occupied, and the beds swarmed with small boats, each operated by two men. Four years later, in 1880, the oysters were almost exterminated." (*Report Maryland Oyster Commission.*)

"Old men still remember when rich beds were to be found in Hillsborough Bay, in New Brunswick. The oysters were so abundant that they seemed inexhaustible, and a tonging boat could take eight bushels an hour. They have been almost entirely destroyed by tongs alone and they now yield only a few bushels a year."—(*Report Maryland Oyster Commission*).

"The early settlers of New England continually refer to the abundance of oysters at points where not a single oyster can now

be found. In 1634, William Wood, in a work on New England, speaks of a great oyster bank in the Charles River, near Boston, and another in the Mystic River, each of such size as to obstruct navigation. The oysters were long, slender "coon" oysters, which are still to be found in our own waters on undisturbed natural beds. Of their size and form he says: 'They be great ones, in form of a shoe-horne; some be a foot long. These breed on certain banks that are bare every spring-tide. This fish, without shell, is so big that it must admit of a division before you can well get it into your mouth.' The oyster beds in those two rivers are spoken of by many of the early writers, but they are now gone so completely that there is no tradition to mark the place, where in 1634, according to Wood, 'the oyster bankes do barre out the bigger ships.'"—(*Report Maryland Oyster Commission.*)

"Native oysters were abundant at Wellfleet, on Cape Cod, at the time of the first white settlements, and for more than a hundred years the town was famous for its oysters, but they became extinct in 1775, through excessive tonging."—(*Report Maryland Oyster Commission.*)

"The oyster beds of Rhode Island were long ago so depleted that they have long ceased to be of any value as a source of food, and there is now only one river in the State where seed oysters for planting can be procured in any quantity."—(*Report Maryland Oyster Commission.*)

The natural beds of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia have all been much impaired by excessive fishery, and the records show that this impairment is likely to continue until it results in complete destruction.

The conclusions of the Maryland Oyster Commission on this subject are so valuable and pertinent that they appropriately close the testimony of the past.

"No one who is familiar with the history of the oyster beds of other parts of the world can be surprised at the deterioration of our own beds. Everywhere, in France, in Germany, in England, in Canada, and in all northern coast States, history tells the same

story. In all waters where the oysters are found at all, they are usually found in abundance, and in all these places the residents supposed that their natural beds were inexhaustible, until they suddenly found that they were exhausted. The immense area covered by our own beds has enabled them to withstand the attacks of the oystermen for a much longer time, but all who are familiar with the subject have long been aware that our present system can have only one result—extermination."—(*Report Maryland Oyster Commission.*)

Reviewing the testimony, there can be no doubt that the beds of North Carolina, if they continue to be exposed to an unrestricted fishery and obtain no measure of relief, will share the universal fate and be destroyed.

The beds being in not only an impaired condition at present, but threatened with complete destruction in the future, some remedy must be applied which will counteract the destructive influence. This may be accomplished by restricting the fishery, or by endeavoring to increase the number of oysters in the beds. To restrict the fishery will in effect deprive many of the poorer class of people of a portion of their subsistence and means of livelihood; nor is it necessary, except in extreme cases, to do so. It must be remembered that the root of the evil is that *the demand has outgrown the supply;* and so long as that continues, restrictive measures will not only be very difficult to enforce (as the periodic oyster war in the Chesapeake bears witness), but will cause an increase in the price of a desirable and nutritious article of food.

Restriction, except in special cases, is then, not a practicable or desirable remedy. The other alternative is to strike at the root and *endeavor to increase the supply;* and this can be done only by the cultivation of additional areas which are now unproductive. A feeble effort has been made in this direction under the authority of those sections of the Code which permit individuals to cultivate tracts of bottom. The laws relating to this subject and to oysters generally are given in appendix B,

and the following is a brief synopsis of those sections governing the cultivation of oysters and the preëmption of bottoms :

Section 3390 provides that any inhabitant of the State may have not more than ten acres of bottom, provided he first obtains a license from the Clerk of the Superior Court, stakes out the ground with substantial stakes, and has not more than one such bed in a county ; and provided, also, that the riparian rights of owners of adjacent lands shall not be affected, nor any natural clam or oyster bed be enclosed nor navigation be obstructed.

Section 3391 authorizes the Clerk of the Superior Court, in his discretion, to grant licenses.

Section 3392 authorizes the County Commissioners, in their discretion, to make surveys of the private beds or gardens, and declares any owner who is found to have more than ten acres, or any natural bed enclosed, to have forfeited all rights in the premises, and the same penalty is provided should the owner fail for two years to use his bed or garden or keep up his stakes.

Section 3393 provides for the punishment of depredators upon the private beds or gardens.

These provisions are defective and inadequate in the following particulars:

1st. The grants are confined to inhabitants of the State, the impression being that the area of suitable and desirable ground is limited, while on the contrary it is practically unlimited, our investigation having shown some 700,000 acres as available.

2d. The tracts which may be taken up are confined to ten acres. This is due to the same impression as to the limited area of suitable ground. It is unwise, as success in raising and culvating oysters is as dependent upon the fundamental laws of political economy as any other business, and no business has ever been known to succeed when there was no hope of expansion, stimulus to exertion or gratification to ambition. Neither has any enterprise a chance of success or of becoming of great importance, when it neither claims nor receives the unremitting and undivided attention of those engaged in it. Exclusive attention cannot be given to so small an area as ten acres. The results

would not justify it. In fact, if the owner relied upon such a lot alone for his livelihood he would probably starve; and indeed, no one does do so; the business, if it can be called one, of raising oysters being merely adjunctory to other pursuits, and men keeping oyster "gardens," as they do kitchen gardens, and oysters as they do a few pigs, almost entirely to supply their own tables. Evidently the oyster interest has no more to hope from such a state of things than agriculture has from the kitchen garden.

3d. The provision allowing each person but one bed is unjust. Circumstances or location enables one man to take his full ten acres in a lot and another but two acres; but the law allows but *one lot*, which shall not exceed ten acres, and thus some men obtain more than others.

4th. The provision protecting the natural beds is right and proper, but it works disadvantageously on account of the use of a general instead of a specific description of the areas it is desired to protect. As explained in the first pages of this report, there is great difference of opinion as to what constitutes a natural oyster bed, and so long as no legal and exact definition exists to govern those desirous of establishing artificial beds, more or less insecurity must be felt.

5th. The provision granting to the Clerk of the Superior Court discretionary power to issue licenses has no foundation in justice. It opens the door to favoritism and partiality, and it is particularly to the credit of the Clerks of the Courts of the several seaboard counties, that they have not taken advantage of the provision to forward ends other than those of a public nature.

6th. The provision giving the County Commissioners discretionary power to make surveys is also a disadvantage. Unless the Commissioners choose to act there is no means of determining whether the law has been complied with or not.

7th. The absence of a requirement that lots shall be surveyed and located with reference to some well defined and permanent landmark before the issuance of the license, will sooner or later ause confusion of titles and needless litigation. At present

many clerks require surveys to accompany the applications for licenses; but these surveys are rude in the extreme and it is the exception and not the rule when they plot. In many cases the description of the lot is radically in error, in one case the metes and bounds given being, practically, one straight line; and this lot is supposed to contain 10 acres. In numbers of instances no description at all is given beyond the statement that the lot lies in such and such a creek or bay and contains 10 acres. How the area of the lot was determined is impossible to conceive. Many lots are said to begin at a "point," or "opposite a house" or "wharf;" but the general description is, that the lot "begins at a stake." A stake is a perishable object and frequently disappears; in such case the owner sets up another, sometimes in the same place and sometimes not; but there is nothing to prevent his taking up an entirely new area or infringing upon other lots; and nothing to protect him from similar infringement upon his own.

Two examples of characteristic surveys are quoted: "Begins at a stake running N. 66° W., 30 poles, thence S. 66° E., to the shore, thence with the various courses to the beginning, containing 10 acres."

The two courses given here are one and the same, and the description is utter nonsense.

"This is a plan of an oyster bed laid off for ———, in —— creek, in said county, on Hunting Quarters, containing ten acres on the east side of said creek, adjoining the lands of said ——." A rough sketch, without courses or distances, accompanies this description, and naturally no plot can be made nor its area determined.

It will be observed that the law requires good and substantial stakes to be maintained, and also that free navigation shall not be interfered with. But stakes of the description required do interfere, to some extent, with navigation by small boats and their maintenance is, in some localities, a source of complaint.

Reviewing the several provisions of the statutes it will be seen that the Clerk of the Court may or may not grant a

license, at his discretion. That he who obtains a license for ten acres may take more than that amount, and that there is no method of detecting his appropriation of extra ground unless the County Commissioners should choose to exercise their powers and cause a survey to be made. That those who have honestly taken up nothing more than the law allows are constantly in danger of losing the fruits of their labor, through inaccurate surveys, or through the presence in the area of something or some spot which some person may choose to consider a natural bed and which, for all the owner knows, may be one within the meaning of the law.

Supposing that the cultivator of the ground has observed the law and has managed to preserve his property, he is confronted on his death bed with more or less inability to dispose of the ground. The license is good in him and his assigns—but if his children are already in possession of lots they cannot maintain their title to any additional areas they may inherit; nor can neighbors or others purchase if they happen to have attempted oyster cultivation, and as already explained the lots are too small to induce cultivation by any but those living conveniently near them. Thus through the provisions of an act intended to foster the growth of shell-fish, and at the same time prevent a monopoly of the ground, the growth of the industry has been checked, its profits rendered hazardous and a most rigid monopoly vested in a few people living near the water fronts.

Naturally conditions such as these must awaken discontent, not only among those who work on the natural beds, but among that better and more influential class who have made some effort to improve such ground as they could legally hold. Laboring under insecurity of title, open to depredation under guise of law, and confined to areas so small as to hardly repay the attention given them, it is surprising that even 250 persons should have had the courage to enter the business. And, in fact, the only cases where a real success has been achieved, is where at least three or four lots, containing, ostensibly, ten acres each, are held in the same family and the property secured by a gun.

Appendix A contains a list of the owners of oyster gardens and the area, as far as can be determined, of each lot.

It has been shown that the natural beds can only be adequately protected by the enlargement of the present productive oyster area; but it is also eminently advisable that that area should be enlarged for other reasons. It has been shown that not two per cent. of the ground has been utilized, the remaining ninety-eight per cent. being utterly barren, and certainly, if any portion of this enormous, unproductive area can be made to yield oysters, a great benefit will be conferred upon the country at large, the State in general, and the eastern section in particular.

Referring to the census returns it will be seen that the oyster industry of the United States is worth in its products three times as much as the cod fishery, four times as much as the salmon fishery, four times as much as the whale fishery, six times as much as the menhaden fishery, over ten times as much as the shad and alewife fishery together, and fully as much as all the other fisheries of the country. It employs 52,805 persons and $10,583,295 of capital, and produces 22,195,370 bushels of oysters, valued at $13,438,852. The preservation of such an industry is of far more than local importance, and the fact is recognized by the general government, as is shown by the very substantial aid which has been afforded the State in making these investigations.

Of the enormous capital engaged in the business, North Carolina contributed not even one per cent.; of the thousands of people employed, only two per cent. are of this State, and of the $13,438,000 of products, less than one-half of one per cent. came from an area capable of producing an amount equal to if not exceeding that of the whole country. Certainly such a condition of things not only needs a remedy, but should have it applied immediately.

According to my own observations and study of the question, the great oyster beds of the Chesapeake Bay are failing, more or less, rapidly; and in this opinion I am supported by every one who is entitled to speak authoritatively on the subject. The Maryland Oyster Commission was composed of such eminent men as Dr. W. K. Brooks, a member of

the National Academy of Sciences and a professor of Zoology at the Johns Hopkins University, and Captain J. I. Waddell, who was, at the time of his death, Commander of the Maryland Oyster Police; and this Commission in a voluminous, exhaustive and exceedingly able report to the Maryland Legislature directly confirms prophecies made by myself several years before. As the result of careful examinations, admitting of no question, that report states that the Maryland beds had fallen off 39 per cent. in three years. And again (I quote directly):

"Your commissioners have no desire to create a sensational effect, but the accompanying table, which is compiled entirely from the facts which they have observed for themselves by personal examination of all the beds, must speak for itself. It is the most trustworthy evidence which we have been able to obtain, and it certainly justifies the widespread belief that the oyster property of the State is in *imminent danger of complete destruction* (the italics are mine) unless radical changes in the methods of managing the beds are made at once.

"This evidence (of the table) in connection with that which has been given in table one, seems to prove that the whole oyster area of our State is being rapidly exhausted."

In a paper read before the convention of fishermen of this State at the time of the Exposition, Dr. Brooks says: "The near-sighted policy which the States of Maryland and Virginia have pursued is rapidly leading to the extermination of their natural supply, and the demand for oysters from all parts of our rapidly growing country must be met in some way."

The lower part of the Chesapeake has also suffered greatly, though we have no such accurate and intelligent investigation of the state of affairs there as in Maryland. The fact, however, is generally admitted that the Chesapeake beds are failing, and that no measures at all likely to secure a recuperation have been adopted. The effect of a failure of the Chesapeake industry will, necessarily, be enormous. From that region comes 80 per cent. of the entire oyster crop; over 39,000 persons and $7,000,000 of capital are employed; many of these people and

much of this capital will be left in idleness as the supply diminishes, and, if the opportunity is offered, there is no reason to doubt that a large proportion of both money and persons will find a resting place in the eastern section of this State. Indeed, already are many inquiries made and much interest manifested in the probable course of North Carolina in relation to its oyster industry. Here then is indicated not only the advisability of extending the present area of oyster ground, but the necessity of taking action at once. In the words of Dr. Brooks on this very subject, "I therefore wish to impress upon you the fact that now is the opportunity which may never come again."

Recognizing the advisability, if not the necessity, the question is how to bring about the desired end. My opinion on this subject was formed many years ago and has been urged persistently ever since its formation. The course of events and recent experiences have confirmed rather than disturbed that opinion, and I unhesitatingly assert that an improvement of the oyster industry, an extension of the productive oyster area and increased prosperity of those in any way connected with the business can only be accomplished by granting indefeasible, proprietary rights to those who embark capital, energy and intelligence in these enterprises. I have no desire, however, to speak *ex-cathedra*, and I quote from various publications relating to oyster growing localities in order that every reader may judge for himself as to the correctness of my conclusions.

In 1858 M. Coste, an eminent French scientist, began the replenishing of the exhausted beds on the coast of France. His methods were entirely similar to those adopted by myself in making the experiments in Bogue and Pamplico Sounds. Shells and bundles of twigs were exposed for the attachment of the young oysters; and like my own experiments, the operation was entirely successful. Farms were then established and an area of 1,000 acres of land restocked. In 1863, on only one half of this restocked ground, 16,000,000 oysters were taken during six low tides, and land ceded by the government and similarly handled produced like, if not greater results.

In a report to the Minister of Marine, on the Condition of Oyster Culture, made by M. de Bon, in 1875, he says: "Private industry followed the impulse given by the State. On the coasts of Normandy and Brittany, on those extending from the Loire to the Gironde and in the basin of Arcachon, concessions were solicited from the Minister of Marine; oyster parks were established, and the people engaged with eagerness in experiments at artificial reproduction. Capitalists intrusted their funds to enterprises of this kind, conceived on a grand scale. The success in several localities was very marked. In the beginning of 1861, M. Coste * * * * * * * stated that the bay of Saint-Brieuc, where the first experiments had been made, could immediately furnish a harvest of several millions of marketable oysters; that the coasts of the Island of Re had been converted into a vast and richly stocked oyster bed; that the basin of Arcachon promised a harvest of incalculable richness; that in the roadsteads of Brest and Toulon the success attained, although less pronounced, was still of a nature to justify the most sanguine hopes," &c., &c. In another part of his report, M. de Bon says: "Requests for concessions of parks are being received by the Minister of Marine from all quarters of the coast. Attempts are being made to reconstruct old and abandoned establishments, while new ones are being started in the majority of localities where others formerly existed." In another part of this same report M. de Bon states that at Arcachon, in 1871, the parks (oyster grounds) controlled by private parties numbered 724 and occupied 1,450 acres. In 1872 they numbered 1,133 and occupied 2,625 acres, and in 1874 the number had risen to 1,706 and the acreage to 4,310. In 1875 there were 6,625 acres under cultivation.

In England private individuals or companies have generally been successful in cultivating oysters, and have both extended the area and increased the supply. I regret that I have not at hand the statistics of the operations along the English coast, as the success of the Whitstable and South of England companies is most instructive, and the Dutch and Italian experiences are equally valuable.

I have quoted already some of the records of foreign oyster fisheries to show how destructive had been the influence of excessive fishery. But notwithstanding the almost complete annihilation of the foreign beds, Mr. G. Brown Goode, Assistant Director of the National Museum and United States Commissioner at the London Fishermen's Exhibition, says that the European oyster crop is over 2,170,000,000 oysters. But he also says *that* 2,000,000,000 *of this product is produced by private artificial beds.*

Turning to our own country, we have still more remarkable instances of the effect of permitting private enterprise to enter in this field. As already stated, there is not a State north of this that has not seen the impairment or destruction of its oyster industry; but, so far, only two States have recognized that to secure recuperation that most powerful of motives, self-interest, must be called into action. As might be supposed, those States are Rhode Island and Connecticut, already proverbial for their shrewdness.

In 1865 Rhode Island adopted a law which practically allowed individuals to take up unlimited tracts of bottom and secured to them its possession. The effect of this measure has been unqualifiedly good, and I quote from the Report of the Maryland Oyster Commission some of the principal results which have followed upon this sensible action of the State:

"The price of oysters has decreased, and the supply has become so abundant that only one-tenth are needed for the home market, and nine-tenths of the annual supply is sold outside the State.

"In 1865, oysters sold for $1.75 per solid gallon; in 1878 the price was $1.15 to $1.10, and in 1879 it had fallen to 90@95 cents.

"In 1865 the product of the State was 71,894 bushels, while in 1879 it was 660,500 bushels.

"The area which was used for planting in 1879 was only 962 acres, yet this area paid $6,582.90 into the State Treasury; it employed a capital of over $1,000,000; it paid $125,000 in wages to the people of the State; it furnished the market with

660,500 bushels of oysters, worth $680,500, to the producers, and it gave support to 2,400 persons.

"The following table gives the revenue of the State from the rent of the beds for each year, from 1865, when the present method was adopted, up to 1878, and also in 1882 and in 1883:

1865,	$ 737.32
1866,	661.27
1867,	1,568.50
1868,	1,814.40
1869,	1,946.15
1870,	1,527.65
1871,	2,186.63
1872,	2,772.95
1873,	4,483.88
1874,	4,997.05
1875,	5,276.00
1876,	5,300.00
1877,	6,045.25
1878,	6,582.90
1882,	9,741.00
1883,	11,000.00

The area of available ground is comparatively small in Rhode Island and is of unusually good quality. Therefore lots command much higher prices than elsewhere. But notwithstanding the large sum asked for the franchises they are eagerly sought and the artificial beds are constantly, though slowly, increasing.

The experience of Connecticut is still more instructive, and the results obtained are of even greater value. Previous to 1881 Connecticut's oyster policy was similar to that of this State, and, in fact, to that of every State in the Union. The natural beds, comprising an area of about 5,000 acres, were held as common property and were open to all, as they still are; and, following the universal experience, the natural beds were soon, either much impaired or completely destroyed. A rude system of cultivation, more advanced, however, than any in the country at that time, was carried on under the provisions of a law grant-

ing to each member of a family two acres of oyster bottom. The ground in the creeks and rivers was soon occupied, and Lieut. de Broca, an officer of the French navy, who was ordered to investigate the oyster industry in this country, says of New Haven harbor in 1862: "As far as the eye can see the bay is covered with myriads of branches, waving in the wind or swayed by the force of currents. It looks as if a forest were submerged—the tops of the trees only rising above the surface of the water." These myriads of branches were the "good and substantial" stakes of the Connecticut oyster "gardens," and an unqualified nuisance they became in course of time.

The ground in shoal water and sheltered localities having been taken up, and the demand for oysters remaining unsatisfied, additional area had in some way to be secured. The only remaining grounds, however, were remote from the land and in deep water, and it was impossible to cultivate them if the cultivator was confined to a small area. The spirit of the law was consequently evaded by the action of individuals in securing from a large number of persons assignments of their lots. Of course it was in the power of large capitalists or popular men to induce many persons to secure two-acre lots who had no idea of engaging in the business; and for a small sum these lots were transferred to the real operator. This method was practiced extensively just prior to the passage of the present law relating to oysters, and according to the Shell Fish Commission Report the result was a loss to the State Treasury of from $40,000 to $50,000.

Those who, prior to 1881, cultivated the deep water tracts and held their property under so insecure a title, procured in such an irregular manner as has been described, had many difficulties to contend with. The insecurity of the title brought with it the attendant evils of depredation and litigation. The rudeness of such surveys as were made, and the doubt as to the precise location of the various lots, had a like effect, and the general insecurity felt, resulted in each cultivator's attempting to make his harvest while he could, and to pay as little out and take as

much in as might seem best for his immediate advantage. For the products of the future he could not and did not care, as there might be no future for him.

Systematic and extensive work could not be expected under such conditions, and though progress was made, it was slow and spasmodic. Finally the inherent evils of the system became too onerous to be borne, and the value to the community of deep water culture, on a large scale, having been made apparent, the Legislature of the State passed an Act in 1881, which is given in Appendix C, and of which the following is a synopsis:

The waters of the State are divided into two districts; one, comprisng the waters lying inshore of a line drawn from headland to headland, being left to the jurisdiction of the several coast towns, and the other, lying between the line drawn from headland to headland and the State line, which runs through the middle of Long Island Sound, being under the exclusive control of the State. A board of three commissioners exercise this control on the part of the State, and the board of town commissioners on the part of the towns.

The board of commissioners, known as the "Shell Fish Commissioners," were directed to survey, locate and define the natural beds falling under their jurisdiction. This work has been done; the beds have been defined and mapped, and the Legislature has approved the limits assigned by the commissioners by legislative enactment.

The commissioners are authorized to grant, by written instrument, for a fixed price, perpetual franchises for the fishery of shell-fish upon such areas and tracts as may be applied for, except the natural beds. The course of procedure is as follows: Any person desiring a franchise makes a written application to the commissioners, stating the area and location of the ground desired. A notice containing the name and residence of the applicant, the date of the application and the location, area and description of the ground applied for, is then posted for twenty days in the town adjacent to the ground desired. Any person objecting to the granting of the franchise may file, within twenty

days, such objection, in writing, with the commissioners. The commissioners then, after giving ten days' notice to those concerned, hear testimony and pass upon the application; and having decided to grant the franchise, and upon the receipt of the purchase money, issue a regular deed conveying the right of fishery to the applicant, his heirs and assigns. The engineer of the Commission surveys and locates the ground, the owner paying the cost of the survey. Upon the receipt of the deed and completion of the survey, the owner is required to mark the corners and boundaries of the lots by suitable buoys, or monuments or ranges on shore; to improve the ground within five years and to pay a regular tax determined by the commissioners. All persons have the right of appeal from the decisions of the commissioners to the Courts, and it is highly creditable to the commissioners and excellent evidence of the impartiality and justice of their decisions, that no such appeals have ever been made. All applications, grants and assignments are, in manner and form, as approved by the Chief Justice of the State.

A study of this piece of legislation will convince any one that it is nearly the perfection of sound, practical, common sense. It recognizes the advantage which results to any business from the proprietary principle—a principle to which is owing every advance in the progress of human affairs. It recognizes the fact, already so well established as to need recognition only from a legislative body, that an oyster could be cultivated with the same ease as a potato, and reared with the same facility as a pig or calf. And it acknowledges, which is evident, that the same laws which have been found for centuries to be efficacious in promoting agriculture and stock raising, would have good effect if applied to an industry whose methods were analagous to both agriculture and the breeding of cattle.

The results have justified every anticipation. Tracts of bottom lying five and ten miles from land, in from twenty to sixty feet of water, on sandy, muddy and rocky bottoms, where gales blow with violence, fogs are thick and ice forms for months at the time, have been taken up, paid for and put under cultivation. Steamers

and sailing vessels are employed winter and summer on the beds; thousands of people are engaged in the many branches of the business where hundreds were at work a few years ago, and finally the State is reaping a rich, direct, pecuniary return in the proceeds of sales and taxes. The following statistics are taken from the several reports of the Shell Fish Commission:

GROUND DESIGNATED WITHIN THE AREA UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE STATE.

Prior to 1881,	33,687.9 acres.
1881,	17,456.2 "
1882,	6,381.5 "
1883,	14,907.9 "
1884,	6,505.7 "
1885,	613.2 "
1886,	4,882.1 "
Total,	87,434.5

In addition there is a large area of private oyster ground within the jurisdiction of the towns, so that the total number of acres is probably over 100,000. Of the area controlled by the commissioners 20,714 acres are under cultivation and the rest not yet developed. Under the act (see Appendix C) a considerable portion of this undeveloped area will revert to the State during the coming year unless it is improved.

According to the last report of the commissioners the number of proprietors is 434; of which 96 own 10 acres and under; 40 own over 10 acres and under 26; 148 own over 26 and under 101 acres, and 150 own over 100 acres. "But," say the commissioners, "the best index of growth is the steady enlargement of the steam fleet engaged in the business." In 1884, 31 steamers, with a daily capacity of from 100 to 2,000 bushels, were employed on the beds. In 1886 there are 60 vessels, or double the number at work in 1884.

The following statement of the receipts of the commissioners from sales of ground, surveys and taxes, shows how great has been the direct benefit to the State:

CASH PAID INTO THE STATE TREASURY BY THE SHELL FISH COMMISSIONERS.

1881,	$ 8,369.69
1882,	18,487.26
1883,	20,516.13
1884,	13,731.84
1885,	6,568.72
1886,	9,658.03
Total,	$ 77,331.67

The tax list has risen constantly and the gain, say the commissioners, "is not due to any increased estimate of old grounds, but to the increased area of new grounds." The following is taken from the last report:

The first tax, 1882–'3, amounted to	$ 3,681.47
" second " 1883–'4, " "	6,447.07
" third " 1884–'5, " "	7,890.72
" fourth " 1885–'6, " "	9,407.77
Total,	$ 27,427.03

The expenses of administration and for salaries is shown by the following table;

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE SHELL FISH COMMISSION.

1881,	$ 3,581.84
1882,	10,338.12
1883,	8,446.24
1884,	8,350.49
1885,	5,930.68
1886,	7,929.98
Total,	$ 44,577.35

A review of the foregoing statements shows, that through the adoption of the policy of giving to individuals who cultivate oyster bottoms the same rights, privileges and protection, and holding them under the same obligations that the cultivators of ordinary uplands receive and are exposed to, the State of Connecticut has, notwithstanding the unusual and extraordinary expenses due to installation and work of an entirely new nature, received in five years a direct, net profit of $32,754.32. Contrast this with the statement of the Maryland Oyster Commission, as to the financial results of the policy adopted in the Chesapeake, which statement is here quoted:

"It will be seen from this table, that while the receipts for the past five years have been the very considerable sum of $210,-332.24, the expenses have been $217,753.07, or $7,420.83 more than the revenue."

And this while the Maryland beds are steadily deteriorating and the Connecticut beds constantly appreciating in value.

While the direct financial return is great to the States that have been liberal and wise in their policy towards the oyster grower, the indirect benefits to the people at large are even of greater value and importance. The statistics of the Rhode Island industry shows that the price of oysters has fallen since the passage of the law, about 50 per cent. As Ingersoll says in his monograph on the oyster industry, "year by year oysters are increasing in quantity and lessening in price."

The Connecticut Shell Fish Commissioners say: "Every year affords new evidence that the methods adopted by Connecticut for developing and promoting its oyster industries were timely and wise." And the Chairman of the Commission states that but for the ravages of the star-fish, oysters could be sold for 25 cents a bushel. In 1880 Ingersoll gives the average value per bushel as over $1.00.

In Rhode Island the industry now gives support to over 2,400 persons. In Connecticut the number has not been estimated, but it must be very large. The 60 steamers will average eight men each for a crew—which would give 480 men employed afloat in addition to the 200 given by the census. I

have myself seen, during the summer, in the employment of one planter 50 men who were engaged "shelling" new ground, and an allowance of 10 men constantly employed, to each planter, would not be an excessive estimate. Even that would give 4,340 persons engaged in the business; and the estimate does not include those who are employed in the shucking and canning establishments, and those engaged on the public grounds, whose number probably exceeds those who are at work afloat or with the crop. It is probably considerably within the limits, to assign 8,000 persons as directly and indirectly connected with the Connecticut oyster industry. In 1879, according to the census, but 1,006 persons were employed.

Wages have risen steadily. In 1879, according to the census and Ingersoll, "shuckers" in New Haven averaged $20 per month as wages. In 1886, according to Mr. T. S. Hodson, a member of the Maryland Senate, who has recently investigated the Connecticut fisheries, wages had increased to $2 per day. I quote his own words, and all the more cheerfully as he appears a somewhat unwilling witness to the value of the Connecticut policy. He says:

"It was my privilege during the past week to visit and inspect the oyster industries of New Haven, Ct., and the operations in them. I reached the following conclusions:

* * * * * * *

"8. That the condition of labor has been improved by the new system and its profits increased. More people are engaged in the business and at better prices than before. I could not hear of any man who works there for less than $2 per day. Women do most of the shucking, and earn from $1.50 to $2 per day in the season. They get a great deal more shucking to do now than before—three or four times as much."

My own observation coincides with Mr. Hodson's conclusions.

The Maryland Oyster Commission quotes from a Connecticut writer the following statement, which contains nothing that is untrue and little that is exaggerated:

"Fifty thousand acres of entirely barren ground, covered

thirty, forty and fifty feet deep by the waters of Long Island Sound, have been made into productive oyster beds, and have multiplied by an hundred-fold the production of native oysters. Ten years ago tens of thousands of bushels of oysters were imported from New York, New Jersey and Rhode Island, and now hundreds of thousands of bushels are yearly exported to those States and to Massachusetts. Millions of dollars are now invested in the industry, thousands of men and women are employed, millions of bushels are in growing crops, and hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly come into the State as proceeds of exported oysters. The oyster authorities have paid more than fifty thousand dollars to the towns and to the State for grounds to cultivate, and pay a yearly tax to a large amount."

Finally, in concluding these remarks on the results of the policy in force in Connecticut and Rhode Island, I cannot do better than publish a letter recently received from Judge R. G. Pike, Chairman of the Connecticut Shell Fish Commission, an able lawyer and a man who stands deservedly high in the opinion of his fellow citizens:

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Oct. 1, 1886.

Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N.:

DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of the 26th ult., I have to-day sent you by mail a complete set of shell-fish reports, which I think will answer all your inquiries fully. The 6th report will be printed and distributed in about a month, and I shall remember to send you an early copy.

After five years' experience, I can confidently assure you that our system has worked admirably. Ownership in the lands encourages the industry: it gives assurance of legal protection to the crop, and stimulates the planter to enter into thorough cultivation of larger areas. But for the havoc made by the *star fish*, oysters would be so abundant that they could be sold for 25 cents a bushel. But you must look into the reports I have sent. They cover all the details of our work. If I can do anything further to aid you, don't hesitate to command me.

I am, very truly, yours,

R. G. PIKE.

The results of treating oyster lands as all other lands are treated may then be summarized as follows:

Prices are decreased; wages are increased; larger areas are put under cultivation; larger numbers of people are employed, and a direct revenue to the State secured or increased.

The effect of an opposite policy has been summed up so thoroughly and ably by the Maryland Oyster Commission that I reproduce their words:

"Our present oyster policy has had a thorough trial, extending over a long term of years, and we may therefore ask now, with perfect propriety, what it has accomplished. We believe that any one who is in a position to view the subject from all sides, or any one who will candidly weigh the facts which are detailed in this report, will acknowledge that the following is a just answer to his question:

"Under our present policy our beds have yielded about ten million bushels of oysters a year from grounds which are capable of yielding over five hundred million bushels annually.

"Our present policy has resulted in the destruction of some of our most valuable beds, and in the serious injury of all of them, while other States have greatly increased the value of their beds at the same time that they increased instead of restricting the fishing.

"It has given employment to about fifty thousand of our people for part of the year, while our grounds should give profitable employment to five hundred thousand people for the whole year.

"It has done nothing to encourage migration into our State, although our natural advantages, if they could be utilized, would draw to us a very desirable class of emigrants.

"It has paid our oystermen about two million dollars a year, although our grounds should pay to their cultivators over sixty million dollars a year.

"Over six hundred thousand acres of oyster ground has paid to the State Treasury about fifty thousand dollars a year, and it has paid about ten thousand dollars a year to the school fund, while the Governor of Rhode Island reports that his State will this year receive a revenue of over eleven thousand dollars from eleven hundred acres of oyster ground, none of which is so

valuable as that of our State. On the same basis our revenue should be more than six million dollars a year.

"The revenue is not only very much less than it should be, but the cost of collecting it is in excess of the receipts."

It rests now with the people of this State to decide which of the two policies they will adopt. It seems incredible that there should exist anywhere any doubt or hesitancy in the matter. Unfortunately, however, such has always been the case, and it is due to several causes. For ages, ignorance of the habits and character of oysters and oyster beds has led to their treatment as common property in the same manner as migratory fish; but the reasons for the treatment of migratory fish as common property will not hold good in the case of the oyster.

It is impossible to confine migratory fish without interference with navigation. Neither can individuals, through their own exertions, care for, protect, increase, or by any possibility secure an equitable title to an individual fish. For this reason fish have always been held in common, and governments and States have expended large sums in the effort to increase and protect the general property. But, says the Maryland Oyster Commission on this subject:

"It is important to bear in mind that the reasons which justify this course do not apply to the oyster industry. The private ownership and cultivation of the oyster bottoms need not interfere in any way with the free navigation of the waters above them, and as the oyster stays where it is put, there is no difficulty in securing to private cultivators the fruits of their own industry."

And again:

"Every one knows that all ordinary business enterprises thrive best in private hands, and that it is extremely difficult for the government to manage with pecuniary success any such undertaking."

Another reason is the belief, until lately prevalent among those who are presumed to know most on the subject, that the ground upon which oysters could grow was very limited. The

experience of the French, Dutch and English oyster culturists, and of the Rhode Island and Connecticut planters, and the surveys and examinations of the U. S. Coast Survey, Fish Commission, and the Johns Hopkins University, together with the studies of Verrill, Brooks, Ryder, Goode, Rice, Lugger and others, have shown that this belief has no foundation in fact, and that the area suitable for oyster culture is, in this country at least, practically unlimited. A third reason for the long continuance of the generally senseless policy regarding oyster beds is the ignorant and unreasoning opposition of the oystermen, who, of all people, are the most to be benefited, and who, experience proves, have received, proportionately, the largest amount of good from the change in policy. In all States, however, the few thousand people engaged in fishing the natural beds have cried out against any change from their wasteful and destructive methods, and their influence has usually been too powerful to permit the adoption of a policy which would double their daily wages.

This outcry is due to the impression, often widespread, that some one proposes to occupy the natural beds; whereas no intelligent cultivator would touch a natural bed, and no State has ever yet or ever will permit their absorption by individuals. Another favorite cry is that of "monopoly." But a monopoly can hardly be accomplished when the area of suitable bottom is practically unlimited, and there is no more reason to apprehend a monopoly of oyster land than of any other, provided the same laws govern both, as they can and should do. Indeed, if any monopoly exists, it is vested in the oystermen themselves, who alone have the use of and reap the profits from property which nature has given, not to them, but to the community at large. And so badly have they cared for that which they assumed to own and control, that the 300,000 acres of the Chesapeake are well nigh destroyed. It affords me much pleasure, however, to testify here as I have done before, to the almost entire absence, in the case of the North Carolina fishermen, of this feeling against cultivation or ownership of oyster

ground; and it is greatly to their credit that so little bigotry and prejudice exists among them.

Dr. Brooks, Dr. Gill, Mr. G. Brown Goode, the Connecticut Shell Fish Commissioners, the Rhode Island Shell Fish Commissioners, the Fish Commissioner of New York, the Oyster Commission of Maryland, the U. S. Fish Commission, the American Fish Cultural Association and many other eminent authorities, commissions and bodies at home and abroad, have advocated the application of the general laws governing property to the oyster interests.

The Maryland Oyster Commission says in relation to planting: "It is capable of supporting a very great population; but no great growth of the planting industry can be hoped for until private enterprise in this direction is rendered as safe as similar investments of labor and capital on land." And the following is their conclusion as to the policy Maryland should adopt:

"We have given careful attention to the possibility of artificially increasing the supply, and we have availed ourselves of all sources of information, and have studied the laws and methods which have been found effective in Europe and in other States of our own country. * * * * * * * * * The adoption by our people of measures which are already employed with advantage by other communities, would increase the wealth and prosperity of Maryland almost beyond computation, and would add to the value and fertility of our oyster grounds in the same way that our farming lands have increased in value since the time when they were uncultivated hunting grounds. This can be brought about only by bringing the industry and intelligence of man to the assistance of nature, and at present there is little opportunity for enterprise in this direction in Maryland, and our oyster property owes none of its value to human industry, although there are in our State no farming lands which would yield a more sure and ample return for invested capital and labor. We therefore believe that a complete change must be made in our oyster policy before our people can reap the full benefit of their natural advantages."

The Connecticut commissioners say: "The laws granting a perpetual license of the grounds at trifling cost—the clearing up of titles—the adjustment of boundaries and the protection of growing crops, these have placed the business of cultivating upon a basis that inspires confidence and encourages effort."

Mr. Goode says in his address delivered in London, England, on the fisheries of the United States:

"The preservation of the oyster beds is a matter of vital importance to the United States, for oyster fishing, unsupported by oyster culture, will, within a short period, destroy the employment of tens of thousands, and the cheap and favorite food of tens of millions of our people.

"Something may be effected by laws which allow each bed to rest for a period of years after each season of fishing upon it. It is the general belief, however, that shell-fish-beds must be cultivated as carefully as garden beds, and this can only be done by leasing them to individuals. This is already the practice in the Northern States, where oysters are planted in new localities; there is difficulty, however, in carrying out this policy in the case of natural beds, to which the fishermen have had continued access for centuries. It is probable that the present unregulated methods will prevail until the dredging of the natural beds ceases to be remunerative, and that the oyster industry will then be transferred from the improvident fishermen to the care-taking oyster culturists."

And again, before a meeting of the Fish Cultural Association, Mr. Goode says:

"I have been looking into the history of the oyster industry of Europe lately, and am convinced that Connecticut is putting into practice the best system of oyster culture in the world."

At a meeting of the American Fish Cultural Association, held in Washington in May, 1884, a strong resolution was adopted, urgently advising that the principle of proprietary rights should be extended to the oyster fishery, as the only measure which would avert the impending destruction of the industry.

In the New York *Commercial Advertiser* of Dec. 28, 1886, I find the following statement of Mr. E. G. Blackford, Fish Commissioner of New York, and probably the most prominent fish and oyster dealer in the country:

"This winter I shall recommend the encouragement of the planting of artificial beds of oysters by the adoption of a law similar to that now in force in Connecticut, creating a shell-fish commission. The great drawback to artificial cultivation in this State has been the uncertainty of tenure of the beds. The Connecticut law grants a perpetual franchise of the oyster grounds, the buyer controlling them, as long as he will improve the grounds and pay a small tax on them. The total receipts of such tax is used to protect the oyster interests of the State. Under this law more than 100,000 acres have been taken up by planters in Connecticut and the annual product of the State has increased more than 300 per cent. in six years. Rhode Island's similar law has worked benefits as great to that State. Eleven thousand acres are now in cultivation there. The system of giving absolute deeds, all oyster experts agree, is the only practicable solution of the oyster raising problem. Security of tenure must be given the planter before the cultivation of private beds can reach the fullest and most profitable development. I shall recommend the passage of the act I speak of very soon. The enactment of such a law will give the necessary security of tenure, increase the State revenue, realize more than $300,000 from unused lands, and put upon a solid and permanent basis what may become one of the most important industries of the State. Liberal laws which will promote this industry are what it needs."

Quotations of opinions and citations of results might be continued indefinitely, but enough has been stated to show, not only the inherent merits and justice of the policy advocated and the emphatic endorsement it has everywhere received from intelligent and capable men, but also the great and beneficial effects which have followed its adoption.

I have shown that an enormous area of barren and unproductive bottom in North Carolina is capable of considerable development. If its development is permitted, I believe that in the course of a few years large capital and many people will be employed in the eastern portion of the State, and a section of the country that has waited a century for prosperity to spring from the land will at last find it in the depths of the water. But I would also most strongly impress my opinion, and it coincides with that of every other authority, that neither development nor prosperity can possibly be achieved unless the oyster culturist is granted the same privileges and afforded the same protection that are insured to enterprise, persons and capital in every other field of exertion.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In the foregoing pages the general condition of the natural and artificial oyster beds has been stated, together with the various sources of dissatisfaction. A remedy, in general terms, has been suggested, and a course of policy advocated. Summing up the results in the several branches of the inquiry and the information obtained, it is evident that:

The natural beds are deteriorating, principally through overfishery and want of intelligent supervision.

That the area of artificial beds has not been extended in proportion to the demands of the general market, nor to the area suitable for cultivation.

That this want of progress is due to the indefinite description of the areas exempted from entry; to the limitation of the oyster farmer to small and inadequate tracts, and to the insecurity of titles.

That the necessity for maintaining "stakes" interferes to some extent with the right of fishing for migratory fish and with free navigation, and that it is impossible to maintain such stakes in the deep and open waters of the Sounds in which the most desirable grounds are situated.

That a large area within the State is suitable for oyster culture, and that it has not and cannot be developed under the existing laws.

To cure these defects and remove the obstacles which lie in the road to the establishment of the industry upon a firm and just foundation, I suggest that the following recommendations be incorporated in a new enactment by the Legislature:

1st. That the control of the shell-fish interests of the State be committed to some body, which shall be large enough to enable it to exercise the semi-judicial functions which its duties will entail, and yet sufficiently small to secure executive qualifications and full responsibility.

2d. That, as the entire area of the waters of the State has not yet been surveyed or examined and as the areas and positions of all the various natural oyster beds have not yet been determined, the several sections defined in the first part of this report be accepted and made legal divisions of the area. The sections have been laid off with a view to their possible utilization in this way. They begin and end at points established with all the accuracy of the most accurate surveyors in the world—the officers of the U. S. Coast Survey; and their limits are therefore clearly and sharply defined. In many the surveys have been completed, and by adopting these or similar divisions, portions of the area may be opened to entry from time to time as the natural beds are located, and thus an immediate revenue secured and a portion, if not all of the expenses attending the installation of the work, be defrayed. The action will be similar to laying off a town in blocks and permitting building in each as fast as the grades are established and public ways defined.

3d. That the body controlling the shell-fisheries, after suitable surveys have been made and the positions of the natural beds defined and laid down on proper maps, shall determine upon the areas and positions of the public grounds of the State, in each section.

4th. That the public grounds shall include all natural beds and such adjacent area as may be necessary to provide for such natural

expansion as would occur within a reasonable time, and that a definition be given to the term "natural bed."

5th. That the body controlling the fishery shall have full power and jurisdiction over the public grounds, and shall prescribe such rules and regulations for the government of the same as may be necessary.

6th. That upon the determination of the location and area of the public grounds, in any section, the same shall be published for the information of those whom it may concern, and that opportunity to be heard be given any person who is dissatisfied with the decision as announced; and that all objections and protests shall receive consideration, and be substantiated or refuted, if necessary, by additional surveys and examinations.

7th. That the body controlling the fishery, after being fully satisfied as to all the facts in the case, shall come to a final decision, which shall be binding upon all persons until reversed by due process before the courts to which appeals shall lie.

8th. That the body controlling the fishery, after having determined the positions and areas of the public grounds, shall have power to grant perpetual franchises for the fishery and cultivation of shell-fish, on any area not within the boundaries of the public grounds.

9th. That the Legislature determine upon a certain fixed price per acre to be paid, and that upon its payment the applicant for ground shall be entitled to his franchise.

10th. That the body controlling the shell-fishery shall furnish each owner of ground with a survey, plot and description of his lot for the actual cost of making the same, and shall prescribe the place, character and number of stakes, buoys or monuments or ranges which the owner shall maintain, so that there shall be no interference with navigation or the fishery of migratory fishes.

11th. That all holders of licenses under the present statute, who have complied with the law, shall obtain from the body controlling the fisheries franchises for their grounds, and that the surveys and locations of the same shall be verified before issuing such franchises.

12th. That a regular tax be levied and collected on all private grounds in the same manner as upon other property.

13th. That any private ground which is not improved within five years shall revert to the State.

14th. That forms for all applications, grants, assignments and protests be determined upon by some competent authority and be adopted for use.

15th. That regular books of record and plats of the grounds shall be kept by the body controlling the firsheries and that all grants, transfers and assignments shall be therein recorded.

These suggestions are general in character and of course admit of elaboration as may be deemed best. They provide for intelligent supervision of the whole industry, for the opening of the undeveloped area, for the maintenance of the rights of individuals and of the public, and insure even justice to all. They contain the essential features of the Connecticut law, which has passed beyond the domain of experiment, and their adoption by this State will, I believe, bring about great benefits, and will not, I know, result to the detriment of any one.

The course to be pursued is for the people of the State to determine. There is a tide in the affairs of communities as well as of individuals which taken on the flood leads to prosperity, and I believe that an opportunity is now offered which may never occur again; that between the destruction of the great Chesapeake natural beds and the establishment of equally great and more valuable private grounds in the same locality, there is an opening which can be utilized to overwhelming advantage.

If but one-tenth the area in this State which is suitable for oyster culture is developed, it will necessitate the employment of $1,200,000 capital, the production of over forty times as many oysters as the State now yields, and the return of a gross income exceeding $2,000,000 per annum. Surely the attainment of such results is worthy of unflagging pursuit and strenuous effort. Certainly if they can be secured by so simple an act as granting fair protection and justice to the oyster farmer, there should be no hesitancy in accomplishing it.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE SHOWING THE LOCATION AND AREA OF THE PRIVATE OYSTER LOTS ESTABLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY OF SECTION 3390 OF THE CODE.

DARE COUNTY.

TOWNSHIP.	NAME.	NO. OF ACRES. BY LICENSE.	NO. OF ACRES. BY SURVEY.	REMARKS.
Roanoke Island.	Ballance, H. G.	10		Deficient description.
"	Daniels, C. S.	10	8.67	
"	Daniels, S. M.	10	8.67	
"	Dutton, J. T.	10		Deficient description.
"	Daniels, E. R.	10	8.67	
"	Daniels, T. W.		8.26	
"	Daniels, G. C.	10		Deficient description.
"	Etheridge, A. M.	10	8.67	
"	Etheridge, J. B.		7.54(?)	Error in survey.
"	Farrow, C. B.		9.91	
"	Greene, E. C.	10	6.26	
"	Garrison, J. T.	10	5.59	
"	Hooker, S.	10	6.97	
"	Johnson, C. C.	10	8.67	
"	Meekins, W. L.	10	8.67	
"	Meekins, B. F.	10	10.09	
"	Meekins, J. C.	10		Deficient description.
"	Peigh, L. J.	10	8.67	
"	Peigh, W. S. C.	10	8.67	
"	Stetson, T.	10	8.67	
"	Tillette, L. R.	10	8.67	
"	Wise, J. H.		6.1	
Croatan	Grant, James	10	10.12	
Croatan	Lamb, E. F.	10	10.02	

HYDE COUNTY.

Lake Landing.	Clayton, W. P.		2.46(?)	Error in survey.
"	Cutrell, J.	2		Deficient description.
"	Cox, J. F.	0.5	0.72(?)	Error in survey.
"	Daniels, J. C.	10		No description.
"	Godley, B. F.			"
"	Grimes, B.			"
"	Gibbs, N. S.	0.75		"
"	Gibbs, R. J.	7.5		Wrong description.
"	Grant James.	10	9.97	
"	Lamb, E. F.	10	9.87	
"	Mason, J. W.	2.0	1.95(?)	Description wrong.
"	Mason, C. J.	4.5		Deficient description.
"	Neal, John, Jr.	5.0		"
"	Neal, Wm. S.	3.0	2.62(?)	Error in survey.
"	Neal, John G.	2.75		No description.
"	Rose Jeptha.	2.0	2.07	
"	Spencer, J.	2.25		Deficient description.
"	Spencer, S. H.	10.0	10.61	
"	Swindell, J. V.	5.25		Deficient description.
"	Spencer, W. B.	10		"
"	Silby, Talbot.	5.71	5.49	
"	Vendrick, Jas.			No description.
"	Watson, J. B.	8.47	9.54	
"	Midgett, L. S.			No description.

CARTERET COUNTY.

TOWNSHIP.	NAME.	NO. OF ACRES. BY LICENSE.	NO. OF ACRES. BY SURVEY.	REMARKS.
Hunting Quarters.	Abbott, J.	10	9.55	
"	Daily, W. M.	10	9.50	
"	Dixon, E. G.	10	10.01(?)	Error in description.
"	Dixon, G.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Day, John.	10	9.37	
"	Day, S.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Enery, S.	10	.....	"
"	Fulcher, J.	6	.....	"
"	Fulcher, A. M.	10	.....	"
"	Fulcher, E. L.	6	.....	"
"	Fulcher, R.	10	8.79	
"	Fulcher, Wm.	3	.....	Deficient description.
"	Fulcher, J. W.	3	.....	"
"	Fulcher, Wallace.	10	8.46	
"	Gilgo, J. W.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Gaskill, J. W.	10	.....	"
"	Gaskill, E. P.	10	.....	"
"	Gaskill, J. S.	10	.....	"
"	Gaskill, T. T.	10	10.62	
"	Gaskill, J. A.	10	10.62	
"	Gaskill, R.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Gaskins, T.	10	7.3 (?)	Error in survey.
"	Gaskins, B.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Goin, James.	10	9.4	
"	Hill, Geo.	8	.....	Deficient description.
"	Homan, W., Jr.	10	5.61	
"	Hamilton, A.	10	9.09(?)	Error in survey.
"	Hamilton, W.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Hamilton, F.	.....	9.69	
"	Hamilton, G. W.	9	.....	Deficient description.
"	Hill, Wm.	10	8.73	
"	Hill, Chas.	7	.....	Deficient description.
"	Hamilton, I.	10	9.96	
"	Hamilton, J. W.	10	9.96	
"	Hamilton, J. N.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Lupton, Silas.	10	10.48(?)	Error in survey.
"	Lupton, C.	10	9.6	
"	Lupton, J. J.	6 10	..... 10.12	Deficient description.
"	Lupton, J. A.	20	18	
"	Lupton, W. B.			
"	Lupton, W. O.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Lupton, F. M.	10	.....	"
"	Lupton, Jas.	10	8.1	
"	Lupton, M. J.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Lupton, S. F.	.....	7.65	Error in survey.
"	Lupton, C.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Lupton, J. W.	10	8.85	
"	Lupton, B. C.	6	.....	Deficient description.
"	Lupton, S. S.	10	8.28	
"	Lupton, Jos.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Lupton, W. H.	10	9.75	
"	Lewis, Wilson.	.....	.....	No description.
"	Lewis, G.			
"	Lewis, F.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Lewis, Willis.			
"	Lewis, Alex.	10	9.37	
"	Lewis, J. E.	8.5	6.77	
"	Lewis, J. W.	9.75	9.84	
"	Mason, K.	10	9.6	
"	Mason, C.	10	9.2	
"	Mason, S.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Mason, J.	10	.....	"
"	Mason, A. W.	10	.....	"
"	Mason, L.	8	5.98(?)	Description wrong.

CARTERET COUNTY—(CONTINUED).

TOWNSHIP.	NAME.	NO. OF ACRES. BY LICENSE.	NO. OF ACRES. BY SURVEY.	REMARKS.
Hunting Quarters.	Mason, S. B.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Mason, G. D.	10	11.46	Error in survey.
"	Morris, J. L.	8	.....	Deficient description.
"	Pike, L.	10	.....	"
"	Hamilton, S. E.	10	9.8	
"	Roberts, J. A.	10	9.9	
"	Roberts, G. W.	10	9.91	
"	Robinson, U.	10	9.9	
"	Rose, G.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Robinson, M.	10	9.69	
"	Robinson, Thos.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Rose, J. A.	10	9.28	
"	Styron, S. H.	10	.....	No description.
"	Styron, R.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Salter, T.	10	.....	"
"	Styron, W. D.	10	.....	"
"	Salter, E.	5	4.99	
"	Styron, R.	5	4.68(?)	Error in description.
"	Smith, W.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Willis, B.	10	12.7 (?)	Error in survey.
"	Williams, Wm.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Willis, T.	10	9.84	
"	Willis, J. S.	5	4.99	
"	Willis; C.	5	4.68(?)	Error in description.
"	Williams, J.	10	.....	Deficient description.
Smyrna	Davis, A. F.	10	9.53	
"	Davis, J. D.	10	10	
"	Davis, A.	10	10	
"	Fulford, A. W.	9.31	.....	Deficient description.
"	Frisbie, H. E.	10	10	
"	Frisbie, H. L. C.	10	10	
"	Frisbie, J. A.	10	10	
"	Frisbie, H. A. E.	10	10	
"	Frisbie, H. A. M.	10	10	
"	Frisbie, H. E.	10	10	
"	Frisbie, D. F.	10	10	
"	Jones, David.	3.5	.....	Deficient description.
"	Harker, Samuel.	10.0	.....	"
"	Pigott, J. N.	2.90	2.8(?)	Error in survey.
"	Robinson, J. W.	10	9.66	
"	Robinson, T. W.	5	8.87	
"	Hamilton, T.	5		
"	Willis, C.	3	2.8	
"	Willis, D.	5.5	6.2	
"	Willis, E. S.	4.9	4.5	
Straits	Fulford, A. B.	10	9.16	
"	Gaskill, A. H.	10	10.5(?)	Error in survey.
"	Gaskill, J. D.	4	4	
"	Leffers, R.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Lewis, N.	10	10.13	
"	Lewis, Jno. W.	10	8.68	
"	Moore, T.	10	7.84	
"	Moore, S.	10	8.06	
"	Moore, J.	10	8.24	
"	Moore, E.	10	9.09	
"	Moore, J. W.	8	7.19(?)	Error in description and plot.
"	Moore, A.	8.5	8.6	
"	Pigott, D.	10	8.29	
"	Pigott, C.	10	10.8	
Morehead	Oglesby, A. E.	10	.....	Deficient description.
"	Styron, J. F.	9.7	9.8 (?)	Error in survey.
Beaufort	Avery, J. T.	10	9.96	
"	Buckman, S. M.	10	9.6	
"	Buckman, —.	5	.....	Deficient description.
"	Dill, J. A.	10	10.41(?)	Error in survey.

CARTERET COUNTY—(CONTINUED).

TOWNSHIP.	NAME.	NO. OF ACRES. BY LICENSE.	NO. OF ACRES. BY SURVEY.	REMARKS.
Beaufort	Charlott, G. W.	10		Deficient description.
"	Dickinson, C. L.	10	9.6	
"	Dill, W. F.	10		Deficient description.
"	Dudley, J.	10	0.9 (?)	Description doubtful.
"	Evans, Belcher	10		Deficient description.
"	Fulcher, L. C.	8		"
"	Gillikin, J. W	10	9.6	
"	Gibbs, E. W.	10		Deficient description.
"	Gibbs, L.	10	9.93	
"	Gibbs, T. R.	10		Deficient description.
"	Hatsell, W. F.	6.5		"
"	Hatsell, G. A.	6.5	8.1	
"	Ives, G. N.	6.5		Deficient description.
"	Jones, J. B	10		Wrong description.
"	Jones, B. L.	10	9.93	
"	Lewis, W. C.	10	10.5 (?)	Error in survey.
"	Lewis, A.	5		Deficient description.
"	Lewis, J. B.	10		"
"	Mace, F. B.	10	7.22(?)	Error in survey.
"	Potter, L. A.	6.5		Deficient description.
"	Potter, J. H.	6.5	8.1	
"	Pigott, I.	10	9.72	
"	Piver, E.	10	10.21(?)	Error in survey.
"	Pigott, Sandy	1.5		Deficient description.
"	Pritchard, G. W.	10	9.96	
"	Russell, J. B.			
"	Russell, D. W.			
"	Russell, Wm.	20	20	
"	Russell, T. B.			
"	Russell, G. A.			
"	Simpson, J.	10		Deficient description.
"	Simpson, D. E.	10		"
"	Simpson, S. L.	10		"
"	Taylor, N. W.	10	9.6	
"	Taylor, E. W.	10	9.34	
"	Thomas, C. R.	10		Deficient description.
"	Taylor	5		"
"	Thomas, Thos.	10		"
"	Thomas, A.			"
"	Thomas, T. M.	10		"
"	Thomas, S.	10		"
"	Wade, E.	5		"
White Oak	Bell, N. P.	8		"
"	Bell, W. S.	10	3.18	
"	Bell, R. C.	9		Deficient description.
"	Bell, W. C.	9		"
"	Garner, J. C.	10		"
"	Garner, D. J.	10		"
"	Taylor, B. F.	9		"

APPENDIX B.

LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA RELATING TO OYSTERS.

Sec. 3375. Penalty for using other instruments except tongs to take oysters, unless, &c. R. C., c. 81, s. 3, 1822; c. 1134, s. 4, 1883; c. 116, c. 203.

If any person whatever shall use any drag, or other instrument, except such tongs as are generally used for catching oysters within any of the waters of the State, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars: *Provided*, the owner or tenant of any private oyster ground may use any scoop, drag, or other instrument, to take oysters therein. *Provided further*, in the waters of Pamplico and Roanoke Sounds no person shall use any drag or other instrument in less than eight feet of water, except such tongs as are generally used for catching oysters.

Sec. 3389. Offences herein created, indictable. R. C., c. 81, s. 13.

Every person who shall take live oysters from the water to be burned into lime, or who shall commit any of the offences in this chapter created, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 3390. Inhabitant of State authorized to make oyster beds under license. 1883, c. 332, ss. 1, 2.

Any inhabitant of this State may make a bed in any of the waters of this State and lay down or plant oysters or clams therein, having first obtained license, as hereinafter directed, from the Superior Court Clerk of the county wherein such bed may be, and he may stake out the grounds, so as to include not exceeding ten acres, with good and substantial stakes, extending at least two feet above high water mark, and placed at such intervals as to make the boundaries of such bed or garden distinctly known; and every person who shall obtain such license shall hold the same, and have exclusive privilege thereof to him, his heirs and assigns. But no person may have more than one such bed in the same county. *Provided*, nothing herein shall be construed to affect the rights of any owner or proprietor of lands in which there may be creeks or inlets, or which may be adjacent to any navigable waters, or to authorize any person to appropriate to his own use, or to stake off and enclose any natural oyster or clam bed, or in anywise to infringe the common right of the citizens of the State to any such natural bed, or to obstruct the free navigation of the waters aforesaid.

Sec. 3391. Clerk of Superior Court to grant licenses. 1883, c. 332, s. 3.

The Clerks of the Superior Courts may, in their discretion, grant license to make such oyster or clam bed to any inhabitant of this State who shall make application in writing, describing particularly the place whereon he desires to make such bed.

Sec. 3392. County Commissioners to cause surveys to be made, &c. 1883, c. 332, s. 4.

The Board of County Commissioners may, in their discretion, cause to be made, not oftener than once in twelve months, a survey and examination of any or every

such oyster or clam bed or garden in their county, the result of which examination or survey shall be reported under oath to the Clerk of the Superior Court and if it be found that the holder of such license as aforesaid has included within his stakes any natural oyster or clam bed, or a space containing more than ten acres, he shall forfeit such license, and all the rights and privileges thereto belonging; further, if the holder of such license fail for the space of two years either to use such bed or to keep it properly designated by stakes he shall forfeit such license and all the rights and privileges therein granted.

Sec. 3393. Penalty for injuring beds; misdemeanor. 1883, c. 332, s. 5.

If any person shall do any injury to such beds or to the stakes thereof, or shall gather or take away any oysters or clams within the lines of the stakes aforesaid, without permission first had from the owners thereof, he shall forfeit for each offence the sum of ten dollars, and if any person shall commit any such offence in the night time, he shall forfeit for each offence the sum of twenty-five dollars, and the penalties herein created may be recovered by a warrant before a Justice of the Peace by any person who may sue therefor; and in addition to the penalties already prescribed in this section, such offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days.

Sec. 3394. To promote the growth of oysters in New River. 1881, c. 46, ss. 1, 2.

No person shall remove oysters from natural beds in New River, from the fifteenth day of May to the first day of September in each year, and any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than twenty-five dollars for every offence.

Sec. 3423. Unlawful to take oysters from Myrtle Grove Sound, when; misdemeanor and proviso. 1883, c. 358, ss. 1, 2.

No person shall take or catch any oysters from Myrtle Grove Sound, from Perrine's or Whitker's Creek to the headwaters of said sound, in New Hanover county, from the first day of May until the first day of September; *Provided*, this section shall not apply to persons taking oysters for their own consumption, and any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than twenty days.

Sec. 3426. Laws prohibiting the carrying of oysters from State by citizens, for sale, repealed. 1883, c. 116, s. 5.

All laws and clauses of laws prohibiting the carrying of North Carolina oysters out of the State, by the resident citizens thereof, for sale, are repealed.

APPENDIX C.

THE ACT ESTABLISHING THE CONNECTICUT SHELL FISH COMMISSION.

Chapter CLX. An Act, Establishing a State Commission for the designation of oyster grounds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The State shall exercise exclusive jurisdiction and control over all shell fisheries which are located in that area of the State which is within that part of Long Island Sound and its tributaries, bounded Westerly and Southerly by the State of New York, Easterly by the State of Rhode Island, and Northerly by a line following the coasts of the State at high water, which shall cross all its bays, rivers, creeks and inlets, at such places nearest Long Island Sound as are within and between points on opposite shores, from one of which, objects and what is done on the opposite shore can be reasonably discerned with the naked eye, or could be discerned but for intervening islands. And all shell fisheries not within said area, shall be and remain within the jurisdiction and control of the towns in which they are located, under the same laws and regulations, and through the same selectmen and oyster committees as heretofore. If a difference shall arise between any town and the commissioners as hereinafter provided for, as to the boundary line between said town and the area to be mapped, said town, by its selectmen, may bring its petition to the Superior Court for the county within which said town is situated, to determine said boundary line, and said Court, upon reasonable notice to the parties, shall hear said petition and appoint a committee to ascertain the facts in such case, and report the same to said Court, and said Court shall thereupon make such order as may be proper in the premises.

SEC. 2. The three fish commissioners of the State now in office, and their successors, shall also be and constitute a board of commissioners of shell fisheries, and be empowered to make, or cause to be made, a survey and map of all the grounds within said area in Long Island Sound which have been or may be designated for the planting or cultivation of shell fish; shall ascertain the ownership thereof, and how much of the same is actually in use for said purposes; they shall also cause a survey of all the natural oyster beds in said area, and shall locate and delineate the same on said map, which survey and map, when completed, shall not cost a sum exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars, and shall report to the next session of the Legislature a plan for an equitable taxation of the property in said fisheries, and make an annual report of the state and condition of said fisheries to the legislature, and the said commissioners shall be empowered to appoint and employ a clerk of and for said board, and they shall each give a bond to the State, with sufficient surety, for the faithful performance of their duties, and for the payment to the State Treasurer of all money that may come into their hands under this act, in the sum of two thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The said commissioners shall also be empowered, in the name and in behalf of the State, to grant by written instruments, for the purpose of planting and cultivating shell fish, perpetual franchises in such undesignated grounds within said area as are not, and for ten years have not, been natural clam or ovs-

ter beds, whenever application in writing is made to them through their clerk by any person or persons who have resided in the State not less than one year next preceding the date of said application. The said application and said grant shall be in a manner and form as shall be approved by the Chief Justice of the State, and all such grants may be assigned to any person or persons who are, or who have been, residents of the State for not less than one year next preceding such assignment, by a written assignment, in manner and form approved by said Chief Justice; and said commissioners shall keep books of record and record all such grants and assignments therein, and the same shall also be recorded in the town clerk's office in the town bounded on Long Island Sound within the meridian boundary lines of which said grounds are located.

SEC. 4. When any such application is filed with the clerk of said commissioners, he shall note on the same the date of its reception and shall cause a written notice, stating the name and residence of the applicant, the date of filing the application, the location, area, and description of the grounds applied for, to be posted in the office of the town clerk of town bounded on the said Long Island Sound within the meridian boundary lines of which said grounds are located, where such notice shall remain posted for twenty days. Any person or persons, objecting to the granting of the grounds applied for as aforesaid may file a written notice with the town clerk, stating the grounds of his or their objections, upon the payment to said town clerk of the sum of twenty-five cents, and at the end of said twenty days the said town clerk shall forward all such written objections to the clerk of said commission; and in case such objections are so filed and forwarded the said commission, or a majority, shall upon ten days' notice in writing, mailed or personally delivered to all the parties in interest, hear and pass upon such objections at the town in which such grounds are located as aforesaid, and if such objections are not sustained and the area of ground is not, in the opinion of the commissioners, of unreasonable extent, they may for the actual costs of surveying and mapping of such grounds, and the further consideration of one dollar per acre, paid to the said commissioners to be by them paid over to the treasurer of the State, grant a perpetual franchise for the planting and cultivating shell-fish in such ground or in any part of the same in the manner aforesaid, and where no such objections are made such grants may be made for the consideration hereinbefore named. At all the hearings authorized by this act the said commissioners may, by themselves or their clerk, subpœna witnesses and administer oaths as in courts of law.

SEC. 5. The said commissioners shall, previous to the delivery of any instrument, conveying the right to plant or cultivate shell-fish on any of said grounds, make, or cause to be made, a survey of the same, and shall locate and delineate the same, or cause to be located and delineated, upon the map aforesaid, and upon receipt of said instrument of conveyance, the grantee shall at once cause the grounds therein conveyed to be plainly marked out by stakes, buoys, ranges or monuments, which stakes and buoys shall be continued by the said grantee and his legal representatives, and the right to use and occupy said grounds for said purposes shall be and remain in said grantee, and his legal representatives; *Provided*, that if the grantee or holder of said grounds does not actually use and occupy the same for the purposes named, in good faith, within five years after the time of receiving such grant, the said commissioners shall petition the Superior Court of the county having jurisdiction over the said grounds, to appoint a committee to inquire and report to said Court as to the use and occupancy of such grounds in good faith,

and said Court shall, in such case, appoint such committee, who, after twelve days' notice to petitioners and respondents, shall hear such petition and report the facts thereon to said Court, and if it shall appear that said grounds are not used and occupied in good faith for the purpose of planting or cultivating shell fish, the said Court may order that said grounds revert to the State, and that all stakes or buoys marking the same, be removed, the costs in said petition to be paid at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 6. When, after the occupancy and cultivation of any grounds designated as aforesaid by the grantee or his legal representatives, it shall appear to said commissioners that said grounds are not suited for the planting or cultivation of oysters, said grantee, upon receiving a certificate to that effect from said commissioners, may surrender the same, or any part thereof, not less than one hundred acres, to the State, by an instrument of release of all his rights and title thereto, and shall, on delivery of such instrument to said commissioners, receive their certificate of said release of said grounds, the location and number of acres described therein, which shall be filed with the State Treasurer, who shall pay to the holder the sum of one dollar for every acre of ground described in said release, where said sum has been paid therefor to the State. And the said release shall be recorded by the said commissioners in their record books, and in the town clerk's office in the town adjacent to and within the meridian boundary lines of which said grounds are located. For all purposes relating to judicial proceedings in criminal matters, the jurisdiction of justices of the peace of the several towns bordering on Long Island Sound shall extend southerly by lines running due south by true meridian from the southern termini of the boundary lines between said towns, to the boundary line between the States of Connecticut and New York.

SEC. 7. Said commissioners shall provide, in addition to the general map of said grounds, sectional maps, comprising all grounds located within the meridian boundary lines of the several towns on the shores of the State, which maps shall be lodged in the town clerk's office of the said respective towns, and said commissioners shall also provide and lodge with said town clerks blank applications for such grounds, and record books for recording conveyances of the same, and all conveyances of such grounds and assignments, reversion and releases of the same shall be recorded in the books of said commissioners, and in the town clerk's offices of the towns adjacent to and within the meridian boundary lines of which said grounds are located, in such books as are provided by said commissioners, subject to legal fees for such recording, and the cost of all such maps, blank books, surveys, and all other expenses necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of this act shall be audited by the comptroller and paid for by the Treasurer of the State, and the said commissioners shall each receive for their services five dollars per day for the time they are actually employed, as provided for in this act; their accounts for such service to be audited by the comptroller, and paid by the Treasurer of the State.

SEC. 8. All designations and transfers of oyster, clam or mussel grounds within the waters of Long Island Sound heretofore made (except designations made of natural oyster, clam or mussel beds), are hereby validated and confirmed.

SEC. 9. All the provisions of the statutes of this State relating to the planting, cultivating, working and protecting shell fisheries upon grounds heretofore designated under said laws, except as provided for in section eight of this act, and as are inconsistent with this act, are hereby continued and made applicable to such designations as may be made under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. When it shall be shown to the satisfaction of said commissioners that any natural oyster or clam bed has been designated by them to any person or persons, the said commissioners shall petition the Superior Court of the county having jurisdiction over the said grounds to appoint a committee to enquire and report to said court the facts as to such grounds, and said court shall, in such case, appoint such committee who, after twelve days' notice to the petitioners and respondents, shall hear such petition, and report the facts thereon to said court; and if it shall appear that any natural oyster or clam beds, or any part thereof, have been so designated, the said court may order that said grounds may revert to the State, after a reasonable time for the claimant of the same to remove any shell fish he may have planted or cultivated thereon in good faith, and said court may further order that all stakes and buoys marking the same be removed, the costs in said petition to be taxed at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. Any commissioner who shall knowingly grant to any person or persons a franchise as hereinbefore provided, in any natural oyster or clam bed, shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and if such franchise is granted, the grant shall be void, and all moneys paid thereon shall be forfeited to the State; and said commissioners shall in no case grant to any person or persons a right to plant or cultivate shell fish which shall interfere with any established right of fishing, and if any such grant is made the same shall be void.

SEC. 12. The Superior Court of New Haven county, on the application of the selectmen of the town of Orange, and the Superior Court of any county, on the application of the oyster-ground committee of any town in said county, shall appoint a committee of three disinterested persons of the town within the boundaries of which any natural oyster, clam or mussel beds exist, to ascertain, locate, and describe by proper boundaries all the natural oyster, clam or mussel beds within the boundaries of such town. Said committee so appointed shall first give three weeks' notice, by advertising in a newspaper published in or nearest to said town, the time and place of their first meeting for such purpose; they shall hear parties who appear before them, and may take evidence from such other sources as they may, in their discretion, deem proper, and they shall make written designations by ranges, bounds and areas of all the natural oyster, clam and mussel beds within the boundaries of the town they are appointed for, and shall make a report of their doings to the Superior Court, and such report, when made to and accepted by said court, and recorded in the records thereof, shall be a final and conclusive determination of the extent, boundaries and location of such natural beds at the date of such report. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court to transmit to the town clerk of each of said towns a certified copy of said report so accepted and recorded, in relation to the beds of such town, which shall be recorded by said town clerk in the book kept by him for the record of applications, designations, and conveyance of designated grounds. Such public notice of said application to the Superior Court, and of the time and place of the return of the same, shall be given by said selectmen or oyster-ground committee as any judge of the Superior Court may order. It shall be the duty of the selectmen of the town of Orange, and of oyster committees of other towns, upon a written request so to do, signed by twenty electors of their respective towns, to make such application to the Superior Court within thirty days after receiving a copy of such written request, and said applications shall be privileged, and shall be heard and disposed of at the term of said court to which such application is returned, in preference to other causes. All expenses properly incurred by such

selectmen and oyster-ground committees in said applications, and the doings thereunder, and the fees of said committees so appointed by court shall be taxed by the clerk of said court and paid by the State upon his order. Any designation of ground for the planting or cultivation of shell fish, within the areas so established by such report of said committee, shall be void.

SEC. 13. The selectmen of the town of Orange, and the committees of other towns shall, at the expense of their respective towns, procure and cause to be lodged and kept in the office of the town clerk of each town respectively, accurate maps, showing the boundary lines of their said towns in the navigable waters of the State, and all designations of ground for the cultivation of shell fish, heretofore made, and that shall hereafter be made within such boundaries, and shall number said designations on said maps, and shall cause to be designated on said maps all natural oyster, clam and mussel beds, lying within their several towns respectively, as the same shall be ascertained by said report of said commitees so recorded in said towns as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 14. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, but this act shall not affect any suit now pending.

Approved, April 14, 1881.

REPORT

OF THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

1886.

DOCUMENT NO. 8.] [SESSION 1887.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 20th, 1886.

To His Excellency, the Governor:

I was inducted into the office of Attorney General of North Carolina on the 21st day of January, 1885, the General Assembly being then in session.

There has been no session since.

THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

The steady growth in the population and varied industrial and commercial interests of the State has greatly augmented the volume of business in all the departments of the government, and especially in the Judicial Department.

The lack of sufficient facilities in the Superior Courts to meet the demands upon them resulted in the accumulation, in a great number of counties, of large arrearages of causes on their calendars, producing much delay, dissatisfaction, and frequently entailing upon litigants and the public considerable extra cost.

The General Assembly of 1885, to meet this want, increased the number of Judges of the Superior Courts and Judicial Districts from nine to twelve, and provided extra or additional terms in those counties where the pressure was greatest, and reorganized the Criminal Court of New Hanover so that it might embrace the county of Mecklenburg, and constitute a Criminal District or Circuit.

These laws went into operation in the summer of 1885, and their beneficial effects were at once felt. In almost every locality the arrearages have already been disposed of and the Courts are now well up with the public needs. Indeed, in not

a few of the counties the necessity for the extra terms no longer exists, and they may be relinquished for the present, at least. They can be restored without inconvenience if a necessity for them shall again arise.

These fortunate results are, I believe, mainly attributable to the fact that many of the extra terms were set apart for the trial of civil cases only, or criminal cases only. Nothing so much retards the due administration of justice as the attempt to impose on one tribunal the burden of trying both civil and criminal actions at the same term.

The time is near at hand when we shall be compelled to adopt the system, now prevalent in nearly all the other States of the Union, of providing separate Courts for the trial of civil and criminal causes. The cost incident to the creation of the new offices thereby rendered necessary will be far more than counter-balanced by the saving to the individual suitor and the general public in the expeditious trial of persons charged with offences against the criminal law—particularly in those instances where the alleged offender has been imprisoned, and where, as is generally the case, the cost of the prosecution, in any event, falls upon the public.

While I believe this change would be found of great benefit now, it is not probable it can be introduced at once, and I suggest it can be gradually adopted by the creation of criminal districts, like that now embracing the counties of New Hanover and Mecklenburg, including at first the most populous counties, or those where the criminal dockets are largest, and enlarging them to include others as emergency may demand.

The counties composing such districts need not be contiguous.

THE SUPREME COURT.

It is apparent to every one that the Supreme Court will at an early day find itself so overwhelmed with business that it will be unable to keep apace with the wants of the people and fulfill the purposes of its creation unless the number of

Judges be increased. It has been only by the most unremitting labor and devotion to duty—often at the expense of the health of its members—that the Court has been enabled to keep its dockets clear. The increase in the matters requiring the consideration of this Court within the past two or three years has been enormous, and there are abundant evidences that it will continue. It will be simply physically impossible for any three individuals to perform this labor; and unless some provision shall speedily be made for an increase of the Judges, or its jurisdiction limited to a narrower field—an expedient of doubtful propriety—we will soon find that Court, like the Supreme Court of the United States and many of the Courts of last resort in other States, falling so far behind in the disposition of causes submitted to it, that years, perhaps, will elapse before the suffering litigant can know the result of his suit. Such a state of affairs always creates discontent and impairs confidence in the efficiency of the Judiciary.

We will do well to anticipate the evil by a timely provision against it.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

Since the beginning of my term of office there have been printed three volumes of the Decisions of the Supreme Court—being volumes 92, 93 and 94 in the series of North Carolina Reports—containing the opinions delivered at February and October Terms, 1885, and February Term, 1886. The 95th volume, containing the opinions of October Term, 1886, is now being printed, and will be published early in the ensuing year.

The great increase in the business before the Court, of the labor imposed upon its members, as well as the necessity for the increase in their numbers, will be demonstrated by an examination of these Reports. Volumes 92, 93 and 94 contain, exclusive of indexes and tables of cases, 2,526 pages of closely printed matter. They include the opinions of the Court in 488 causes, of which 385 were civil and 103 crim-

inal actions. Of the latter class, 16 were capital felonies, 14 felonies not capital, and 73 were misdemeanors. On the appeals in the criminal actions the judgment of the Courts below were affirmed in 72 cases, and reversed in 31 cases.

The statute now requires *all* the opinions of the Supreme Court to be printed in the Reports of its Decisions. It not unfrequently happens that the opinion is but the restatement of some rule or principle, well established by former reported cases, differing from them only in the particular application, or a decision upon some matter of no general importance. The printing of these adds nothing to the value of the Reports and often tends to enlarge the volume beyond a convenient size, besides increasing the cost. I suggest, therefore, that the act be so amended that only such opinions as the Judges of the Supreme Court may designate shall be printed. Such, I am informed, was the practice until within the last few years.

I further suggest that it would be well to authorize the Court to direct the opinions delivered at any one term to be issued in two or more volumes, when, in their judgment, a publication of them in one volume would make a bulky and inconvenient book.

SUITS AGAINST THE STATE.

Within the last year or two a number of suits have been instituted against the State, directly or indirectly, all of them having a common origin and purpose, viz.: to enforce by the instrumentality of the Federal Courts, the alleged liability of the State of North Carolina upon certain bonds issued in 1868–'69, and prior thereto. They presented grave constitutional questions, affecting not only the rights and property of this State, but of all the other States of the Union.

The immunity of the States against suits by citizens was, for the seventy-five years succeeding the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, regarded as finally settled, but there has arisen recently a "'latter day" school of constitu-

tional expounders, who have discovered that the Fathers were altogether wrong in their conception of the spirit of the Constitution, and relation of the States thereto; and encouraged by what seems to be a determined purpose on the part of some of the Departments of the National Government to seize and concentrate upon themselves all functions of government, they boldly assert the authority of the Federal Courts, to exercise jurisdiction over the States in controversies between them and their own citizens, as well as citizens of other States.

In July, 1883, one Wm. E. Christain, a citizen of the State of Virginia, instituted two suits in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina —one against the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, John M. Worth, Treasurer of North Carolina, and others, for the purpose of subjecting the stock belonging to the State in said Company, and any dividends accruing thereon, to the payment of the principal, when due, and past due interest coupons of certain bonds issued by the State in aid of the North Carolina Railroad, and praying for the appointment of a Receiver, &c.; the other, against the said Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, its officers, &c., to enjoin a lease of its property to another railroad, for Receiver, &c.

Both these causes were heard at June Term, 1885, and the bills were dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

From the judgment rendered in the first mentioned case the plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it is now pending. Notice of appeal was also given in the second action, but it has not been prosecuted.

In January, 1885, one F. W. Scott, another citizen of Virginia, filed a bill in the U. S. Circuit Court at Raleigh, against the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, for the purpose of compelling the payment of certain bonds issued by the State of North Carolina under an act ratified February 2d, 1857, to aid in the completion of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and commonly known as the "Loan

Bonds," it being alleged that the holders of said bonds had a lien upon the stock of the State in said Company, and the prayer was to sell the same, for Receiver, &c.

This cause was heard at June Term, 1885, and plaintiff's bill dismissed. Notice of appeal was given, but it has not been prosecuted.

In March, 1886, one J. T. McClelland filed his bill in the Circuit Court of the United States at Raleigh, against the North Carolina Railroad Company and the Commissioners appointed under an Act of the General Assembly for the exchange of the bonds of the Company, and others, for the purpose of subjecting the stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company belonging to the State to the payment of the bonds of the State and past due interest thereon, issued under an Act of the General Assembly ratified Dec. 19th, 1866, and commonly known as the "Ten Share Bonds." The cause was heard before the Chief Justice of the United States at June Term, 1886, and the plaintiff's bill was dismissed. From this judgment the plaintiff so far has given no intimation of an appeal.

The same party had theretofore made an unsuccessful effort to obtain the same relief by a petition filed in the "Swasey Case."

All these were attempts indirectly to prosecute suits against the State of North Carolina, to enforce an alleged liability upon obligations issued by her in aid of railroads profected before 1861. But in April last, one A. H. Temple, a citizen of this State, filed his bill in the Circuit Court of the United States at Raleigh, directly against the State of North Carolina and W. P. Roberts, Auditor, for the purpose of compelling the State, through its executive officers, to levy a tax to pay the interest on the class of bonds issued in 1868 and 1869, known as the "Special Tax Bonds."

And at the same time Morton, Bliss & Co., of New York, instituted in the Superior Court of Wake county a civil action against W. P. Roberts, Auditor of the State, to compel him

to levy, or cause to be levied, the taxes necessary for the purpose of paying the interest on the said Special Tax Bonds. In fact, these two suits were instituted in the same interest, and for the same purpose, to-wit: to establish in the Federal Courts the right of a citizen to sue a State.

The case instituted in Wake county having been removed, on petition of plaintiffs, to the United States Circuit Court, both causes were elaborately argued before Judges Bond and Seymour at the late term of that court. No judgment has yet been rendered.

In these cases the Attorney General has had associated with him Messrs. Ruffin & Graham and Battle & Mordecai, and to their devotion and professional skill the State is much indebted for the successful results obtained.

DRUMMERS' TAX.

There have been several attempts made by both residents and non-residents to defy the authority of the State to impose and collect the license tax, known as the "Drummers' Tax," upon the ground that it was unconstitutional. Considerable difficulty was experienced by the officers of the State in some localities in collecting this tax, and doubtless there has been lost a large sum from the Treasury by the unavoidable delay in getting the question in shape for final determination. It has been twice fully argued in the Supreme Court of the State, but the decision was delivered only a few days ago, sustaining the claim of the State, that the act is constitutional in every respect. Mr. Charles M. Busbee was associated with me in the argument of these questions—indeed, at my request, he took charge of the case and conducted it to a successful termination.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

The legislation and rules of practice adopted by the Courts throughout the country exhibit a strong and constant tendency toward simpler forms of procedure. Changes in this direction have always met and will ever meet with oppo-

sition from those whose conservatism will not permit them to see any good except in the "ancient ways." Nevertheless, the progress of improvement will be onward, though it may be delayed for a little while; and it is a significant fact that the advanced movement is seldom, if ever, retraced. This is especially true in respect to the forms and mode of procedure in criminal proceedings.

There is a widespread complaint, not altogether without foundation, of the delays, uncertainties and burdensome expenses in the administration of the criminal law. The humane spirit of our law-makers and judges has been so solicitous to prevent the possible unjust conviction and punishment of the individual, that occasionally the general welfare is overlooked, and in some communities this has produced an impression that there are too many facilities for escape afforded the real criminal.

Much has been done in North Carolina of late years to correct these defects, but I am convinced much remains to be done, and that no better time than the present will be found to direct the attention of the General Assembly to the necessity for proper legislation to simplify the pleadings in criminal actions and put an end to technical objections and numberless dilatory motions that can now be interposed to prevent speedy trials upon the merits.

It is neither possible nor necessary to point out in this report every enactment which may be advantageously made, but I venture to suggest the following as of the most importance:

1. That every objection to an indictment which may now be taken by motion to quash, motion in arrest of judgment, motion to dismiss or by demurrer, shall be made by demurrer or motion to quash before the jury is sworn, and not thereafter; and that every Court before which such indictment shall be pending and such motion made, *shall*, if it be thought necessary, cause the indictment to be forthwith amended in such particular, and thereupon the trial shall proceed as if no such defect appeared.

2. No verdict in a criminal action shall be set aside, nor shall any judgment be arrested or reversed for any defect or error in the process issued from any Court, or in the *venire* issued from any Court, for the summoning, drawing or returning of any juror or panel of jurors, but a trial on the merits, or on a plea putting at issue the offence charged in the indictment, shall be deemed a waiver of all errors in relation to the constitution of the jury.

3. That an appeal to the Supreme Court shall not have the effect to vacate the judgment appealed from. In capital cases the Court from which the appeal is taken should be required to suspend execution pending appeal, and in other cases, the Court should have the power to do so, under regulations to be provided by the General Assembly.

4. That upon an affirmance by the Supreme Court of a judgment of death, the Governor shall at once be notified thereof, and it shall be his duty to fix a day for carrying the judgment into execution, and issue his command to the sheriff, or other officer having the custody of the condemned person, to proceed therewith.

5. That the Superior and Criminal Courts be empowered to direct the imprisonment of any person charged with a capital felony in the State's prison, whenever it is deemed necessary for his safe-keeping—the cost of the transportation of the prisoner to and from the said prison, and his maintenance while there, to be paid by the county wherein the offence was committed.

SOLICITORS.

In providing a uniform system for the administration of the criminal laws over a State of as great extent of territory and a population, surrounded in many localities by totally different conditions, as that of North Carolina, much difficulty is experienced from a lack of accurate information. This can be easily supplied by requiring the Solicitors, or Clerks of the Courts, at the close of each term to transmit to this office, upon proper forms to be furnished by the State,

reports of the number, character and disposition of criminal actions on the dockets, together with such other information and suggestions as might be useful to the public service.

I think it will be universally conceded that the existing method of paying Solicitors fees, dependent upon successful prosecution, instead of fixed salaries, is wrong in principle and pernicious in practice. Efforts heretofore made to substitute salaries for fees have failed, because the Legislature was not in possession of the information necessary to enable it to adjust the compensation to be paid the prosecuting officer in the respective Judicial Districts to the amount of service required of him, for it is obvious that it would be unwise to give to all the Solicitors the same salaries irrespective of the duties required of them.

The inconveniences resulting from the limited room and its location now assigned for this office, increase with the rapid and steady growth of the demands of the public service upon it. It was expected that the new building designed for the Supreme Court and Public Library would have been completed before this time, but for some cause it has been delayed, and I am unable to predict when it will be ready for occupation. Its plan provided two rooms for the use of the Attorney General, and I suggest that they be assigned as near as possible, consistent with the needs of other branches of the service, to the Law Library and offices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, with which this office has necessarily daily, almost hourly, need of close communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. F. DAVIDSON,

Attorney General.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Instruction

OF

NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE

SCHOLASTIC YEARS 1885 AND 1886.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

RALEIGH, December 30th, 1886.

To His Excellency, ALFRED M. SCALES,

Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—In accordance with Section 2540 of The Code, I have the honor to submit my report for the biennial term ending November 30th, 1886.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. FINGER,

Superintendent Public Instruction.

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DOCUMENT NO. 9.] [Session 1887.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCHOLASTIC YEARS 1885 AND 1886.

Soon after the adjournment of the General Assembly in 1885, the school law as amended was published in pamphlet form, with explanatory notes, and sent to the county school officers. Circulars (copies of which will be found in the appendix of this report) were also sent out from time to time, and diligent efforts have been made to have the law fairly executed.

To show progress made, I present a comparative summary of statistics for the years 1884, 1885 and 1886.

The tables from which these statistics are gathered will be found in their proper place in this report. In arriving at these figures, in all cases in which the reports for either year were not full, because of the failure of county superintendents and county treasurers to report, I used the reports of the year next preceding. In this way, while for a few counties there is not accuracy, the approximation is so near to the truth that the figures can be relied on.

It will be observed that there was an increase in the receipts from ordinary taxation in 1885, amounting to ($51,693.38) fifty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-three $\frac{38}{100}$ dollars, and that there was a corresponding increase in the average length of school terms.

In 1886 there was also an increase in receipts over those of 1885, amounting to ($38,767.41) thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven $\frac{41}{100}$ dollars. This increase has been

attained without any increase of valuation of property and without any increase in the rate of taxation. It is due in part to special levies in some counties, and in part to the careful attention of county officers to the enforcement of the law.

It will be noticed also, that the census, enrollment, and average attendance increased very nearly in the same proportion.

Out of 530,127 children between the ages of six and twenty-one, 298,166 attended the public schools in 1885.

Out of 547,308 children between the ages of six and twenty-one, 305,598 attended the public schools in 1886.

Seventy-eight county superintendents reported the *private* schools in their counties, of eight months' duration or more, showing an enrollment of (25,110) twenty-five thousand one hundred and ten. Estimating for the other eighteen counties that made no reports, I conclude that there were about 30,000 pupils in private schools last year. While some of these attended the public schools for part of the year, the number of such was not large. When we consider the fact that quite a large number of small children within the school age do not go to school, and that quite a large number of older ones drop out of school before they reach the age of twenty-one, the fact appears that a very large proportion of the children are getting at least some education.

One of the lamentable considerations is that so many of the poorest people do not avail themselves of the facilities afforded them. If influential men in the respective neighborhoods would encourage such people, by advice and otherwise, many could be induced to send their children to school. Both the Normal School and Institute statistics show large attendance and imply, what is the truth, that the teachers are improving. Our Normal Schools and County Institutes and the Teachers' Assembly are inspiring the teachers with a higher ideal, and are doing great good.

While quite a number of school-houses have been built during the two years, the figures show that the valuation of school property is very small, and that the State is sadly deficient in this item of prime importance.

In many of the counties most excellent boards of education have been selected. Wherever this has been done, and they have active superintendents to execute their commands, the school interests have advanced. The names of the members of the county boards of education and of the county superintendents appear in the appendix to this report.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THREE YEARS, 1884, 1885 AND 1886.

Receipts for the year ending November 30 1884, (not including $59,943.14 from State Fund),	$580,311 06
Receipts for the year ending November 30, 1885,	631,904 38
Receipts for the year ending November 30, 1886,	670,671 79
Increase during the year 1885,	$ 51,693 32
Increase during the year 1886,	38,767 41
Total increase in two years—1885 and 1886,	$ 90,460 73

CENSUS FOR 1884.		CENSUS FOR 1885.		CENSUS FOR 1886.	
Whites,	321,561	Whites,	330,890	Whites,	338,059
Colored,	193,843	Colored,	199,237	Colored,	209,249

Total white and colored for 1884,	515,404
Total white and colored for 1885,	530,127
Total white and colored for 1886,	547,308
Increase in one year, 1885—whites, 9,329—colored, 5,394,	14,723
Increase in one year, 1886—whites, 7,169—colored, 10,012,	17,181

ENROLLMENT FOR 1884.		ENROLLMENT FOR 1885.		ENROLLMENT FOR 1886.	
Whites,	170,925	Whites,	185,225	Whites,	188,036
Colored,	113,391	Colored,	112,941	Colored,	117,562

Total enrollment of whites and colored for 1884,	284,316
Total enrollment of whites and colored for 1885,	298,166
Total enrollment of whites and colored for 1886,	305,598
Increase in one year, 1885,	13,850
Increase in one year, 1886,	6,432
Increase of whites in 1885,	14,300
Decrease of colored in 1885,	450
Increase of whites in 1886,	2,811
Increase of colored in 1886,	3,621

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR 1884.		AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR 1885.		AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR 1886.	
White, .	106,316	White .	115,092	White, .	117,121
Colored, .	66,679	Colored, .	70,486	Colored, .	68,585

Total average attendance of whites and colored for 1884, .	172,995
Total average attendance of whites and colored for 1885, .	185,578
Total average attendance of whites and colored for 1886, .	185,706
Increase in one year, 1885, white and colored, . .	12,583
Increase in one year, 1886, white and colored, . .	128
Increase of whites in 1885, ...	8,776
Increase of colored in 1885, ...	3,807
Increase of whites in 1886, ...	2,029
Decrease of colored in 1886, ...	1,901

	White.	Colored.
Average length of school terms in 1884, .	11½ weeks.	11¾ weeks.
Average length of school terms in 1885, .	12 weeks.	11¾ weeks.
Average length of school terms in 1886, .	11¾ weeks.	12 weeks.

	Whites.		Colored.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Average salary per month in 1884, .	$24.16		$22.06	
Average salary per month in 1885, .	25.75		23.30	
Average salary per month in 1886,	$26.33	$23.77	$24.69	$20.36

Number of counties that held Institutes in 1884, . .	31
Number of counties that held Institutes in 1885, . .	36
Number of counties that held Institutes in 1886, . .	....
Number of whites that attended Institutes in 1884, . .	980
Number of whites that attended Institutes in 1885, . .	1,338
Number of whites that attended Institutes in 1886, . .	1,180
Number of colored that attended Iustitutes in 1884, . .	561
Number of colored that attended Institutes in 1885, . .	809
Number of colored that attended Institutes in 1886, . .	814
Total attendance, white and colored, in 1884, . .	1,541
Total attendance, white and colored, in 1885, . .	2,147
Total attendance, white and colored, in 1886, . .	1,904
Number of whites that attended Normal Schools in 1884, .	1,002
Number of whites that attended Normal Schools in 1885, .	2,040
†Number of whites that attended Normal Schools in 1886, .	1,900
Number of colored that attended Normal Schools in 1884, .	572
Number of colored that attended Normal Schools in 1885, .	681
Number of colored that attended Normal Schools in 1886, .	647

†Estimated as to one school.

VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Total for whites reported in 1885,	$398,099 29
Total for whites reported in 1886,	449,824 60
Total for colored reported in 1885,	167,860 93
Total for colored reported in 1886,	203,281 79

NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Total for whites reported in 1885,	3,395
Total for whites reported in 1886,	3,443
Total for colored reported in 1885,	1,561
Total for colored reported in 1886,	1,592

NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS TAUGHT.

Total for whites reported in 1885,	4,049
Total for whites reported in 1886,	4,115
Total for colored reported in 1885,	2,134
Total for colored reported in 1886,	2,223

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS FOR 1885 AND 1886.

	1885.	1886.
Poll tax,	$235,616 51	$253,261 49
Property,	252,404 92	258,799 85
Special poll tax,	10,108 59	7,110 48
Special property tax,	23,899 68	20,618 83
Special poll tax under local acts,	555 22	1,184 98
Special property tax under local acts,	6,662 77	6,820 17
Fines, forfeitures and penalties,	17,997 95	22,876 22
Liquor licenses,	59,278 53	83,002 75
Auctioneers,	116 65	32 66
Estrays,	27 34	14 38
Other sources,	8,433 80	16,950 60
Receipts,	$615,101 96	
*Estimated receipts,	16,802 42	
Total receipts for 1885,	$631,904 38	
Total receipts for 1886,		$670,672 41

*Chowan, Graham, Martin, Pender and Yancey counties made no returns for 1885, or incomplete ones. The receipts from them are estimated from former reports.

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1885 AND 1886.

	1886.	1885.
Tuition for whites,	$336,037 52	$317,142 90
Tuition for colored,	191,059 63	196,004 37
Houses and sites for whites,	56,694 96	37,427 91
Houses and sites for colored,	27,646 11	26,728 42
County Superintendents,	18,431 74	12,416 48
Institutes for whites,	2,472 95	2,075 81
Institutes for colored,	1,124 57	1,329 08
Treasurers' commissions,	17,348 72	16,452 48
Mileage and per diem Board of Education,	6,378 83	3,620 28
Fuel for Board of Education, stationery and postage,	893 20	456 68
Other purposes,	13,027 42	16,897 71
*Estimated from counties not reporting,		19,537 78
Total expenditures for 1885,		$650,089 90
Total expenditures for 1886,	671,115 65	
Balance on hand December 1st, 1885,		$202,817 22
Balance on hand December 1st, 1886,	$205,267 98	

*Chowan, Martin, Graham, Pender and Yancey counties made no report for 1885, and the expdnditures are estimated from last returns at $19,537.78.

OUR NEEDS.

1. Longer school terms, which will require more money.

2. Active and competent Superintendents in all the counties.

3. Permanent Normal Schools for the preparation of competent teachers.

4. A better sentiment in favor of public education.

5. A determined effort, not alone at intellectual and practical school-work, but also at moral training, and religious training as well, so far as that can be done with propriety in the State schools.

I trust it will be the pleasure of the General Assembly, as far as they may be able, to meet these needs with appropriate legislation. I may be allowed a word on each.

Longer School Terms—Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court on Limitation of Taxation, Local Assessment Act, and the Graded School Acts—National Aid.

In the case of *Barksdale* v. *Commissioners of Sampson County*, 93 N. C. Reports, page 472, the Supreme Court decided that County Commissioners, in the levy of taxes, cannot exceed the limitation of 66⅔ cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of property, and $2.00 on the poll. That is to say, the General Assembly having levied for State purposes, in the Revenue Law, 25 cents on property, and seventy-five cents on the poll, and for schools, in the school law, 12½ cents on property, and 37½ cents on the poll—making in all 37½ cents on property, and 112½ cents on the poll, left to the county commissioners a possible levy for county purposes of 29⅙ cents on property, and 87½ cents on the poll. The Court says, "within the limits of the power to tax given the commissioners, the schools must be kept up, and the mandate is arrested when these limits are reached." That is to say, the County Commissioners must levy tax to keep the school open at least four months per annum, provided they do not exceed 66⅔ cents on property, and $2.00 on the poll, including all levies by the Assembly, and *excluding* all levies under special acts for special purposes. This is the law as now expounded by the Court, Chief Justice Smith and Justice Ashe concurring in the decision as above stated, and Justice Merrimon rendering a dissenting opinion. See N. C. Reports, Vol. 93, page 477.

In a number of counties special taxes had been levied from year to year, and the schools kept open in accordance with Art. 9, sec. 3, of the Constitution, and sec. 2590 of The Code. In most, if not all of these cases, the limitation was exceeded, and the decision of the Court made confusion and did damage to the schools.

The facts now are that in most counties, under the law as it now stands, the schools cannot be kept open more than from two to three months per annum if the Commissioners apply their margin of taxation to other county purposes, as in most cases it seems necessary to do.

As the Constitution requires four months at least, each member of the Assembly must decide for himself how he will discharge his obligations. The Assembly are not powerless in this matter, but they can provide in the general school law a rate of taxation which will keep the schools open four months or longer.

I trust that the Assembly will find it possible to reduce the rate of taxation in the Revenue Law and apply the reduction to schools. This will not disturb the present levies possible to be made for county purposes by the commissioners. If the necessary amount cannot all be raised in this way, perhaps the Assembly, in its wisdom, may find some other sources of school revenue.

While an increase of the rate in the school law could be made to provide an *average* of four months in the State, that would not afford all the counties that length of term. Some would have more and some less than four months, according to their respective valuation of property and density of population. There is no way to remedy this inequality other than to have legislation that would distribute all or a part of the school money direct from the State Treasury to the counties on a *per capita* basis. Our system as it now stands contemplates that each county shall furnish its own school funds. The State Board of Education has essentially no funds to distribute to the counties other than such as may be derived from the entry of public lands and from the sale of swamp lands, from which the receipts are very small. Under our statutes, our system is a county system. A careful study of Art. 9 of our Constitution leads me toward the conclusion that a State *and* a county system was intended. A State fund is there provided as well as a county fund.

National Aid.

Money flows into the National Treasury far beyond the needs of the government. It is distributed with lavish hand to pay pensions, &c., but as yet no measure of national aid to schools has been passed. In the light of history this, to me, is simply remarkable. Knowing the struggle the South has in her pov-

erty, and what she is doing in the matter of education, it would seem that every Northern member of Congress ought gladly to extend aid from the United States Treasury, and that, too, through our State systems, without restrictions. Why any Southern member, who is in favor of public education, should oppose this measure, is beyond my comprehension, all arguments about its unconstitutionality to the contrary notwithstanding. Just now national aid would seem to be just the measure to help us in our time of financial need. If the Assembly can do anything to secure the passage of this measure, they will do the State a great service.

Local Assessment Act.

In the case of *Puett* v. *Commissioners of Gaston County*, 94 N. C. Reports, the Supreme Court decided that "a law which allows a tax on the polls of one color and on property owned by persons of the same color, to be applied exclusively to the education of children of that color, is unconstitutional," in violation of the last clause of Art. 9, sec. 2, of the Constitution, which says that there "shall be no discrimination in favor of or to the prejudice of either race."

This decision, in effect, declares the Local Assessment Act, chap. 148, Laws 1883, unconstitutional, both because it does not provide for uniform and equal taxation on all property, and because it makes a race discrimination as to the application of the funds. In this decision also, Justice Merrimon does not concur, being of opinion that the "statute authorizes, in effect, a *local assessment*, and does not prescribe a public tax, in the sense of the Constitution, and that local assessments are not necessarily confined to particular real property to be affected by them favorably, in contemplation of law."

Graded School Acts.

In the case of *Riggsbee* v. *The Town of Durham*, 94 N. C. Reports, the Supreme Court decided that "a law which directs the tax raised from the polls and property of white persons to

be devoted to sustaining schools for white persons, and that raised from polls and property of negroes to be used for the support of their schools, is unconstitutional and void." There are quite a number of graded schools in the State that are affected by this decision, because the special acts under which they are operated contain provisions under which money derived by taxation from white persons is applied exclusively to white schools, and that from colored persons, to colored schools. Some of these schools have already been discontinued, while others are sustained by private donations, awaiting some favorable legislation. So far as the late decisions above referred to are concerned, I find an intimation by the Court, in *Puett* v. *Commissioners*, 94 N. C. Reports, page 719, as follows: "It is not, therefore, every distinction dependent upon race or color, that comes in conflict with the Federal Constitution, but only when it produces inequality in rights and interests; and when this is the result, the State legislation from which it flows, is rendered inoperative. When the same essential privileges are secured to all, such legislation is valid, and rests in the sound discretion and views of public policy of those who made the law." I am led by this declaration to suppose that any amendment to the Graded School laws which would contemplate an equality of length of school terms for both races, such as they need, would be sustained by the Court. I beg to refer to sec. 6, chap. 141, laws 1885, which seems to be in accord with the declaration of the Court. Indeed, I think it is well settled law, that public school money may be applied per capita upon the school census, per capita upon the average attendance, or in any way, so that equality of school facilities may be afforded.

County Superintendents—Commissions of Treasurers.

I recommend that County Boards of Education be allowed to pay County Superintendents such wages as will secure active and personal supervision of the teachers and the schools.

In no other way, as a rule, can competent superintendents be secured than by paying them reasonably for their services.

Without such superintendents, it is not possible to have satisfactory management.

In no business enterprise would wise men for a moment think of expending large sums of money without competent and well paid superintendence. Surely, in school matters, which involve not only the expenditure of money, but also the training of the minds and hearts of our children, such superintendence is of prime importance.

We arrive at this conclusion not alone from reason, but from the experience of successful systems of public education throughout the world. The beneficial effects of superintendence is specially noticeable in many counties in this State, in which, even with small pay, active and competent men have been induced to work in this line. I am glad to state that much more progress has been made in such counties than in those in which superintendents have not been so active, but have held their places mainly as examiners of teachers.

Under the system before the war there was a separate Board of Superintendents, as we now have a separate Board of Education, in each county. Then all school money was paid directly to the Chairman of the Board, who disbursed it, a certain per cent. being allowed for the management of the money and the schools. Now we pay three per cent. to the Treasurers, and then have to pay an additional sum for the management of the schools. If it would seriously interfere with county matters, I would not recommend that the money be paid direct to the Board of Education or to the Superintendent; but I do suggest that the commissions on disbursements of school money be decreased. The law might require attention to disbursements of school funds only once a month, which would be often enough, and would make a reduction of commissions consistent. School money especially should be handled on small commissions. I am glad to note that some Treasurers handle it without charge. I feel sure that at least a large number of Treasurers will gladly serve the schools for less than three per cent. if required to attend to the duties only once a month.

Normal Schools and County Institutes.

Perhaps there is not, in many instances, even among liberally educated people, a due appreciation of the importance of securing well qualified teachers. A very common idea is, that a knowledge of subjects is the main if not the only necessary qualification, while very little importance is attached to the science of education or the art of teaching.

As much progress has been made in methods of teaching and in school government as in the sciences and arts generally. In the matter of education the new methods, in many respects, are as superior to the old as the locomotive train is to the stage coach. There is a science of education as well as an art of imparting it, both of which all who would be successful as teachers must learn, and which all parents and all who have the training of children entrusted to them ought to know. Men who have had long experience in teaching are able to give much valuable information on this subject, and that, too, in comparatively a short time. It would be a long step in advance if the State University and all the colleges, male and female, would add to their requirements for graduation some knowledge of the science and history of education, the art of imparting instruction and of school government. Such knowledge would be of very great use to its possessors, no matter what might be their avocation. If this suggestion could be adopted, the standard of qualification of all teachers would soon be very much raised. Most of our private high schools are presided over by graduates of colleges, and in these schools most of the public school-teachers are prepared for their work. If the colleges would give attention to the principles underlying good teaching in a more substantial way, these principles would be more fully appreciated and would be specially reflected from the best educated people, the collegians, down through the high schools to the free public schools, and teachers would soon be held in higher estimation.

In addition to this, or whether the colleges will adopt the suggestion or not, we specially need a regular Normal School for white

teachers, in which persons who have elsewhere acquired a fair knowledge of the branches usually taught in the public schools may get the best possible instruction in the science and history of education and in methods. Of course, subjects should be taught to some extent, but mainly by way of review of branches already studied. A higher course could be added later, if found desirable. Such an institution should be so conducted that those who preside over it, the professors, would have time to hold county institutes for from two to three months per annum. This would bring normal instruction, in a uniform way, down to all common school-teachers who might not be able to attend the Normal School, and it would be a long step toward securing uniformity in the grades of teachers' certificates.

I think that it may be assumed that some community will furnish the buildings; if so, ($10,000) ten thousand dollars per annum would establish and sustain the school. We are now spending for County Institutes almost half this sum, which, upon the plan suggested, would be saved, because the professors would be paid salaries at the institution for all work there and at these institutes. Many young ladies are pressing their way into our school-rooms as teachers, but the State has, as yet, not provided any institution in which they may prepare themselves for their work. While I would have such an institution open for males and females, I think it of prime importance for females. They are specially fitted by natural endowments for teachers; surely the State ought to afford them opportunity for preparation for their work. This would in fact be the *people's college*, because of its direct and wide influence upon all the children.

If the Assembly will provide for this school, I venture to suggest that they appoint a board of trustees to establish it upon the plan above outlined, or allow the State Board of Education to appoint them. The latter would perhaps be the better plan, because some of the trustees ought to reside at the institution, the location of which could not be determined immediately.

The State is now applying ($4,000) four thousand dollars per annum to our summer Normals at Elizabeth City, Washington,

Wilson, Winston, Newton, Asheville, Franklin and Boone, $500 to each. These schools have done very great good, and they should by all means be continued, at least until a regular Normal School and a system of thorough County Institutes can be put into operation. Statistics of the summer Normals and County Institutes will be found at the proper place in this report.

We are now applying ($4,000) four thousand dollars per annum for Normal Schools for the colored people. Two thousand dollars ($2,000) of this is directed by statute, section 2651, of The Code, to be applied at one place, and it is applied at Fayetteville; the balance, $2,000, is directed by statute, section 2652, of The Code, to be applied to not less than four schools, and it is applied at Salisbury, Franklinton, Plymouth and Newbern, $500 to each, a sum entirely inadequate to support them. Rather than have one central school, I think it better for the colored people that something be added to the appropriations to make the schools they now have more efficient.

These suggestions about Normal Schools are made because I fully realize that public schools are permanent. This being so, it is the part of wisdom to provide the very best possible instruction, which cannot be done without permanent Normal Schools and County Institutes.

A Better Sentiment in favor of Public Education is Required.

Education at the expense of the State is a part of modern civilization. It cannot be successfully resisted. Especially is this so in a republican form of government, such as that of the United States. If there is any one thing that stands out prominently in the history of the country, it is the stress that has all the time been laid upon the importance of education for the people.

The Constitution of North Carolina says: "The people have a right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right." This doctrine is fundamental and right, and therefore it must have recognition.

There are now and always have been persons, in our State and in all the States, who say that it is wrong to tax one man to edu-

cate another man's children, forgetful of this fundamental right; forgetful of the fact that the safety of life and property and the welfare of the State depend upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. Such persons try to make it appear that the public schools produce crime, because in some communities where they have flourished crime has not decreased, or perhaps, has increased. They are not mindful of the fact that, if in such communities crime has increased as shown by the number of arrests, there has also been a large increase of criminal statutes which may account for them. Courses of conduct are now often criminal under statute laws, which were not criminal before their enactment. They are not mindful of the fact that any increase of crime might be accounted for by a number of causes consequent upon the ever changing conditions of the population of such communities.

The facts are that if there is real increase of crime in such communities, which is to be doubted, figures to the contrary, notwithstanding, it occurs *in spite of all* remedial agencies and not because of any one of them. It may be true, and doubtless is, that the public schools have not done as much as they might have done, but this is no reason for wholesale condemnation. It is rather a reason why all good people should lend their active influence to make them come up to the full measure of usefulness.

If those who complain of poor results would actively join the public school workers and help to manage the schools, better results would everywhere be attained. The public schools are here to stay, and they will gradually be improved—so impoved as more and more to command the respect and patronage of our people. It is the part of wisdom for all good people to recognize these things as facts, and take an active interest in making the schools better. Let us have a *better sentiment in favor of public education*, to the end that the money we do pay may have the best possible application and results.

It is a common complaint, that the public school terms are so short that they do not do much good. Of course all the friends

of public education very much regret that we cannot have longer terms; but how easy it would be for almost any neighborhood in the State to supplement the public funds by *private subscriptions*, and have longer terms. Many districts are now doing this, and more will do it as sentiment in favor of educating the people improves. Legislation that tends to improve the teachers and lengthen the sessions will help to create favorable sentiment.

Moral and Religious Training.

Besides practical intellectual training, we insist upon moral and religious development. Of course we cannot give religious instruction except in a general way, all denominational or sectarian teaching being excluded. But there is common and undisputed ground for all to stand upon. No person rises to the full stature of manhood until he chooses to model his life according to the eternal principles of right, and this is only tantamount to saying, until he chooses to please God. *Love* and *fear* of Him must be made to result in reverence for Him and in obedience to His will.

In proper training at home, the child is brought to love and, in a sense, to fear its parents, the two principles of action working together to produce reverence and obedience. So, too, when at school the pupil has proper treatment, he will love and fear his teacher and will choose, habitually, to obey him.

But all obedience in the family, the school or the State should be insisted upon, because such obedience is in accordance with the fundamental principles of *right*. I do not mean to discuss the foundation of obligation—whether a given course of conduct is right because it results in good, or whether it is right because commanded by the great Creator of all things. The ten commandments embody the moral law. They embody great principles, obedience to which results in good to those who obey and to all men, and at the same time they have the divine approval.

If it be said that these principles were *eternal* truth, binding upon men before they were commanded by God from Mount Sinai, yet He did sanction them because, as the Creator of all

things, He did so constitute the relations between all men and their fellows and between all men and Himself, that these principles always result in good. And so we come back to the will of God as the foundation of all obligation and of obedience to all proper authority.

It is therefore the Divine will that all teachers should strive to know and make the foundation of all moral teaching. A child may, at home and at school, be compelled by fear to keep himself within certain rules of action, but this course will afford him but a poor preparation for the duties of life as a citizen. If he is not taught continually to choose his lines of conduct in accordance with what is right—right in this highest sense—so that he may grow up into the *habit* of *choosing* to do right, he will most probably be unfit to meet the duties and temptations of active life when they confront him.

It is the *will* that determines what any intellectual being shall do and what he shall not do, and hence the *will* must be so trained that what is right shall be habitually followed. The teacher who neglects to emphasize moral and religious training to this extent makes a signal failure.

If it be said that this requirement excludes from the schoolroom the atheist and all whose lives are not directed in the love and fear of God, the ready reply is, for the children's sakes so let it be; for the country's sake so let it be.

If it be said that we cannot apply religious tests, the ready reply is that the employment of teachers is a matter of contract, and no committee is compelled to employ any particular person, no matter what his intellectual qualifications may be, if not satisfied with his character in this highest sense.

If it be said that this line of training involves the use of the Bible, the ready reply is that scarcely any one will be found to object to its use in the schools if used without sectarian teaching; and no one will object to the teaching of the grand and eternal principles of truth which it contains that all religious people in this country hold in common.

While the administration of our public school affairs insists upon these views of moral and religious training, I suggest that perhaps our statutes do not lay sufficient stress upon them, and do not go as far in this direction as our Constitution will warrant.

The School System.

The district system is, perhaps, not the best system, but as we have it, and our people are accustomed to it, I think best to retain it, at least for the present. The general machinery of the system is working fairly well, and I suggest only such changes as seem to be necessary in the present condition of public sentiment, and considering the small amount of funds now raised under our statutes.

These changes will be mainly changes of dates to conform to the closing of fiscal year on June 30th; to enable the Sheriffs and collecting officers to make *full* settlement of school money on 31st December, and to require collecting officers to itemize moneys paid over to Treasurers of Boards of Education to the same extent that the law requires the Treasurers to itemize them. On these points the following reasons are suggested:

Close of Fiscal Year.

The fiscal year should close June 30th. It now closes November 30th, and that allows only one month for the State Superintendent to receive from the counties the reports of County Superintendents and Treasurers, correct, digest and tabulate them, and have his report ready for the Assembly. Frequently, the reports from the counties are incorrect, and have to be returned for correction, for which time is wanting.

There are 192 of these reports, involving careful attention and a large amount of work, which, under the law as it now stands, it is impossible to do satisfactorily and accurately in the time allowed.

The year should close June 30th for the additional reason that at that time no schools are in session. Our schools are in session in the fall and winter. If the year closed in June, the

Superintendents of the counties could be accurate as to all statistics, having no schools in session at that date.

So, too, the Treasurers would have ample time to attend to their duties, and the State Superintendent could return any reports for correction if found necessary.

I can conceive of no good reason why this change should not be made. It will not involve a change as to any other Department—only a change of some dates in the school law. The Treasurers, it is true, close their terms November 30th, but they could make partial reports at that date, involving transactions from June 30th to November 30th, and no trouble arise.

The facts are that some change is necessary to insure accuracy, and in justice to the school officers, the law now requiring impossibilities, especially of the State Superintendent.

The whole amount of school money should be paid over by 31*st December, and no deduction made for insolvents, or if any, the percentage should be fixed.*

All school money is now required to be paid over by the collecting officers on or before 31st December, except amounts allowed by the commissioners on account of insolvents. At that date it is difficult to determine who are insolvent, and so there necessarily results an uncertainty as to the amount of money which the Board of Education will have to apportion on the first Monday of January. Much harm comes from this. I suggest that the law be amended so as to require the whole school *levy* to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Board of Education; or if it be thought best not to make the counties responsible to the schools for the whole *amount levied*, it would be better to fix a certain definite discount, and require all the balance to be paid over 31st December. This would enable the Boards of Education to make their apportionment at any time on a sum certain. If this were done, apportionment could be made at any time after the levy in June, and each district would know the amount due it 31st December.

Collecting Officers and Treasurers.

The law should prescribe definitely just to what extent the Treasurers of the Boards of Education shall itemize the funds in making their reports to the State Superintendent; and, as they can have no means of doing this except through the collecting officers who pay over the money to them, these officers should be required to itemize to the same extent all moneys so paid over, and state the items in the receipts they take from the treasurers. This done, the treasurers could make reports by items according to law at any time from their books, otherwise they can not. Just here has been a source of great annoyance and uncertainty in the reports of these officers.

The change will cause no jar and it should be made, and then the officers will have no reason for not complying promptly with their duties. The difficulty arises mainly in separating the property tax from the poll tax.

Special Meeting of School Officers.

The law should fix a day on which the Board of Education, the County Superintendent and the Treasurer of the Board of Education shall be required to meet and adjust the reports and forward them to the State Superintendent. This day should be the last day of the fiscal year.

While I have mentioned the amendments that are specially needed, others of less importance will no doubt be suggested and claim the attention of the Assembly.

Swamp Lands.

As the State Board of Education makes report upon these lands, I deem it unnecessary to say anything on that subject. Their report gives full information as to transactions since the meeting of the last Assembly.

Peabody Scholarship at Nashville, Tenn.

The Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund within the last year have increased the number of scholarships in Nashville Normal College for North Carolina from (12) twelve to (14) fourteen.

While this fund is a real charity to the South, in its application the Trustees do not intend to bestow a charity upon any *individual.* Their aim is to prepare *bona fide* professional teachers for all the Southern States, and no one will be appointed to scholarship from this State unless the applicant has fully determined not only to make teaching a profession, but also to teach in this State at least two years. The scholarships are worth, each, $200 per annum. The names of persons now holding these scholarships are as follows:

Appointed in 1885 *for two years*—George T. Farnell, Onslow county; Chas. A. White, Yadkin county; *L. L. Hargrave, Greene county; Miss Mary G. Floyd, Watauga county; Miss Florence Moore, Johnston county; Miss Addie Gardiner, Cleveland county; Miss Lou E. Case, Guilford county.

Appointed in 1886 *for two years*—Thomas V. Kirk, Rowan county; C. J. Parker, Wake county; J. C. Gibson, Randolph county; Geo. A. Grimsley, Greene county; Miss Maud Sebrell, Martin county; Miss M. Allie Nooe, Wilkes county; Miss Verlester Rhodes, Durham county; Miss Meta Chestnutt, Pitt county.

In addition to these scholarships, other help is extended to some of the Graded Schools of the State, as will be seen by statement included in this report.

Private Schools and Colleges.

Our public school law contemplates that no branches shall be taught in the public schools except Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Elementary Physiol-

*Gave up scholarship at close of first year.

ogy and Hygiene, and the History of the State and of the United States; but it allows committees to arrange that other branches may be taught.

For higher education we are dependent, with few exceptions, upon private enterprise. Statistics that I have collected on this subject show that in many counties there are excellent private high schools that prepare young men and young ladies for college, and afford them the facilities for practical higher education. The number of these schools and the number of pupils attending them, I find much in excess of my expectation. Many of the teachers in them are live, progressive men and women, who put into practice the best methods of instruction, and are doing a great work for the State.

The University and the colleges, male and female, seem to show increasing attendance and more ample facilities to meet the wants of the State. Strong efforts are being made to add to the endowment funds of the colleges, and it is to be hoped that our people will learn more and more that it is one of the best things they can do to give money to these Institutions.

Duties away from the Office.

In accordance with the statutes, as business at the office would allow, I have travelled, visiting Normal Schools, Teachers' Institutes, Boards of Education, County Superintendents and the Swamp Lands. For this purpose I have used such part of the allowance for travelling expenses as was necessary. I made addresses as opportunity offered in a large number of counties, and instructed the county school officers in the details of their duties, from which I trust good has resulted.

S. M. FINGER,

DECEMBER 31, 1886. *Superintendent Public Instruction.*

WINSTON NORMAL SCHOOL.

WINSTON, N. C., January 5th, 1886.

To the Honorable Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN:—We have the honor herewith to submit the reports of the Superintendent, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Winston Normal School for the session of 1885.

These detailed statements show that the first session of the school was a decided success, and that the promise for the future is full of encouragement. The commodious Graded School building (white), with its large Chapel, its office, library and recitation rooms, charts, and blackboards, were put at the disposal of the school, and at the next session a well supplied library will add to the advantages of the place for such an institution.

As it will be seen, the eminent and competent Superintendent, who is, also the Superintendent of our Graded Schools, gave his services free of charge, and the Secretary, who taught a department, and Miss Cox, both teachers in our Graded Schools, received less compensation than they could claim for their efficient work and their special qualifications.

It is due to express publicly our appreciation of these labors of love, and to bear testimony to the wisdom and usefulness of the supervision of the School by its watchful head, to the enthusiasm, fidelity and success of the teachers in their several departments, and to the uniform decorum, industry and attention to study of the pupils.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. WILEY, Chairman,
JAS. A. GRAY, Treasurer,
W. A. WHITAKER,
Commissioners.

REPORT OF J. L. TOMLINSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Commissioners State Normal School, Winston, N. C.:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to present herein my report of the first session of the State Normal School, held at Winston, N. C., from June 23d to July 16th, 1885.

The accompanying report of the Secretary shows that a wide range of territory was represented, embracing 9 different States, and 35 counties of North Carolina, ranging from the extreme East to the far West, and from the north-

ern to the southern limit of the State, and that 263 teachers were present. This is certainly a gratifying result, especially for the first session of the school, and shows wisdom in the selection of Winston as a Normal School seat. The past session promises well for a still larger attendance upon the next.

Aside from the healthfulness of the place and its desirableness as to climate, Winston and her sister city of Salem are full of both historic and present interest. Their numerous and varied manufacturing and industrial enterprises are both interesting and instructive to all who may visit them.

The regular work of the school was directed mainly to the subjects required by law to be taught in the Public Schools. Opportunities were also offered students to engage in advanced work, in order thereby to extend the range of their knowledge and thus to qualify themselves to perform more intelligently and easily the manifold duties of their profession. In addition to the other work, Miss Fannie B. Cox, of the Winston Graded School, conducted a Model Primary Class of 38 pupils, in which the Normal students had opportunity of observing a practical application of the most approved methods of instruction and discipline for Primary Schools.

The session's work was practical throughout, and consisted not so much of theoretical discussions as of practical illustrations of methods of teaching the various subjects; not so much of teaching mere subject-matter of text books, as of teaching teachers what to teach and how to teach it.

It is evident that a teacher who does not previously possess sufficient text-book knowledge to teach can hardly acquire enough in three or four weeks to become a good teacher or even a passable pedagogue. It is hardly the object, then, of a school of this character to undertake, in the precious time of one brief session, to give even a tolerable knowledge of Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, etc., to those not already possessing this knowledge. Learning to *know* elsewhere, the teacher comes up to the Normal to learn to *teach*.

The true purpose, then, of such a school seems to be:

1. To teach teachers what to teach and how to teach it—how to teach according to the most approved and accepted methods—methods based on true educational and philosophical principles;

2. To train teachers how to systematize their knowledge and present subjects in the most attractive and effective form;

3. To train teachers in the art of school management—how to organize, classify and discipline the school;

4. To lead teachers to study child-nature and the science and art of human culture;

5. To lead teachers to adapt each subject and each lesson to the capacity and wants of the pupils;

6. To inspire the teachers with a more exalted conception of professional excellence, and to fill them with an enthusiasm for more learning and better culture;

7. To create and foster an *esprit de corps* among the members.

The great enthusiasm and earnestness and diligence and general good-will that were displayed throughout the session by all who were connected in a *bona fide* way with the school were very gratifying. It all augured well for the advancement of the profession. It was a prophecy full of promise.

The difference between a well qualified teacher and a mere schoolkeeper is becoming more and more widely known.

The general tendency is in the right direction. Business of all kinds is increasing, improving. Its plans, its methods are changing, and those who are to prosper in it must have a wider outlook than was formerly necessary. They must take much more into calculation than their fathers did. Competition is sharper than it was, the competitors more numerous, and improved methods make it harder to keep up with the times. We must work with clear heads and brave hearts; and those who take best advantage of the facilities furnished by science and by art are going to carry off the prizes.

The demand for educated and trained teachers is already in excess of the supply, and is rapidly increasing. The public heretofore may perhaps have been satisfied with the worse than poor teaching which has obtained, and more or less prevailed, but the public is beginning to demand intelligent and well educated teaching.

Before closing my report I desire to express my hearty thanks to the Board of Commissioners, the citizens of Winston, the Normal School Faculty and students, without whose joint and cordial support and interest the school could not have been the success it is deemed to have been.

Very respectfully,

J. L. TOMLINSON, *Superintendent.*

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Rev. C. H. Wiley, D. D., Chairman of Normal School Commissioners:

SIR:—Enclosed you will find my report of the Winston Normal School of 1885. The school was opened in the Winston Graded School building on the 23d of June, and closed the 16th of July.

COMMISSIONERS.

Rev. C. H. Wiley, D. D., *Chairman;* Jas. A. Gray, *Secretary and Treasurer;* W. A. Whitaker.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

J. L. Tomlinson, Superintendent and Lecturer on School Management and Discipline.

Chas. D. McIver, Secretary and Instructor in Methods of Teaching Latin.
T. J. Mitchell, Instructor in Arithmetic and Methods of Teaching.
J. H. Myers, Instructor in Grammar and Geography.
Robert Houston, Instructor in Elocution.
George E. Little, Instructor in Drawing.
B. F. Unseld, Instructor in Vocal Music.
Miss Fannie B. Cox, Teacher of Primary Class.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTORS.

Col. Francis L. Parker, on Methods and School Management.
Maj. Robert Bingham, on Geography.

LECTURES, ENTERTAINMENTS, ETC.

Capt. M. C. S. Noble made a talk on the Geography of North Carolina.

Maj. Bingham delivered an address on National Aid.

Col. Parker, while engaged at the Normal School, addressed the citizens of Winston and Salem in the Opera House.

Mrs. Col. Parker and Prof. Houston favored the teachers from time to time with recitations.

Two entertainments were given at the Opera House by Professors Houston and Little.

STATISTICS.

The attendance at the Normal School was 314, representing nine States and 35 counties in North Carolina. The counties represented were: Forsyth, 135; Guilford, 12; Randolph, 12; Stokes, 11; Davidson, 10; Davie, 7; Yadkin, 8; Mecklenburg, 7; Wake, 7; Iredell, 4; Rowan, 4; Alamance, 3; Robeson, 3; Rockingham, 3; Chatham, 2; Lincoln, 2; Moore, 2; Durham, 2; Orange, 2; Wayne, 2; and Anson, Franklin, Richmond, Catawba, Cleveland, Chowan, Bertie, Granville, Warren, Martin, Pitt, Buncombe, Harnett, Stanly and New Hanover one (1) each. The roll shows the following:

Number of males	108
Number of females	155
Number of male graduates	25
Number of female graduates	46
Number of married males	44
Number of unmarried males	64
Number of married females	11
Number of unmarried females	144

TOTAL ATTENDANCE.

Commissioners	3
Faculty	10
Students	263
Primary Class	38
Total	314

CHAS. D. McIVER, *Secretary.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1885.		DR.	CR.
May 20	To amount received from S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, State appropriation	$500 00	
July 9	To amount received from S. M. Finger, Peabody Fund	95 00	
Aug. 19	To amount received from S. M. Finger, Peabody Fund	25 00	
	By amount paid Prof. T. J. Mitchell, salary		$ 75 00
	" " " " J. H. Myers, salary		100 00
	" " " " Robt. Houston, salary		100 00
	" " " " B. F. Unseld, salary		75 00
	" " " board of Prof. Unseld		16 16
	" " " Prof. C. D. McIver, salary		60 00
	" " " Miss Fannie B. Cox, salary		40 00
	" " " Col. Parker and Prof. Little, through J. L. Tomlinson		65 37
	By amount paid Jno. Anderson, Janitor		18 00
	" " " for miscellaneous expenses, for circulars, advertising, stamps, etc		70 47
		$620 00	$620 00

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. A. GRAY, *Treasurer.*

Winston, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF WINSTON WHITE NORMAL SCHOOL 1886.

Rev. C. H. Wiley, *Chairman;* Jas. A. Gray, *Secretary and Treasurer;* J. H. Whitaker.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1886.			Dr.	Cr.
June	9	To amount received from S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, State appropriation	$500 00	
June	9	To amount received from S. M. Finger, Peabody Fund	95 00	
Oct.	14	To amount received from County Board of Education	30 00	
July	17	By amount paid J. L. Tomlinson, Superitendent		$150 00
	19	" " " C. D. McIver, Secretary and Treasurer		100 00
	19	By amount paid A. L. Phillips, Teacher		25 00
	20	" " " T. J. Mitchell, Teacher		100 00
	22	" " " E. A. Oldham, printing		9 75
		" " " John Anderson, Janitor		15 00
		" " " C. F. Siler, Teacher		25 00
		" " " Miss Bessie Fanning, Teacher		50 00
		" " " John J. Blair, Teacher		15 00
	23	" " " Adolphus Brown, Janitor at colored school		75
		By amount paid Sandy Gwynn, Janitor at colored school		4 50
	24	By amount paid Williamson & Conn, printing		6 75
Aug.	21	" " " D. J. Moore, Teacher		30 00
	22	" " " W. H. Neave, Teacher		10 00
	24	" " " J. L. Tomlinson, amount expended for postage, stationery, etc		21 00
	24	By amount paid Buxton & Gray, assignees of Pfohl & Stockton, board of Profs. Neave and Phillips		12 37
	31	By amount paid J. L. Tomlinson, expended for printing		50
		Balance		49 38
			$625 00	$625 00
Oct.	14	To balance on hand	$ 49 38	

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. A. GRAY, *Treasurer.*

Winston, N. C.

NEWTON NORMAL SCHOOL, 1885.

REPORT OF J. A. FOIL, SECRETARY.

Col. M. L. McCorkle, Chairman of Local Board:

SIR:—I herewith transmit the Secretary's report of the Newton Normal School for the session of 1885.

School opened in the buildings of Catawba College, in the town of Newton, July 1st, 1885, and closed July 28th.

FACULTY.

M. C. S. Noble, Superintendent.
E. P. Moses, Professor of Arithmetic.
W. A. Blair, Professor of English Grammar.
Henry Houck, Professor of Methods of Teaching.
Rev. J. A. Foil, Professor of Algebra and Geometry.
J. J. Blair, Professor of History.
J. M. McCorkle, Professor of Physiology.
Nellie Cook, Teacher of Model Primary School.
Mary Robinson, Teacher of Music.

GENERAL LECTURES.

The following distinguished gentlemen delivered lectures and addresses on various subjects appropriate to school work: Maj. S. M. Finger, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Rev. C. H. Wiley, D. D., of Winston, N. C., Prof. Henry Houck, Department Superintendent of Penn., and Col. M. L. McCorkle, of Newton. Besides the above, there were daily lectures by the Normal Faculty on the different subjects taught in the course.

STATISTICS.

Duration of school term, days	28
Number of days for Normal instruction	20
Number of instructors	9
Number of students in Normal department	403
Number of males	218
Number of females	185
Average daily attendance	200
Number of counties in North Carolina represented	35

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Number of pupils	50
Number of males	23
Number of females	27
Total number in attendance of Normal and Primary	453

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Newton Normal acknowledges the favor of A. S. Barnes & Co. for the use of Readers and Histories.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To Col. M. L. McCorkle, Chairman Board of Managers State Normal School, Newton, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—The fifth session of the Newton Normal School closed on Tuesday night, July 28th. The length of the session was four weeks. The Secretary's report will show that there were enrolled 403 teachers, and fifty children in the model class. The daily exercises, beginning at 8:45 A. M., and closing at 1 P. M., were conducted in the large and commodious assembly room of the Catawba College, and consisted of lectures relative to the best methods of teaching all those subjects that are required to be taught in the common schools. At 12 M., the teachers were formed into a drill class for one hour. As often as desired, the teachers discussed "Discipline," "Rights of Pupils," "Rights of Teachers," and many other subjects relating to the successful management of schools. At night there were occasional lectures by eminent friends of education. The names of the lecturers, and the subjects of their lectures, will be found in the Secretary's report.

The model class was of great interest, and was a valuable means of illustrating methods.

The spirit of the school law was carried out by having daily lectures on Physiology. We are under obligations to the lecturer, Dr. McCorkle, of Newton, for the entertaining way in which he presented the subject.

The Newton Normal continues to grow in favor with our North Carolina teachers. The attendance was not only greater than last year's, but it was greater than that of any Normal held in the State this summer. Some feared that there would be a falling off in numbers at Newton this summer by reason of the establishment of new normals at Asheville, Boone and Winston, all near Newton, and all well equipped. It is with pleasure, though, that I call attention to the fact that not only did Newton have an increased attendance, but the new normals were well attended by earnest representative teachers. All this shows the very great interest our teachers are taking in this work.

In the management of the school, it was our constant effort to make all the instruction decidedly practical. Well trained teachers are the State's great

need. They are to train the majority of those who are to control her destinies in the future. Hence it was our aim to find out what the teachers needed and then to present only those methods which, by actual test in the school-room, had proved to be of value. That this feature of our school was so prominent as to attract the attention of many well known successful educators who visited us, is a matter of pride with all of us.

We were ably assisted in our work by Hon. Henry Houck, of Pennsylvania. His lectures were profitable and enjoyable. With this exception, all of the instructors were North Carolina teachers, who have taught for years in our own State. This fact, we believe, contributed much to the success of the school.

Recognizing the fact that the school could not have succeeded as it did, without the enthusiastic support and encouragement that was so kindly given me by the citizens of Newton, the Board of Managers, the members of the Faculty and the Normal students, I take great pleasure in hereby expressing my sincere thanks to all. Respectfully,

M. C. S. NOBLE, *Superintendent.*

TREASURER'S REPORT, 1885.

To the Board of the Newton Normal School:

DEAR SIRS:—I beg leave to submit the following report:

1885.			DR.	CR.
May	19	To amount carried over from last year,	$ 32 67	
		" " received from S. M. Finger, being the State appropriation	500 00	
	27	By amount paid Williams & Shannon, for printing posters and circulars		$ 24 00
June	27	By amount paid Williams & Shannon, for advertising in *Enterprise*		5 35
July	6	To amount received from Catawba county	100 00	
	9	" " " " S. M. Finger, being Peabody appropriation	100 00	
	11	By amount paid J. R. Gaither, Express Agent		2 70
	20	" " " Minna B. Penick (music)		11 00
Aug.	18	To amount received from S. M. Finger, being additional Peabody appropriation	25 00	
July	28	By amount paid Mary F. Robinson, teacher		50 00
		" " " E. P. Moses, teacher		112 50
		" " " M. C. S. Noble, Superintendent		112 50
		" " " W. A. and J. J. Blair, teacher,		125 00
		" " " Henry Houck, teacher		110 00

July	28	By amount paid		Miss M. E. Cook, Teacher.....		$ 50 00
	30	"	"	" Caleb Bennett, janitor.....		10 00
		"	"	" J. A. Garvin, P. M.....		13 00
		"	"	" J. J. Godwin, for work.....		3 00
Aug.	27	"	"	" Dr. J. M. McCorkle, Lecturer..		50 00
		"	"	" Mary Locke McCorkle, (piano for Calisthenics).....		4 00
		By amount paid		J. A. Foil, Sec'y and Teacher...		65 00
					$757 67	$748 05
					748 05	
		To balance in Treasury.....			$ 9 62	

Respectfully, J. A. FOIL, *Treasurer.*

August 27, 1885.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NEWTON WHITE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1886.

M. L. McCorkle, *Chairman;* Rev. J. A. Foil, *Secretary and Treasurer;* M. O. Sherrill, Dr. J. R. Campbell, F. M. Williams.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NEWTON NORMAL SCHOOL, 1886.

NEWTON, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1886.

To the Honorable Board of Education:

We have the honor to submit to you our report of the Newton Normal School for 1886, enclosing the reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer. As the Superintendent's report is full, giving such particulars as may be desirable, we find it unnecessary to add anything to what he has said. It affords us great pleasure, however, to bear testimony to the good accomplished by the school during the last session, to the commendable interest manifested by the pupils and by the citizens of the town, and to the efficiency and zeal of the Professors.

Respectfully submitted,

M. L. McCORKLE, *Chairman,*
J. A. FOIL, *Secretary and Treasurer,*
M. O. SHERRILL,
J. R. CAMPBELL,
F. M. WILLIAMS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at Newton, N. C., beginning 30th day of June, 1886, and ending 23d day of July, 1886.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

M. C. S. Noble, Superintendent Wilmington Graded Schools, Superintendent.

E. P. Moses, Superintendent Raleigh Graded Schools, Geography and History.

E. C. Branson, Superintendent Athens, Ga., Graded Schools, English Grammar.

H. R. Sanford, State Institute Conductor, N. Y., Reading, Writing, School Government.

M. C. S. Noble, Arithmetic.

Miss M. L. McCorkle, Anson Institute, Music.

Miss M. E. Cook, Wilmington Graded Schools, Primary Classes.

GENERAL LECTURERS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Dr. W. B. Phillips, Chapel Hill, N. C., Relation of Public Schools to the University.

Hon. J. C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., The Blair Bill.

H. R. Sanford, Syracuse, N. Y., The Price Paid and the Value Received.

Hon. S. M. Finger, Raleigh, N. C., Education and Labor.

Col. M. L. McCorkle, Newton, N. C., Evolution.

Prof. W. A. Blair, High Point, N. C., Education.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number of males enrolled	146
Number of females enrolled	160
Total attendance enrolled	306
Average daily attendance	125
Number of Faculty	7
Number of pupils in Primary Class	49
Number of males who are teachers	100
Number of females who are teachers	75
Number special lectures	6
Duration of school term, days	24
Number of days for Normal work	18

NAMES OF COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED, WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH.

Catawba	86	Guilford	5
Lincoln	9	Union	4
Gaston	3	Stanly	1
Cleveland	5	Rockingham	2
Rutherford	2	Henderson	1
Burke	4	Davidson	3
Buncombe	1	Pitt	1
Iredell	9	Anson	3
Rowan	8	Randolph	3
Mecklenburg	6	Durham	1
New Hanover	3	Martin	1
Wake	5	Cumberland	1
Orange	2	Forsyth	1
Caldwell	2	Cabarrus	1
Alexander	2		
Total attendance of teachers			175

M. C. S. NOBLE, *Superintendent.*

NEWTON, N. C., Jnly 24th, 1886.

To the Local Board of Directors of the State Normal School at Newton, N. C.:

GENTLEMEN:—By the accompanying report it will be seen that during the session ending July 23d, 1886, the enrollment at the Newton Normal School was 306, of which number 175 were teachers. In the primary class there were enrolled 49. This enrollment is not so great as last year's. The falling off in numbers is due, I am sure, to the very inclement weather of the first two weeks, during which time it rained every day. The attendance represented 29 counties of North Carolina, forming an extended area in which the teachers have, we hope, been materially benefited.

During the four years in which I have been connected with the normal work at Newton, I have noted with pleasure the constantly increasing earnestness of the teachers in attendance. I am pleased to say that I have noted a like earnestness at several other normals which I have visited in our State. The State Normals are doing their greatest good with those teachers who are already in the work. They also greatly benefit, it is true, those who are preparing to teach. I incline to the idea, however, that the best way to reach and benefit those who wish to prepare themselves to teach, is to establish a permanent State Normal School. At the same time, something should be done to increase the efficiency of either the present Summer Normals, or the County Institutes, by which alone those already in the work can be reached. How these results can best be secured, is quite difficult to decide. That these suggestions are not original with me, will be apparent to all who have conversed on the subject with our most thoughtful and practical State Superintendent.

In the management of the session just ended, it was my constant endeavor to learn the needs of teachers in ungraded schools, and to shape our work

with special refererece to those needs. No theory was advanced that had not been tried with success in the class room. The exercises of the drill class were decidedly less formal than ever before. In organizing this class, it was my object not only to drill teachers in the use of methods, but to encourage, on their part, a spirit of inquiry as to every method presented by a member of the faculty. Part of the time of the drill class was devoted to discussing questions of discipline, school government, &c. The teachers manifested much interest in these discussions, and I am satisfied that great good has been done.

The success of the school is by no means due to any one persou. It is in great part due to the teachers in attendance, the earnest efforts of my fellow teachers of the faculty, the interest taken in our work by the citizens of Newton, the full and fair reports of the proceedings as published by the *Newton Enterprise*, and other papers friendly to the cause of education, and to the hearty support of the Local Board. To all, I return my sincere thanks.

Very truly, M. C. S. NOBLE, *Superintendent.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of the Newton Normal School:

DEAR SIRS:—I beg leave to submit the following report:

1886.			DR.	CR.
June	7	To amount carried over from last year	$ 9 67	
		" " received from S. M. Finger, State appropriation	500 00	
		To amount received from S. M. Finger, Peabody appropriation	95 00	
		To amount received from Catawba county	100 00	
	27	By amount paid Tipton & Quinn, printers		16 25
July	6	" " " J. R. Gaither, Express Agent		4 50
	13	" " " W. B. Gaither, Asssistant P. M. postage,		15 00
	23	By amount paid Prof. E. P. Moses		125 00
		" " " " E. C. Branson		105 00
		" " " " Henry R. Sanford		100 00
		" " " " M. C. S. Noble		125 00
		" " " Miss Mary E. Cook		55 00
		" " " R. A. Bost, Prof. Sanford's board		10 00
		By amount paid R. A. Bost, J. C. Scarborough's board		5 00

July	28	By amount paid	Archie Sims, janitor	$		11 00
Aug.	28	"	" Mary Locke McCorkle			50 00
	9	"	" L. B. Herr, for books			1 09
		"	" J. A. Foil, Secretary			75 00
					$704 67	$697 84
					697 84	
To balance in treasury					6 83	

Respectfully,

J. A. FOIL, *Treasurer.*

September 1, 1886.

FRANKLIN NORMAL SCHOOL, 1885.

REPORT OF LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

We have the honor to report that the Franklin State Normal opened on the 29th day of June, and closed on the 24th day of July, 1885.

FACULTY.

Geo. G. Groff, A. M., M. D., Principal, Professor of Natural History in the University of Lewisburg, Pa.

Prof. S. G. Boyd, ex-Superintendent of Schools, York, Pa., and Prof. J. H. Rayhill, Professor of Elocution, Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.

Dr. Groff had charge of History, Geography, Hygeinic Physiology and Methods of Instruction.

Prof. Boyd taught English Grammar and Arithmetic.

Prof. Rayhill taught Reading and Elocution.

Instead of a Model Primary School lectures on primary teaching were substituted. The ground was covered thoroughly, each one of the faculty contributing by lectures on actual teaching, so that the subject of Primary instruction was relieved of much of the monotony necessarily incident to a Model Primary School.

In addition to the branches named, Dr. Groff taught Botany by lecturing half an hour each day on the subject, illustrating every fact taught by flowers, plants, &c.

More was done at this than at any previous term in the way of lecturing. The lectures were none of them for entertainment only, but they were instructive and broadening.

In addition to teaching the branches they had in charge the members of the faculty delivered the following lectures:

By DR. GROFF, Illustrated Lectures on, 1. Wonders of the Human Body; 2. Healthful Homes; 3. The History of a Candle; 4. The History of our Coal Beds; 5. The History of Table Salt; 6. A Grain of Wheat; 7. The Life of the Early World.

By PROF. BOYD, 1. A tour through the United States; 2. A tour through Ireland, Scotland, England and France; 3. A tour through Spain, Germany, Switzerland and Italy; 4. Views in Egypt and the Holy Land, illustrative of scenes and events in Bible history; 5. Views illustrative of Geological Science.

By Prof. Rayhill, Illustrated lecture on Expression.

The above lectures by Prof. Boyd were illustrated by photographs presented with the aid of two powerful stereopticons.

During the term, Prof. J. B. Boone, President of Judson College, lectured on "What the Teacher communicates to the Pupil."

Dr. J. L. M. Curry lectured twice, once on Public Education, and once on the Duties and Qualifications of the Teacher.

Richmond Pearson, Esq., lectured on the Duty of the Teacher to Interest Himself in the General Legislation of the Country.

Maj. Robert Bingham lectured three times: Once on the "New North Carolina;" 2d, The Value of an Education, and 3d, on the "New South."

Hon. R. P. Dick lectured on "How Little We Know."

The number enrolled was 167.

The counties represented were Buncombe, Clay, Haywood, Jackson, Graham, Macon, Cherokee, Swain, New Hanover and Union. There were teachers in attendance from Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Indiana, who participated in the exercises as students of the school.

Owing to family bereavement Dr. Groff was obliged to leave at the end of the third week, and during the last week of the term W. H. H. Hughes, County Superintendent of Jackson county, N. C., taught Geography, and A. D. Farmer, County Superintendent of Macon, took charge of History.

No previous term of this school has been characterized by so much interest on the part of the teachers in attendance and the community at large. Much of this interest was owing to abundance of aptness of illustration at every step. As an evidence of the effectiveness of the instruction in Physiology, at the public examination of the teachers of Macon county, held on Monday after the close of the Normal, 60 teachers were examined, 50 of whom stood a fair examination on Physiology and Hygiene, grading from 80 up.

The report of the Treasurer herewith enclosed shows the disposition of the funds placed at the disposal of the Local Board of Directors.

J. L. ROBINSON,

A. D. FARMER, *Secretary.* *Chairman Local Board of Directors.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

FRANKLIN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, AT FRANKLIN,

In account with J. G. CRAWFORD, *Treasurer.*

1885	CR.	
	By balance on hand	$ 6 73
	" State appropriation, 1885	500 00
	" amount from Peabody Fund	85 00

DR.

June	22	To Cash	Voucher	No.	1		$ 11 10
		"	"	"	2		11 76
	27	"	"	"	3		2 30
July	19	"	"	"	4		142 50
	20	"	"	"	5		13 70
	24	"	"	"	6		100 00
		"	"	"	7		175 00
		"	"	"	8		40 00
		"	"	"	9		15 00
		"	"	"	10		15 00
		"	"	"	11		10 00
		"	"	"	12		11 35
		"	"	"	13		6 87
		"	"	"	14		3 50
		"	"	"	15		60
	23	"	"	"	16		85
	24	"	"	"	17		1 05
						$591 73	$560 58
By balance on hand							31 15
							$591 73

Respectfully submitted, J. G. CRAWFORD, *Treasurer.*

July 27, 1885.

Bills for printing circulars and express on same are still unpaid. I will forward vouchers when payment is made, that it may be added to the account.

J. G. C.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF FRANKLIN WHITE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1886.

L. A. Williams, *Chairman;* J. G. Crawford, *Treasurer;* Rev. J. A. Deal, John Ammons, Jesse S. Sloan.

FRANKLIN, N. C., August 9th, 1886.

Hon. S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find report of Dr. Geo. G. Groff, Superintendent of the Franklin State Normal School, and also report of the Treasurer for session of 1886.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. CRAWFORD, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at Franklin, Macon county, N. C., beginning the 5th day of July, 1886, and ending the 30th day of July, 1886.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Geo. G. Groff, Superintendent.
Geo. G. Groff, History, Geography, Hygiene.
W. W. Kelchner, Arithmetic, Grammar, Botany.
Laura G. Kibbee, Elocution, Spelling.
L. A. Williams, Model School.
Mrs. L. A. Williams, Vocal Music.

GENERAL LECTURERS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Geo. G. Groff, The Effects of Alcohol on the Human Body, the Human Body, What I saw in Europe.
Superintendent S. M. Finger, Educational Address.
Prof. Boone (of Judson College), The value of Higher Education.
Prof. G. R. Stewart (Centenary College, Tennessee), Methods of Instruction.
Rev. S. S. Smith, The Value of Natural History Studies.
Miss L. G. Kibbee, Select Readings.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number of males enrolled	86
Number of females enrolled	81
Total attendance enrolled	167
Average daily attendance	110
Number of faculty	5
Number of pupils in primary class	33
Number of males who are teachers	39
Number of females who are teachers	33
Number special lectures	8
Duration of school term, days	20
Number of days for Normal work	20

FRANKLIN, N. C., July 30, 1886.

Hon. S. M. Finger, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—To secure an idea of the value of the Franklin Normal, one must go outside this report. The evening lectures were very largely attended. The last evening, some thought there were over 700 persons present. I think the following changes would be beneficial:

1. That at every session of the State Normals, there be two days for a convention of all the township school-men and the friends of education. You perceive the good which such a convention would do at such a time.

2. That at the close of each normal, the faculty hold an examination, and, under the authority of the State, grant certificates, these certificates to be of same value as those granted by the County Superintendents. The object of this is two-fold: 1, to secure a larger attendance at the normals; and 2, to secure *better attention* on the part of the students in attendance.

3. That the standard of the first grade certificate be advanced, and that when once secured, the holder be relieved from all further examinations.

Respectfully, G. G. GROFF.

NAMES OFCOUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED, WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH.

Macon	44	Cherokee	2
Jackson	14	Swain	1
Graham	3	Transylvania	1
Haywood	2	Gaston	1
Clay	2		

Total attendance of teachers 72

GEO. G. GROFF, *Superintendent.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1886.			Dr.	Cr.
		To balance on hand, 1885	$ 31 15	
		To State appropriation	500 00	
		To amount from Peabody Fund	95 00	
Mch.	13	By voucher No. 1, telegram		$ 2 50
June	26	" " " 2, postage		2 46
July	1	" " " 3, labor		2 00
	3	" " " 4, labor		1 25
	12	" " " 5, printing		13 00
	19	" " " 6, freight		2 25
	20	" " " 7, freight		2 65
	27	" " " 8, salary W. W. Kelchner		100 00
	29	" " " 9, salary L. A. Williams		50 00
	29	" " " 10, salary Mrs. L. A. Williams		25 00
	29	" " " 11, piano " " "		10 00
	29	" " " 12, salary G. G. Groff		225 00
	29	" " " 13, expenses G. G. Groff		11 80

July	30	By voucher	No. 14,	telephone	$	1 50
	30	"	"	" 15, salary Laura G. Kibbee		60 00
	30	"	"	" 16, Janitor		10 00
	30	"	"	" 17, services J. G. Crawford		40 00
	30	"	"	" 18, hauling		1 00
Aug.	2	"	"	" 19, labor		8 00
						$568 41
		By balance on hand				57 74
					$626 15	$626 15

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. CRAWFORD, *Treasurer.*

BOONE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR 1885, BEING ITS FIRST SESSION.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

BOONE, N. C., August 6, 1885.

Hon. S. M. Finger, State Superintendent Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I enclose you herewith the report of the first session of the Boone Normal School, as made to Capt. E. F. Lovill, Chairman of the Local Board of Managers, by the Secretary of the School, Rev. I. W. Thomas, of Boone, N. C.

I trust you will find the result of the session's work satisfactory to you in the main. The instructors were competent, painstaking and industrious. They did thoroughly good work, and from the first day to the close kept the teachers thoroughly interested in the work of the school. Great enthusiasm was manifest throughout the session, and the work of education in the public and private schools received an impetus which will, I trust, reach and largely benefit the people in that entire section of the State and make your work and the work of all educators much easier and of more rapid and genuine progress among the people of that and other sections of our State. I desire thus publicly to thank you for your uniform kindness and courtesy to me as the Superintendent of the school, and also my thanks to the Local Board of Managers and to all connected with the school for their patience with my faults and the support they gave me in my efforts to make the school a success. With my best wishes for you as a man, and assuring you of my earnest sympathy with you in the great work which the people of the State have trusted to your fostering care, I am,

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,

Superintendent Boone Normal School.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Capt. E. F. Lovill, Chairman Local Board Managers:

DEAR SIR:—I hand you herewith my report as Secretary of the first session of the State Normal School, held at Boone, N. C., under the act of Assembly of 1885, authorizing and providing for the same. I trust you will find his report as full as desirable and that the work of the school with its results may meet your approval. I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. W. THOMAS, *Secretary.*

The first session of this school opened in the Court House, in Boone, Watauga county, on July 8, 1885, and closed on August 6, following.

The following named gentlemen and ladies appeared on the first day of the session by election of your Board to their respective positions:

John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., Superintendent.

John Duckett, Hamilton, N. C., teacher of Physiology and Hygiene and Reading.

J. F. Spainhour, Globe Academy, N. C., teacher of Spelling and Phonics, Penmanship and Arithmetic.

A. H. Eller, Ashe county, N. C., teacher of History of North Carolina and of United States.

Miss Annie Moore, Goldsboro Graded School, teacher of Geography, Map-drawing and free Hand-drawing.

Miss Lucy Jurney, Mooresville, N. C., teacher of English Grammar.

Miss Grace S. Dewey, Charlotte, N. C., teacher of Calisthenics.

Miss Maggie McDowell, Weaverville College, teacher of Model Primary Class.

The following special lectures were delivered during the session by the gentlemen mentioned:

"Public Schools a Necessity," Capt. John Duckett.

Three lectures on Physiology and Hygiene, A. A. Scroggs, M. D.

"The Genius of Literary Association," Rev. G. B. Wetmore, D. D.

"Education a Patriotic Duty," Col. R. F. Armfield.

"Education and the New South," Maj. Robert Bingham.

"The Educational Problem of North Carolina," Hon. S. M. Finger, State Superintendent Public Instruction.

The Superintendent and members of the Faculty delivered lectures frequently during the progress of the session on Educational Methods, School Organizations, Discipline, the Teacher's work in producing a healthy public sentiment on the subject of general education and the free public schools, and on various other topics connected with educational work.

Profs. Noble, of Wilmington; Blair, of High Point; F. C. Woodard, of Spartanburg, S. C., and R. P. Claxton, of Blowing Rock, also favored the school with excellent lectures on education and school work.

STATISTICS.

Duration of school term, days	28
Number of days for Normal work	22
Number of instructors	8
Number enrolled in Normal department	174
Total number " " "	182
Number in Model Primary department	25
Total enrolled in both departments	207
Males in Normal Department	106
Males in Model Primary	13
Females in Normal Department	68
" " Model Primary	12
Average daily attendance in Normal Department	90
Number of counties represented in North Carolina	14
" " " from other States	2
" " married males	18
" " " females	1
" " males preparing to teach	21
" " females " " "	25
" " teachers of 20 years' experience	1
" " " " 15 " "	5
" " " " 10 " "	11
" " " " 5 " "	16
" " " " 1 to 5 " "	47
" " " College graduates	12
" " " with partial college training	20
" " " " academic training	63
" " " " common school training	33
Average age of male teachers	24
" " " female "	21

TREASURER'S REPORT.

W. C. COFFEY, *in account with Boone Normal School.*

1885.			Dr.	Cr.
May 30	By amount from State		$500 00	
July 10	" " "	Peabody fund	85 00	$585 00
	To amount paid express charges		$ 85	
	" " "	freight charges on text books	2 60	
	" " "	Editor *Lenoir Topic*, for hand-bills	2 00	
	To amount paid Edwards, Broughton & Co., for circulars		5 00	

July	10	To amount paid for blackboards	$ 7 75		
		" " " " use of piano	5 00		
Aug.	10	" " " I. W. Thomas, Secretary	30 00		
		" " " for piano cover	40		
		" " " J. C. Scarborough, Sup't	125 00		
		" " " John Duckett, instructor	90 00		
		" " " J. F. Spainhour, "	50 00		
		" " " A. H. Eller, "	50 00		
		" " " Maggie McDowell, "	50 00		
		" " " Annie Moore, "	50 00		
		" " " Lucy Jurney, "	50 00		
		" " " Grace Dewey, "	20 00		
		" " " E. W. Hennessee, sexton	12 00		
		" " " for moving piano	50		
		" " " " use of reading chart	50		
		" " " " candles	25		
		" " " " use of books	1 00		
		" " " " stationery	2 50		
		" " " " postage stamps and postal cards	4 60		
		To amount paid for school crayons	1 75		
		" " " " water bucket and dipper	50		
		" my commissions as Treasurer	5 85	568 05	
		By balance in my hands		$ 16 95	

December 29, 1885. W. C. COFFEY, *Treasurer.*

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BOONE WHITE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1886.

E. F. Lovill, *Chairman;* Rev. I. W. Thomas, *Secretary;* W. C. Coffey, *Treasurer;* D. B. Dougherty, W. B. Council, L. L. Greene, T. J. Coffey.

BOONE, N. C., Oct. 15th, 1886.

Hon. S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—I herewith transmit the report of the Superintendent of the State Normal School held at Boone, commencing July 26th and ending the 20th day of August. Also the report of the Treasurer, with vouchers covering all the expenditures, and showing a balance in his hands of $61.55. It will be seen from the report of the Superintendent, Prof. G. W. Greene, that there were in attendance 138 actual teachers, with a total attendance of 188. The Superintendent and the efficient corps of instructors deserve and have the thanks of all for the able and successful manner in which the school was con-

ducted and the zealous and conscientious manner in which they performed their duties. It is to be regretted, however, that Prof. T. J. Mitchell, Superintendent, found it necessary to leave us about the middle of the term. It would be impossible to estimate the great good this school has already accomplished in this mountain country. Its e seen in every direction in increased interest which is manifested in all matters that pertain to education. New and better school-houses are being erected all over the country, and the people are demanding better teachers than formerly, and in very many ways we are able to see the great good that this school has accomplished in our midst.

Very respectfully,

E. F. LOVILL, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at Boone, N. C., beginning 26th day of July, 1886, ending 20th day of August, 1886.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

T. J. Mitchell, Superintendent first two weeks, daily lectures on School Organization and Methods of Teaching.

G. W. Greene, Superintendent last two weeks, daily lectures on Teaching and Teachers, Instruction in English Grammar.

J. F. Spainhour, Instruction in Arithmetic and Orthography.

Miss Lucy Jurney, Instruction in Reading and Penmanship.

Miss Maggie McDowell, Instruction in History and Model Primary.

Miss Jean C. Gales, Instruction in Geography, Calisthenics and Elocution.

Miss Emma Council, Organist.

I. W. Thomas, Secretary.

GENERAL LECTURERS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Prof. Geo. G. Groff, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., one lecture on How to be a Successful Teacher; one lecture on The Human Body, illustrated by life-size manikin; one lecture on Alcohol, and two lectures on Food.

Prof. Wilford Caulkins, of Chattanooga, Tenn., one lecture on "Jesus the Man."

Prof. Quinn, of Newton, N. C., one lecture on An Educational Qualification for Suffrage.

Prof. Spainhour, one lecture on the Indians, three lectures on School Government.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number of males enrolled	115
Number of females enrolled	73
Total attendance enrolled	188
Average daily attendance	109
Number of faculty	6
Number of pupils in primary class	25
Number of males who are teachers	89
Number of females who are teachers	49
Number special lectures	11
Duration of school term, days	20
Number of days for normal work	20

NAMES OF COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED, WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH.

Watauga	72	Surry	2
Mitchell	1	Wilkes	5
Ashe	10	Craven	1
Alleghany	7	Randolph	1
Caldwell	18	Also the following counties of Tennessee:	
Iredell	9		
Madison	1	Johnson	2
McDowell	2	Murray	1
Buncombe	1	Sullman	1
Durham	1	Number of visitors	120
Burke	2	Grand total	333
Mecklenburg	1		

Total attendance of teachers 133

G. W. GREENE, *Superintendent.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

BOONE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, *In account with W. C. Coffey, Treasurer.*

1886.		DR.	CR.
June 11	By balance from last year		$ 16 95
	" appropriation made by the State of N. C.		500 00
	" cash from Agent Peabody fund		95 00
			$611 95
	To paid for stamps and stationery	$ 7 75	
	" " " incidental expenses	4 90	
	" " Editor *Lenoir Topic*, for advertising Boone Normal	2 50	
	To paid I. W. Thomas, Secretary	5 00	
	" " T. J. Coffey & Bro., for crayons	45	
	" " T. J. Mitchell, for circulars of Boone Normal	3 75	

Aug.	7	To paid G. G. Groff, for lecturing	$ 35	00	
	20	" " Prof. G. W. Greene, teacher and Superintendent	100	00	
		To paid Prof. J. F. Spainhour, teacher	100	00	
		" " Miss Lucy Jurney, "	50	00	
		" " " Jean C. Gales, "	50	00	
		" " " Maggie McDowell, "	50	00	
	21	" " " Emma Council, for instrumental music	25	00	
		To paid I. W. Thomas, Secretary	35	00	
Oct.	5	" " W. L. Bryan, board bill for G. G. Groff	3	00	
	21	" " E. W. Hennessee (col.), janitor	16	00	
	5	" " J. T. Mitchell, Superintendent, for half term	52	00	
		To paid T. J. Coffey & Bro., for two reflecting lamps	3	00	
		To paid W. L. Bryan, for two lamps	1	10	
		" " my salary as Treasurer	5	95	$550 40
		By balance in Treasurer's hands			$ 61 55

Boone, N. C., Oct. 14, 1886. W. C. COFFEY, *Treasurer.*

ASHEVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 27th, 1885.

Hon. S. M. Finger, State Superintendent Public Instruction:

The Managers of the Asheville State Normal School are much gratified at the success of the first session of this school, which began July 1st and closed July 24th, inst.

The teachers, viz.: Profs. W. T. White, B. E. Atkins and Chas. L. Wilson and Misses Olivia Millard and Mary Goodloe, were efficient, prompt and active.

The students took great interest, and we believe were much benefited.

The Secretary did not enroll any person except those who took part in the active business of the school. Enrolled *bona fide* members, 205.

Two lessons per day in Calisthenics, (*i. e.*) one for ladies and one for gentlemen. Miss Millard is certainly a success in her department.

Miss Mary Goodloe was teacher of Model Class, English Grammar and Reading. Gave one lesson per day to Primary Class, two per week in Grammar, and three per week in Reading. She showed a good and thorough knowledge of all she was called upon to teach.

Chas. L. Wilson was teacher of Vocal Music and Phonetics. Gave one lesson per day in music, two per week in phonics. Prof. Wilson is a first-class vocal teacher.

The teachers were all attentive to their business. Miss Stella Millard gave music for the Model Class and Calisthenics drill, in consideration of which the trustees made her a present of $15. She deserved it.

Prof. White, of Knoxville, Tenn., was our Superintendent. He was teacher of Physiology and Hygiene. He gave a lesson once every day, showing himself well acquainted with his subject.

Prof. B. E. Atkins, of Asheville Female College, was teacher of Mathematics and History. Gave three lessons per week in Mathematics, and two per week in History. Prof. A.'s work was well done, especially in History it was most excellent.

Miss Olivia Millard, of Goldsboro Graded School, was teacher of Geography, Map-drawing and Calisthenics. Gave one lesson per day in Geography and Drawing.

J. W. STARNES, *Secretary.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1885.		Cr.	Dr.
July 30	By cash received State fund		$500 00
" " "	Peabody fund		85 00
" " "	Buncombe county fund		100 00
Total received			$685 00
To paid W. T. White, Superintendent and teacher Hygienic Physiology		$133 70	
To paid B. E. Atkins, teacher Mathematics and History		75 00	
To paid Miss Olivia Millard, teacher Geography, Map-drawing and Calisthenics		75 00	
To paid Miss Mary Goodloe, teacher Primary Class, English Grammar and Reading		75 00	
To paid Chas. L. Wilson, teacher Vocal Music and Phonics		50 00	
To paid Miss Stella Millard, pianist for Calisthenic drill		15 00	
To paid Furman, Stone & Cameron, printing		13 75	
" " Southern Express Company		4 50	
" " J. N. Morgan & Co., general stationery supplies		6 20	
To paid Dr. D. T. Millard, expenses while on business for the Board		25 00	

To paid music books from C. L. Wilson	10 00	
" " sexton	14 56	
" " Geo. T. Winston, two lectures	27 50	
" " R. Bingham, one lecture	17 50	
" " postage, $14.00; telegrams, $7.00; oil, &c., $3.20	24 20	
To paid Secretary	100 00	$666 91
By balance in Treasurer's hands		$ 18 09

JNO. W. STARNES, *Secretary.*

H. A. GUDGER,
D. T. MILLARD,
T. I. VAN GILDER, *Trustees.*

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ASHEVILLE WHITE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1886.

H. A. Gudger, *Chairman;* J. W. Starnes, *Secretary and Treasurer;* D. T. Millard, T. I. Van Gilder.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., September 1, 1886.

Hon. S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.:

SIR:—We have the honor to submit herewith reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer, showing the operations of the Normal for 1886. We are glad to say that the second session of our Normal was good; we think better than the first, and we hope that it may improve from year to year as long as it exists. With respect,

H. A. GUDGER,
T. I. VAN GILDER,
D. T. MILLARD,
Board of Directors.

J. W. STARNES, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C., beginning the 6th day of July, 1886, and ending the 23d day of July, 1886.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Edwin A. Alderman, Superintendent, Pedagogics, History and English.
Ben. E. Atkins, Arithmetic and Physiology.
Miss Olivia Millard, Geography and Calisthenics.
Miss Maggie McDowell, Primary Instruction.
George D. Meares, Music.
Jno. W. Starnes, Secretary.
Miss Emily M. Coe, New York, Kindergarten.

GENERAL LECTURERS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Maj. Sidney M. Finger, Education and Labor.
Edwin A. Alderman, Teaching History.
Edward Shippen, Philadelphia, Educational Antiques.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number of males enrolled	74
Number of females enrolled	103
Total attendance enrolled	177
Average daily attendance	145
Number of Faculty	7
Number of pupils in Primary Class	15
Number of males who are teachers	65
Number of females who are teachers	85
Number special lectures	3
Duration of school term, days	14
Number of days for Normal work	14

The Asheville Normal School was marked by earnestness and faithfulness upon the part of the pupils in attendance. Their interest and labor was unabated until the close.

The Secretary informs me that his enrollment might have been much larger had he chosen to take the names of many visitors who came purely as spectators. It will be seen that a large percentage of the enrollment consisted of *bona fide* teachers.

This was the second session of the school. It is hoped that its power for good may be increased as time and experience adds to the efficiency and power of its officers and instructors.

E. A. ALDERMAN,
Superintendent.

NAMES OF COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED, WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH.

Buncombe	127	Pasquotank	1
Burke	1	Rutherford	2
Cumberland	1	Transylvania	3
Chatham	1	Vance	1
Duplin	1	Wayne	1
Durham	2	Wake	1
Guilford	1	From other States:	
Haywood	8	Texas	1
Henderson	2	Georgia	1
Hertford	1	Tennessee	2
Jackson	2	Mississippi	1
Lincoln	1	Florida	1
Madison	5	Virginia	1
Martin	1	New York	2
McDowell	3	South Carolina	1
Mitchell	1		
Total attendance of Teachers			150

EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, *Superintendent.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1886.		DR.	CR.
	By Auditor's warrant, No. 69, State apportionment	$500 00	
	By check State National Bank, No. 32, Peabody Fund	95 00	
	By amount from Buncombe county	100 00	
	To amount paid Superintendent Normal (E. A. Alderman)		$150 00
	To amount paid Prof. Ben. E. Atkins		75 00
	" " " Miss Olivia Millard		75 00
	" " " Miss Maggie McDowell		75 00
	" " " Prof. Geo. D. Meares		75 00
	" " " Miss E. M. Coe (Kindergarten)		20 00
	" " " Jno. W. Starnes, Secretary and Treasurer		100 00
	To amount paid tuning and use of piano		14 50
	" " " Janitor		9 00
	" " " Furman, Stone & Cameron (job printing)		13 75
	To amount paid Express agent, music books and express charges		17 40
	To amount paid J. N. Morgan & Co. (book dealers)		12 00
	To amount paid Carter & Davis (job printing)		2 25
	" " " postage, etc		21 80
			$660 70
		$695 00	
		660 70	
		$ 34 30	
	Balance on hand (this year)		34 30
	Balance on hand from last year		17 00
	Total balance on hand now		$ 51 30

Left in Bank of Asheville.

JNO. W. STARNES, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

WASHINGTON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1885.

WASHINGTON, N. C., September 15, 1885.

Hon. S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.:

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit to you the following report of the session of the Washington Normal School for 1885:

The session began June 29th and continued four weeks.

The following were the faculty:

Prof. E. W. Kennedy, Superintendent.

" Alex. Graham, Physiology and History.

" Jas. Y. Joyner, Arithmetic and Reading.

" Jed. Hotchkiss, Geography and Lecturer.

" J. C. Meares, Music.

Capt. W. G. Goodhue, U. S. C. E., Drawing.

Miss Bessie Fanning, Model Class.

Lectures were delivered by J. D. Murphy, Esq., of Greenville, N. C.; Prof. Edmund Alexander, of Plymouth, N. C.; Maj. Robert Bingham, of Bingham School; Maj. S. M. Finger, State Superintendent, and Maj. Jed. Hotchkiss, of Virginia.

The Superintendent did not make a report to the Directors.

From the report of the enrolling officer, it appears as follows:

Male pupils enrolled	75
Female pupils enrolled	125
Total	200
Average daily attendance	150
Counties represented	13
Average age of males	$25\frac{2}{3}$
" " " females	20
General average age	$21\frac{79}{100}$
Actual teachers enrolled	100

COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

Beaufort,	Craven,	Edgecombe,	Lenoir,
Pamlico,	Tyrrell,	Wake,	Cumberland,
Durham,	Hyde,	Martin,	Pitt.
		Washington.	

The sessions of the school were very largely attended by the citizens of the town and the surrounding country, and the interest manifested by so large a number from day to day, through the entire term, showed that the opportunity of improvement afforded was duly appreciated.

The school is said, by those qualified to judge, to have compared quite favorably with any heretofore held in the State. Its effects are quite apparent.

Respectfully, EDMUND S. HOYT, *Secretary.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1885.	DR.	CR.
July 4, By State appropriation		$500
" 7, " County of Beaufort		150
" 11, " Peabody Fund		75
" 13, " County Board of Education		40

To postage	$ 1 54	
" stationery and text-books	3 28	
" advertising	5 50	
" printing posters and programmes	4 00	
" wall maps	10 00	
" black boards and frames	8 40	
" rent of piano	12 00	
" moving piano to and from hall	5 50	
" telegrams	4 95	
" express and freight on books received from and returned to publishers	4 00	
" Janitor, ice and cartage	4 90	
" Prof. Kennedy	166 66	
" Prof. Graham	115 00	
" Prof. Joyner	95 00	
" Prof. Meares	75 00	
" Miss Fanning	60 00	
" expenses Mr. Hooper	5 00	
" Prof. Hotchkiss	95 00	
" Secretary	35 00	
" balance	54 27	
	$765 00	$765 00
By balance		$54 27

EDMUND S. HOYT, *Treasurer.*

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS WASHINGTON WHITE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1886.

R. W. Wharton, *Chairman;* E. S. Hoyt, *Secretary and Treasurer;* C. F. Warren, D. W. Jarvis, W. A. Branch.

WASHINGTON, N. C., August 28, 1886.

Maj. S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—Please find enclosed Superintendent's report and Treasurer's account for the 1886 session of the State Normal School at Washington. One teacher and one lecturer failed to attend, and, in consequence, there is a balance of unexpended funds, which would have been used had all the expected workers been present.

The session just ended has been productive of much good. As you will notice from the report of the Secretary, the attendance, especially of teachers, was very large. The interest of the exercises did not flag during the entire session.

The report of the Superintendent shows the amount and the variety of the work done.

Wishing the enclosures safe to hand, and hoping that all will be satisfactory, I remain, Yours truly,

EDMUND S. HOYT, *Secretary Board Directors.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at Washington, beginning 12th day of July, 1886, and ending 6th day of August, 1886.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Prof. Alexander Graham, Fayetteville Graded School, Superintendent, Mental Arithmetic and Physiology.

Prof. Collier Cobb, Wilson, Secretary, Geography, Geology and Physics.

Prof. Jas. H. Rayhill, Jacksonville, Ill., Reading and Calisthenics.

Dr. A. N. Raub, Newark, Del., English Grammar and Pedagogics.

Prof. J. C. Meares, Raleigh, Vocal Music.

Prof. S. D. Bagley, Jamesville, History.

Mr. H. A. Latham, Washington, Written Arithmetic.

Prof. Nelson B. Henry, Chapel Hill, Methods of Teaching.

GENERAL LECTURERS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Capt. John Duckett, Greenville, subject "Common Schools a Necessity."

Ex-Superintendent Scarborough, Selma, subject "Means of Developing North Carolina."

Prof. N. B. Henry, Chapel Hill, subject "Objections to Common Schools considered."

Prof. James H. Rayhill, Jacksonville, Ill., subject "Public Reading."

Prof. Collier Cobb, Wilson, subjects "Geography of North Carolina;" "The Nationalities of the People of North Carolina as shown in their peculiarities of Speech;" "Geology for Common Schools;" and "North Carolina Rivers."

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number males enrolled	251
Number of females enrolled	204
Total attendance enrolled	455
Average daily attendance	235
Number of Faculty	8
Number of pupils in Calisthenic class	32
Number of males who are teachers	39
Number of females who are teachers	103
Number Special Lectures	8
Duration of school term, days	27
Number of days for Normal work	20

NAMES OF COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED, WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH.

Edgecombe	9	Durham	1
Martin	3	Johnston	2
Washington	4	Craven	3
Tyrrell	2	Pamlico	1
Pitt	25	Cumberland	1
Beaufort	381	Wilson	1
Hyde	7	Perquimans	1

Total attendance of teachers 142
Total attendance of visitors and faculty 463

Col. R. W. Wharton, Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Washington State Normal School:

DEAR SIR:—Your Superintendent begs leave to make the following report of the work of the Washington State Normal School. The session commenced July 12th and closed August 6th, 1886.

The above report contains full statistics showing the number of members in the Faculty and the number of teacher-pupils. The department of "Written Arithmetic" was in charge of Mr. H. A. Latham, of Washington, N. C. Methods of teaching this branch were given in short and spirited lectures daily. Methods were taught also in the solution of numerous problems on the blackboard. Very great interest was manifested in this work by most of the teachers.

James H. Rayhill, formerly of England, now of Jacksonville, Ill., had charge of the department of Elocution, Reading and Calisthenics. His exposition of the Delsartean system of expression was natural, scientific and effective. His denunciation of the clap-trap style of Elocution was such as to meet the hearty endorsement of all. He was justly severe on the acting impersonation style which is practiced by so many public readers, showing clearly that it evinced a wrong idea of the true field of the elocutionist, and, instead of being artistic, was the result of a perverted taste and lack of genuine culture. His talks on expression by voice and gesture were of that order which would benefit teachers and pupils. His lessons on reading showed clearly that he had studied the wants of the common school teacher as well as those of the college professor. The principles, as presented by him, governing Emphasis, Simile, Metaphor, Parenthesis, Grouping, etc., were a revelation to all and very heartily endorsed by all. The system of Calisthenics was of that character which could be used in the ordinary school-room, and the vigorous insistence of proper position was such as to inspire the teachers to pay more regard to the physical development.

The subjects Mental Arithmetic and Physiology were taught by the Superintendent.

The department of Grammar, Spelling and Pedagogics, during the first and second weeks, was in charge of Dr. A. N. Raub, formerly Superintendent of

the Central State Normal School, Pennsylvania, now of Newark, Del. He claimed and proved that his system of diagramming or written grammatical analysis was not only the simplest, but also the most readily learned. He did not claim that diagramming will teach how to analyze. He showed that its objects are rather to save labor, economize time and afford the teacher an opportunity of seeing, at a glance, whether the learner comprehends the relations of the various parts of a sentence to one another. He gave the school a nice drill on spelling. His talks on "school requisites," school organization, methods, work, ethics and school management were listened to attentively by both teachers and visitors. His absence during the third and fourth weeks was regretted by everybody.

Music was taught by Prof. J. C. Meares, of Raleigh, N. C. This branch of instruction in the Washington Normal was not only an attractive feature, but was studied as a science. The teachers seemed to be anxious to understand the art of teaching music. The Normal and Concert classes were well attended, and the teachers manifested an interest which speaks well for this portion of the State. We believe that the proper teaching of music in our Normal Schools is one of the most effective means of introducing music into the public schools. Considerable progress has been made in this direction.

The department of History was in charge of Prof. S. D. Bagley, of Jamesville, N. C. The history of the world was taught by dates and periods, from the earliest ages to the present time. Prof. Bagley gave a minute account of the discovery of America; also quite an interesting account of the life of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Prof. Collier Cobb, Superintendent of the Wilson Graded Schools, taught Geography and Physics, and in addition to this, lectured during the last week one hour daily upon North Carolina. The work in Geography consisted of a study of plants and rocks found around Washington, development of definitions by means of the moulding board, the moulding of a continent in putty, and map-drawing.

His work in Physics was done with a simplicity, clearness and aptness of illustration which evinced a thorough knowledge of the subject, delighted his audience, and charmed the children, who were out in great numbers and who made their own observations upon experiments, and drew their own conclusions under the skillful guidance of the instructor. During the session he delivered two lectures upon the "Theory of Design," in which he completely captivated his hearers, while impressing upon them the importance of the character of ornamentation about our dwellings and schools. Prof. Cobb's lectures on North Carolina were, without doubt, the best work done in the Washington Normal School. To be fully appreciated they must be heard from the lips of the author, who has visited every portion of the State.

Daily drills in Phonics and Word Analysis were given by Prof. James H. Rayhill.

Prof. N. B. Henry, Professor of Pedagogics and Elocution at the University of North Carolina, succeeded Dr. Raub in the department of Grammar and

the Science and Art of Teaching. He gave an object lesson in Botany, also showing how to change an object lesson into a language lesson. He discussed Grammatical analysis in several lectures, and school punishments in one lecture. He placed a child's composition on the board and explained to the class how to correct the same. Under the head of Pedagogics he also discussed in several talks mental temperament, showing the peculiar "differentia" of the bilious, sanguine and lymphatic temperaments.

In the evening we had one lecture from Prof. John Duckett, of Greenville High School. His subject, "Public Schools, a Necessity." Prof. Henry gave a lecture entitled "Objections to Common Schools Answered." Hon. John C. Scarborough, ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction, delivered one lecture on "The Proper Development of North Carolina." Prof. Rayhill gave a free public reading in the town hall. The Normal closed on Friday night, August 6th, with a successful musical concert interspersed with recitations by Prof. Rayhill and his pupils. Club swinging by two large sections of very small boys and girls was also a feature of the closing exercises. Professors Rayhill and Meares certainly had reason to be proud of the success achieved by their pupils.

In conclusion, allow me to extend to the local board of managers the thanks of your Superintendent and his co-workers for hearty support and words of encouragement at all times.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, *Superintendent.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

E. S. HOYT, *Treasurer State Normal School at Washington, N. C.*

1885.		DR.	CR.
Sept. 8	To balance	$ 54 27	
1886.			
June 16	To State appropriation	500 00	
	To Peabody appropriation	95 00	
July 29	To County appropriation	200 00	
1886.			
Voucher 1	By postage, telegrams, express, cartage, stationery, cleaning court house		$ 9 22
2	By paid for water cooler		2 00
3	" E. M. Short, lumber		52
4	" D. Foot, carpenter		1 85
5	" Washington Gazette		6 50
6	" Rent of organ		4 00
7	" Tuning piano		2 50
8	" J. K. Hatton, board Prof. Henry		5 00
9	" Prof. A. Graham		150 00

10	By	Prof. A. N. Raub		$100 00
11	"	Prof. J. H. Rayhill		90 00
12	"	Prof. Collier Cobb		75 00
13	"	Prof. Collier Cobb, registrar		10 00
14	"	Prof. H. A. Latham		60 00
15	"	Prof. J. C. Meares		75 00
16	"	Prof. S. D. Bagley		63 75
17	"	E. S. Hoyt, Secretary and Treasurer		50 00
18	"	Mary Brown, Janitor		3 00
	"	balance		140 93
			$ 849 27	$849 27
Aug. 29	To	balance	140 93	

LIST OF PROPERTY ON HAND AUGUST 29.

One set wall maps, 1 moulding table, 2 blackboards, 2 erasers, 1 bucket, 1 dipper, 1 water cooler, 1 broom, 1 suspension frame.

WILSON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1885.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Josephus Daniels, Esq., Secretary of Board:

MY DEAR SIR:—I herewith submit a report of the Wilson State Normal for the session beginning June 29 and closing July 17, 1885.

E. C. BRANSON, *Superintendent.*

DEPARTMENTS.

1. *Methodology.*—Prof. A. P. Southwick, Ellicott City, Maryland; Prof. E. C. Branson, Wilson, N. C.

2. *Geography and Map-drawing.*—Prof. P. P. Claxton, formerly Kinston, N. C.; Prof. Collier Cobb, Wilson, N. C.

3. *History and Literature.*—Dr. Henry E. Shepherd, Charleston, S. C.; Prof. E. C. Branson.

4. *Reading.*—Prof. P. P. Claxton.

5. *Penmanship, Phonics, Methods in Orthography, &c.*—Prof. A. P. Southwick; Prof. E. C. Branson.

6. *English.*—Prof. Price Thomas, New Bern, N. C.

7. *Drawing, Designing, &c.*—Prof. Collier Cobb, Wilson, N. C.

8. *Mathematics.*—Prof. Price Thomas.

9. *Physiology.*—Prof. A. P. Southwick.

10. *School Music.*—Miss Lily Gay, Wilson, N. C.

11. *Model Primary.*—Mrs. E. W. Adams, Wilson, N. C.

12. *Calisthenics.*—Miss Janie E. Ward, Raleigh, N. C.

13. *Elocution.*—Prof. W. A. Putnam, N. Y.

14. *School Organization, Discipline, &c.*—Professors Southwick, Branson, Thomas, Claxton.

LECTURERS AND SUBJECTS.

Hon. S. M. Finger, Education in North Carolina.

Dr. Solomon Pool, Culture, A Triple Inscription, the Rainbow Thrice Translated, American Education.

Dr. Henry E. Shepherd, A Review of Green, the Historian, and others of a series of lectures on English Literature.

Prof. George T. Winston, The Buried Cities of Italy, How to Teach Latin.

Maj. Robt. Bingham, The New South, Geography.

Prof. P. P. Claxton, The Sciences in Education.

Prof. Ed. A. Alderman, North Carolina One Hundred Years Ago.

Rev. B. S. Bronson, Neglected Studies in North Carolina.

STATISTICS.

School term, days	21
Days taught	17
Number instructors	10
Number students	310
Number males	128
Number females	182
Number children in Model Primary	30
Number teachers	201
Number preparing to teach	40
Number counties represented	28
Number of States represented	8
Total number in attendance	340

TREASURER'S REPORT.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, *Treasurer, in account with Wilson State Normal School.*

1885.	CR.	DR.
To amount from State		$500 00
To amount Wilson county		100 00
To amount Peabody Fund		100 00
To amount concert		65 00
		$765 00
By amount paid A. P. Southwick	$100 00	
By amount paid P. P. Claxton	85 00	
By amount paid printing	10 25	

By amount paid postage	$ 8 75	
By amount paid stationery	1 25	
By amount paid piano rent	3 00	
By amount paid moving pianos	12 00	
By amount paid moving seats	8 00	
By amount paid C. Cobb	25 00	
By amount paid H. E. Shepherd	50 00	
By amount paid P. Thomas	75 00	
By amount paid Mrs. E. W. Adams	40 00	
By amount paid Miss J. E. Ward	35 00	
By amount paid hall rent	5 00	
By amount paid Railroad fare—E. C. Branson	5 75	
By amount paid lights	1 25	
By amount paid telegraphing	4 25	
By amount paid moulding and peg boards	7 50	
By amount paid Expressage	2 50	
By amount paid A. W. Putnam	100 00	
By amount paid Dr. L. Pool	44 50	
By amount paid G. T. Winston	15 50	
By amount paid Maj. R. Bingham	15 00	
By amount paid E. A. Alderman	8 00	
By amount paid Ira McGown	15 00	
By amount paid E. C. Branson	85 50	
		$765 00

I certify the above to be a correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Wilson Normal School for the session of 1885.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary and Treasurer Board of Managers.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF WILSON WHITE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1886.

Dr. R. W. King, Chairman.
C. C. Daniels, Secretary and Treasurer.
Hon. H. G. Connor.
G. W. Blount.
Jno. E. Woodard.
J. T. Tynes.
Jacob Battle, Rocky Mount.
T. J. Hadley.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at Wilson, N. C., beginning 22d day of June, 1886, and ending 9th day of July, 1886.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Sylvester Hassell, A. M., Superintendent.

Henry E. Shepherd, M. A., LL. D., History and English Language and Literature.

Charles H. Winston, M. A., LL. D., Didactics, English Grammar and Elementary Physics, Chemistry and Astronomy.

Alexander Graham, A. M., Physiology and Mental Arithmetic.

Collier Cobb, Geography, Map-drawing, Elementary Geology and Mineralogy.

Edward E. Britton, A. M., Arithmetic and Pedagogics.

James H. Rayhill, Reading, Elocution and Calisthenics.

Miss E. H. Bartine, Teacher of Art.

Silas E. Warren, Secretary.

GENERAL LECTURERS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Prof. Hassell delivered three lectures. Subjects: "The Spiritual Ministry of Nature," "Harmony of Science and Scripture," and "The Divine Character of Christianity."

Prof. Winston delivered three general lectures on the following subjects: "Old King Coal and his Family," "Travels in Europe," illustrated by the Oxy-Calcium Stereopticon, and "Astronomy," similarly illustrated.

Prof. Shepherd delivered four general lectures. Subjects: "Westminster Abbey," "St. Paul's Cathedral," "Tower of London," and "Shakespeare Land."

Prof. Rayhill gave three public readings.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number of males enrolled	74
Number of females enrolled	161
Total attendance enrolled	235
Average daily attendance	116
Number of Faculty	8
Number of pupils in Primary Class	31
Number of males who are teachers	26
Number of females who are teachers	56
Number of special lectures	12
Duration of school term, days	18
Number of days for Normal work	14

NAMES OF COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED, WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH.

Cleveland	1	Pender	3
Davidson	1	Pitt	3
Duplin	1	Robeson	1
Edgecombe	7	Sampson	4
Greene	1	Vance	1
Halifax	4	Wake	1
Martin	3	Wayne	1
Nash	2	Wilson	44
New Hanover	1	State of Virginia	1
Onslow	2		

Total attendance of teachers 82

SYLVESTER HASSELL,
Superintendent.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

WILSON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Wilson, N. C., July 12, 1886.

NORMAL FUNDS *to Sylvester Hassell, Superintendent,*

1886.		DR.	CR.
June 21.	By State appropriation		$500 00
	" Peabody Fund		95 00
July 9.	To Prof. Charles H. Winston	$150 00	
	" Henry E. Shepherd	100 00	
	" Alexander Graham	100 00	
	" James H. Rayhill	87 00	
	" Edward E. Britton	50 00	
	" Collier Cobb	25 00	
	" Silas E. Warren	18 00	
	To Miss E. H. Bartine	45 00	
	" Mrs. D. G. Gillespie	20 00	
12.	By county appropriation		100 00
	To amount received and receipted by self	100 00	
		$695 00	$695 00

ELIZABETH CITY NORMAL SCHOOL, 1885.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Hon. S. M. Finger, State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

I beg leave to submit the following report of the Elizabeth City State Normal School:

The school opened July 6th, and continued for a session of four weeks. One hundred and forty-four names were enrolled in the Normal department and

twenty-five in the Primary class, making a total enrollment of one hundred and sixty-nine names. Of this number sixty have had experience in teaching, and twenty-five signified their intention to teach during the coming year.

Seven counties were represented, viz.: Washington, Tyrrell, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck.

FACULTY.

Prof. H. R. Sanford, of Middletown, N. Y., Instructor in English, Methods and School Economy.

Prof. S. S. Neff, of Philadelphia, Pa., Instructor in Elocution.

Prof. Geo. A. Grimsley, of Kinston, N. C., Instructor in Arithmetic and History.

Prof. Solomon Pool, of Winston, N. C., Instructor in Geography.

Mrs. M. E. Mahoney, of Green Cove Springs, Fla., Teacher of Primary Methods.

S. L. Sheep, Instructor in Physiology and Hygiene.

LECTURES.

Prof. Solomon Pool (two lectures), subjects: "The Rainbow, Thrice Translated," and "True Culture."

Prof. George T. Winston, subject: "A Day in Pompeii and Other Sights in Europe."

Superintendent S. M. Finger, subject: "The Educational Problem of North Carolina."

Rev. George W. Sanderlin, subject: "Hats Off to Teachers."

Prof. Neff, Public Readings.

Prof. H. R. Sanford (two lectures), subjects: "Education and Educators for the Times," and "The Price Paid and Value Received."

The instruction given was of a highly practical nature, and it was the universal sentiment of the teachers that this session of the Normal gave them methods which they could use in their school-rooms without overthrowing all that they had done heretofore. This resulted from the conservatism of the instructors in holding to what was good in old methods and rejecting only what the teachers themselves acknowledged to be antiquated and unsuccessful, and replacing what was thus rejected by new and approved methods. The lectures were generally well attended. A much larger territory was represented by the attendance than at any previous session—a very encouraging prospect for the future—for where a few teachers attend from any particular section, experience proves, there will be a much larger representation at the next session.

Respectfully yours,

S. L. SHEEP,
Superintendent.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

FRANK VAUGHAN, *Treasurer Elizabeth City Normal School, in account.*

1885.		DR.	CR.
May 16.	To draft S. M. Finger, State Superintendent, State appropriation	$500 00	
July 9.	To draft S. M. Finger, Peabody Fund	75 00	
16.	" cash Pasquotank county appropriation	100 00	
	By amount paid Exchange, $1.44; paid *Economist*, $7.00		$ 8 44
	By amount paid *Carolinian*, $5.00; *Falcon*, $5.00		10 00
	" " " Washington *Gazette*, $2.50; Edenton *Enquirer*, $4.00		6 50
	" amount paid Rev. S. Pool two lectures, $30.00; globe, $28.68		58 68
24.	" amount paid Rev. G. W. Sanderlin for lecture		10 00
	" " " S. L. Sheep, $77.50; *Economist*, $3.00		80 50
30.	" amount paid Mrs. Mahoney, $90.00; G. A. Grimsley, $70.00		160 00
	" amount paid H. R. Sanford, $150.00; S. L. Sheep, $100.00		250 00
	" amount paid S. L. Sheep for circulars, $2.00; cleaning house, $2.75; Prof. Winston's board bill, $2.00; telegrams, $2.50; stationery and stamps, $10.00; janitor, $5.00; broom and crayons, 60 cts.; call-bell, 80 cts.; drayage and expressage, $2.10; rent of organ, $3.00; labor, $3.00; janitor in full, $3.00; ice, $1.25		38 00
Aug. 3.	" board of H. R. Sanford		12 00
	" balance		40 88
		$675 00	$675 00

To balance in hand as above, $40.88.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ELIZABETH CITY WHITE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1886.

C. C. Pool, *Chairman;* S. L. Sheep, *Secretary;* Frank Vaughan, *Treasurer;* W. J. Griffin, S. S. Fowler, W. W. Kennedy.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at Elizabeth City, N. C., beginning 14th day of July, 1886, and ending 4th day of August, 1886.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

S. L. Sheep, Reading and Physiology, Superintendent.
Prof. L. R. Mills, Arithmetic and Geography.
Prof. A. J. Davis, Methods of Teaching and Grammar.
Prof. George E. Little, Drawing.
Mrs. M. O. Humphrey, Primary Work and Penmanship.

GENERAL LECTURERS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Dr. Solomon Pool, 1. An Ancient School-room; 2. History Divinely Forestalled.
Hon. J. C. Scarborough, Education.
Prof. L. R. Mills, The Races.
Dr. R. M. Saunders, The New Education.
Prof. Little, "Chalk Talk."
Prof. A. J. Davis, Alaska and its Wonders.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number of males enrolled	60
Number of females enrolled	80
Total attendance enrolled	140
Average daily attendance	70
Number of faculty	5
Number of pupils in Primary Class	25
Number of males who are teachers	40
Number of females who are teachers	50
Number special lectures	7
Duration of school term, days	22
Number of days for Normal work	16

NAMES OF COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED, WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH.

Pasquotank	40	Chowan	6
Camden	12	Washington	2
Currituck	10	Dare	2
Gates	5	Virginia	3
Perquimans	10		

To the Hon. S. M. Finger, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—Our Normal School for 1886 was the most prosperous session we have yet held. We had a greater number of teachers present, representing a much larger area of country than at any previous session. All of the sessions were well attended by our citizens, and an increased interest was manifested on the part of the teachers and those about to become teachers. The general lectures were very well attended, and at many of them our large court-house was crowded to its utmost capacity.

We held two sessions of the school daily, and accomplished as much, if not more, than when we held but one session for a longer term.

The corps of instructors all filled their respective positions with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of the Local Board and myself.

Prof. A. J. Davis, of Harrisburg, Penn., came as a substitute for Prof. Houck, who was unable to fill his position on account of sickness in his family. Professor Davis was a worthy substitute and his work was highly appreciated.

The large number of teachers credited to Pasquotank county is explained by the fact that a great many teachers live here who teach in adjoining counties.

Respectfully submitted,

S. L. SHEEP, *Superintendent.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

FRANK VAUGHAN, *Treasurer Normal School Board,*
Elizabeth City, N. C.

					Dr.	Cr.
1886.	To balance in hand of last year's fund				$ 40 88	
June 9	" check National Bank, Raleigh				95 00	
9	" Warrant State Treasurer				500 00	
July 17	By amount paid			Albemarle *Enquirer*		$ 5 00
24	"	"	"	Prof. Geo. E. Little		55 00
26	"	"	"	Washington *Gazette*		4 00
27	"	"	"	*Falcon*		5 00
27	"	"	"	*Economist*		12 50
27	"	"	"	Prof. S. L. Sheep		125 00
27	"	"	"	*North Carolinian*		6 50
Aug. 3	"	"	"	Prof. L. R. Mills		100 00
3	"	"	"	Rev. S. Pool		30 00
4	"	"	"	Mrs. Humphrey		100 00
4	"	"	"	Mrs. Humphrey's board bill		15 72
4	"	"	"	Prof. A. J. Davis		100 00
4	"	"	"	incidental expenses, as per bill,		31 10
4	"	"	"	for lamp globes and chimneys,		4 06
				Balance now in hand		42 00
					$635 88	$635 88

To balance in hand, as above ..... $ 42 00

FRANK VAUGHAN, *Treasurer.*

FAYETTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL (COL.), 1885.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

Hon. S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction:

SIR:—I have the honor to present the following report of the eighth annual session of the State Colored Normal School, located at Fayetteville, beginning October 1st, 1884, and ending June 26th, 1885.

The whole number of students enrolled during the session was one hundred and twenty-seven—seventy-three males and fifty-four females.

The counties represented include Alamance, Brunswick, Cumberland, Duplin, Edgecombe, Guilford, Harnett, Johnston, Moore, New Hanover, Pender, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Wake, Wayne, Wilson—in all, seventeen.

There were fourteen students in the Senior Class, eight of whom completed the prescribed course, and received certificates recommending them as teachers.

There were twenty-two students in the Middle Class, and thirty-one in the Junior, who were also recommended as teachers. There were in the Preparatory Department, sixty students.

The general deportment of the students during the year has been good. There have been no expulsions and only two suspensions for disorderly conduct, on the part of two of the younger students. It is gratifying to state that the moral tone of the school has been excellent, the most of the students being church members, and regular attendants at divine service.

The Literary and Temperance Societies connected with the school held meetings weekly and monthly, respectively, and have done effective work during the year.

In addition to these societies the students had a Teachers' Association, which met Saturdays, to discuss methods of teaching to a greater length than time would permit in the daily recitations of the school.

The closing exercises of the school were held during the last week of the session.

Public examinations were held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The annual exhibition of the Preparatory Department took place on Tuesday afternoon, and the closing ceremonies of the Normal Department Thursday afternoon. Both were largely attended, and those present expressed themselved well pleased with the evidences of improvement which the students exhibited.

Since the establishment of the school, three hundred and eighty-nine different pupils have been admitted. Of these, fifty-three have received certificates upon the completion of the entire course of study prescribed.

The people everywhere welcome our young men and women as teachers, and look to this Normal School as doing a great work for the prosperity of the common schools among the colored people.

The Rules and Regulations governing the school have been strictly adhered to, and only students were admitted to the Preparatory, even, who presented testimonials of good moral character and passed a satisfactory examination in reading, writing and in the fundamental operations of Arithmetic and the rudiments of English Grammar.

The course of study embraces three years in the Preparatory Department, and three in the Normal, as follows:

Preparatory (3 years), Spelling and Defining, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Map-drawing, Vocal Music, Drawing, N. C. History, Sounds of Marked Letters.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Elocution, Etymology, Grammar, Arithmetic, History of North Carolina, History of the United States, Drawing, Vocal Music and Writing.

MIDDLE YEAR.

Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Physiology and Hygiene, General History, Latin, Algebra, Writing, Vocal Music and Drawing.

SENIOR YEAR.

Latin, Algebra, Botany, School Economy, Bookkeeping, Theory and Practice of Teaching, Writing, Vocal Music and Drawing.

Lectures on History, Biography and Pedagogics have been delivered at regular intervals during the session by the Principal.

The text-books used by the students belong to the school; and in addition to these the school has a small but well selected Library, and is supplied with the necessary Maps and Globes, Musical, Historical and Writing Charts; also, a set of apparatus for the illustrations of Physics or Natural Philosophy.

The building in which the school is held belongs to the colored people of Fayetteville, and as the town Graded School is taught here, we find the part given for the use of the Normal School inadequate to comfortably meet the increased need of the school, with the very best management and discipline possible.

The school is greatly in need of a larger building.

For a report of the financial condition of the school, I refer you to the Treasurer, Mr. J. D. Williams.

The assistant instructors, Mr. George H. Williams and Miss Libbie Leary, have been zealous in the work, and the effect of their faithful labors will be felt for good in numbers of public schools, among the colored people, throughout the State.

I desire especially to express my gratefulness to the Local Board of Managers, Dr. T. D. Haigh, Messrs. W. C. Troy and J. D. Williams, for their constant and generous assistance rendered in the management of the school during the entire session.

Let us hope for the perpetuation of this good work in our great State, until every individual in her borders shall have access to that education which is capable of giving his *hand*, his *brain* and his *heart* their maximum life, power and facility.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

EZEKIEL E. SMITH, *Principal.*

Approved: T. D. HAIGH, Clerk L. B. M.

Fayetteville, N. C., October 1st, 1885.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *in account with*

J. D. WILLIAMS, *Treasurer State Colored Normal School.*

			DR.	CR.
1883.				
June	23.	By balance		$1,065 91
1884.				
March	26.	By cash		2,000 00
1883.				
Sept.	3.	To cash, Voucher No. 1	$ 20 00	
Nov.	3.	" " " " 2	233 00	
Dec.	1.	" " " " 3	200 25	
1884.				
Jan.	1.	" " " " 4	211 00	
	31.	" " " " 5	218 20	
March	1.	" " " " 6	194 55	
	22.	" " " " 7	230 65	
May	2.	" " " " 8	200 00	
	31.	" " " " 9	198 35	
June	21.	" " " " 10	235 50	
	30.	" balance	1,124 41	
			$3,065 91	$3,065 91

			DR.	CR.
1884.				
July	1.	By balance		$1,124 41
March	2.	" "		146 77
Sept.	26.	To cash, Voucher No. 1	$ 225 58	
	29.	" " " " 2	20 00	
Oct.	31.	" " " " 3	196 00	
Nov.	29.	" " " " 4	209 60	
Dec.	20.	" " " " 5	207 00	
1885.				
Jan.	31.	" " " " 6	210 85	
Feb.	28.	" " " " 7	202 15	
			$1,271 18	$1,271 18

March 2. To balance.....$146.77

STATE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL, *In account with J. D. Williams, Treasurer.*

1885.			Dr.	Cr.
March	1	By check		$2,000 00
	2	To balance	$ 146 77	
	"	voucher No. 1	200 25	
April	"	" " 2	203 97	
May	"	" " 3	208 65	
June	"	" " 4	229 23	
Oct.	"	" insurance, No. 5	24 00	
	"	" No. 6	225 16	
Nov.	"	" " 7	200 38	
	30	" balance	561 59	
			$2,000 00	$2,000 00
		By balance	561 59	

J. D. WILLIAMS, *Treasurer;*
per McLauchlin.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 30, 1885.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF FAYETTEVILLE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL, 1886.

J. D. Williams, *Treasurer;* Dr. T. D. Haigh, W. C. Troy.

FAYETTEVILLE (COL.) NORMAL SCHOOL, 1886.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

To Hon. S. M. Finger, State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the ninth annual session of the State Colored Normal School located at Fayetteville, beginning October, 5, 1885, and ending June 18, 1886.

The whole number of students enrolled during the session was 109—63 males and 46 females. The counties represented include Bladen, Brunswick, Cabarrus, Chatham, Cumberland, Duplin, Edgecombe, Harnett, Johnston, Moore, New Hanover, Pender, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Wayne—in all, 16.

The Senior Class consisted of fourteen students, thirteen of whom completed the course of study prescribed for the Class and received certificates of graduation recommending them as teachers.

Eighteen students in the Middle, sixteen in the Junior, and nineteen in the Third Year classes have also been recommended as teachers.

The course of study prescribed is as follows:

First Year, Preparatory Department—Watson's Independent Fourth Reader, Sanford's Common School Arithmetic, Swinton's Elementary Gram-

mar and Composition, Monteith's Comprehensive Geography, Watson's Independent Speller, Writing, Drawing and Vocal Music.

Second Year, Preparatory Department—Watson's Independent Fifth Reader, with others, same as those for the First Year.

Third Year, Preparatory—Watson's Independent Sixth Reader, Sanford's Common School Arithmetic, completed, Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons, completed, Monteith's Comprehensive Geography, completed, Watson's Independent Speller, completed, History of North Carolina, Writing, Drawing and Vocal Music.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Junior Class—Elocution, Etymology, United States History, Composition, Physiology and Hygiene, advanced Grammar and Arithmetic, Drawing, Writing and Vocal Music.

Middle Class—Composition, Ancient History, Physiology, Algebra, Latin, Natural Philosophy, and general review of Grammar and Arithmetic, Drawing, Writing and Vocal Music.

Senior Class—Latin, Algebra, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Book-keeping, School Economy, Botany, Theory and Practice of Teaching.

The Literary and Temperance societies were kept up during the session. They were well attended and proved to be valuable auxiliaries in training the intellect and character of the students. A series of practical lectures was delivered by the Principal during the session. The school was favored during the year with addresses by Hon. S. M. Finger, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. J. C. Scarborough, ex-Superintendent Public Instruction, and other educators of ability and experience.

The interest displayed in all these means of improvement encouraged the teachers to put forth still greater efforts to become efficient instructors.

The assistant teachers, Mr. Geo. H. Williams and Miss Libbie Leary, have performed their duty faithfully.

The school has grown in favor with the people of Fayetteville, generally, irrespective of race or creed, and of the State; until in almost every section of the Commonwealth, to be a graduate, or an advanced student of the Normal School, is assurance of employment.

The efficient management of Dr. T. D. Haigh, Messrs. J. D. Williams and W. C. Troy, the Local Board of Managers, has contributed very much to the success of the school during the year; and I hereby make grateful acknowledgment of their continued encouragement.

The three Peabody Medals received by the school proved to be a valuable stimulus. They were awarded to the successful competitors during the commencement exercises. The present accommodations of the school are quite limited. A suitable building is badly needed. While it can be carried on with the present appropriation, I am satisfied that a more liberal support would greatly enhance the usefulness of the institution.

Appended hereto please find catalogue and classification of students in attendance during the session.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

E. E. SMITH, *Principal.*

Fayetteville, N. C., September 8, 1886.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL, *In account with J. D. Williams, Treasurer.*

1885.					DR.	CR.
Dec. 1	By balance, as per account rendered					$ 561 59
1886.						
March 4	By Auditor's Warrant					2,000 00
1885.						
Dec. 23	To Voucher No. 1				$ 197 75	
1886.						
Jan. 29	"	"	"	2	200 90	
Feb. 21	"	"	"	3	205 75	
Mch. 26	"	"	"	4	193 32	
April 24	"	"	"	5	200 37	
May 24	"	"	"	6	197 50	
June 18	"	"	"	7	242 50	
Oct. 5	"	"	"	8	24 00	
15	"	"	"	9	255 26	
Nov. 15	"	"	"	10	202 40	
Dec. 10	"	"	"	11	199 58	
			By balance		432 26	
					$2,561 59	$2,561 59
	By balance					$ 432 26

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 11, 1886.

PLYMOUTH (COLORED) NORMAL SCHOOL.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

The Plymouth State Colored Normal School opened its fourth annual session on the first Monday in October, 1884, under the management of Prof. H. P. Cheatham, as Principal, John W. Pope and Mrs. Louise Cheatham, as teachers. On the 1st of December, 1884, Prof. H. P. Cheatham tendered his resignation as Principal. John W. Pope was then appointed by the Local

Board to assume the duties as Principal; T. S. Davis and Mrs. Elenora J. Newsome as Assistants.

The school continued under the above named faculty until the 13th of March, 1885, when it was announced by the Local Board that the money which had been appropriated for the support of the school was exhausted, during which time was made five months, two weeks being spent for Christmas holidays.

There were enrolled during the session 104 teachers and pupils, representing seven Eastern counties.

SUMMARY.

Duration of school term, months	5
Number of school days	100
" " instructors	3
" " lectures	18
" " students enrolled	104
" " males	53
" " females	51
" " married	5
" " single	99
" over 25 years of age	5
" between 20 and 25	24
" " 15 " 20	80
" having teacher's certificates prior to their entrance	57
Average attendance of males	49
" " " females	36
Total average attendance	85
Percentage of "	81.73

The classification of the school was as follows:

Normal Department	57
Preparatory Department	47

A daily report in scholarship was kept of each class.

Text books used are as follows:

Normal Department—Swinton's Word-book in Spelling, Moore's History of North Carolina, Quackenbos' and Holmes' Histories of the United States, Maury's Geography (third book, latest edition), Mitchell's Wall Maps, Davies' and Sanford's Arithmetics (Practical and Analytical), Reed & Kellogg's second book, Reed & Kellogg's and Harvey's Grammars, Hart's Composition and Rhetoric, Thompson's Algebra, Webster's Common School Dictionary. We think it is of advantage to the teacher to bring into the school room as many different text books as possible, in order to harmonize the work.

We take the books recommended by the Educational Board of the State as our standard.

Preparatory Department—We use strictly the books recommended by the Board to be used in the common schools of the State, thinking it dangerous to the inexperienced mind to consult different authors on any one subject until the principle of the subject is learned.

We make thoroughness one of the principal features of the school. It is our aim to qualify teachers to teach that which they do know, though it be but little.

We made much progress during the term, as was shown in the examination and closing exercises, notwithstanding the shortness of the term, which works so seriously to the interest and special aim of the school. The interest of the school is now largely felt over the Eastern counties, this being the only school convenient in this portion of the State to the many teachers and citizens of the colored race desiring educational advantages.

The present indications favor a large school next year.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN W. POPE, *Principal.*

The foregoing report of the State Colored Normal School at Plymouth, N. C., made by the Principal, John W. Pope, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Board of Managers. And it affords us great pleasure to bear testimony to the good accomplished by the said school at this place. The faithful and earnest work done both by instructors and students gives promise of decided improvement in the public schools of the counties represented.

By order of the Local Board:

W. H. STUBBS, *Secretary.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

J. F. NORMAN, *Treasurer, in account with Plymouth Colored Normal School.*

1884.		CR.	DR.
April	9. To balance, as per statement	$	$ 14
Oct.	11. " cash from Superintendent Pub. Instruction		500 00
	By amount to H. P. Cheatham, printing	5 00	
Nov.	7. " " J. W. Pope, one month from Oct. 13 to Nov. 7	50 00	
	By amount to L. S. Cheatham, one month from Oct. 13 to Nov. 7	40 00	
Dec.	5. By amount to J. W. Pope, one month from Nov. 9 to Dec. 5	50 00	
	12. By amount to E. J. Newsom, one month from Nov. 18 to Dec. 12	40 00	
1885.			
Jan.	16. By amount to J. W. Pope, one month from Dec. 7 to January 16	50 00	
	24. By amount to E. J. Newsom, one month from Dec. 14 to Jan. 24	40 00	

Feb.	11.	By amount W. H. Stubbs' bill	$ 1 75	
	13.	" to J. W. Pope, one month from Jan. 19 to Feb. 13	50 00	
		By amount to T. S. Davis, one month from Jan. 19 to Feb. 13	40 00	
	20.	By amount to E. J. Newsom, one month from Jan. 26 to Feb. 20	40 00	
March	13.	By amount to J. W. Pope, one month from Feb. 16 to March 12	43 00	
		By amount to E. J. Newsom, three weeks from Feb. 23 to March 12	20 00	
		By amount to T. S. Davis, one month from Feb. 16 to March 12	30 00	
		By amount postage	24	
		Balance	15	
			$500 14	$500 14

To balance on hand..... 15 cents.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PLYMOUTH COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL, 1886.

Chas. Latham, *Chairman;* Jas. F. Norman, *Secretary and Treasurer;* Jos. Tucker, Chas. L. Pettigrew, W. L. Davenport.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

To the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina:

DEAR SIR:—I am pleased to have the honor to submit the following report of the Fifth annual session of the Plymouth State Colored Normal School.

The Plymouth State Colored Normal School convened in its fifth annual session on the first Monday in October, 1885, and continued five months, ending February 26th, 1886.

The session was divided into two terms, the first term beginning on the first Monday in October, 1885, and ending on the 24th of December, 1886, being a term of three months. The second term, beginning on Monday, January the 7th, 1886, and ending Friday, February 26th, 1886, being a term of two months, ten days being spent for Christmas holidays.

The corps of teachers in said school were as follows: John W. Pope, Principal; T. S. Davis and Emma J. Timberlake, Assistants; T. S. Davis remaining only through the first term.

The opening of the school was very promising; 56 pupils were enrolled during the first month, but much to our disadvantage, the students remained in

school for a short while; hence, you see our enrollment for the term is very large, but the general average attendance quite small.

Below see enrollment and average attendance for the session.

Enrollment 1st month,			56	Average attendance			36
"	2d	"	65	"	"		58.5
"	3d	"	62	"	"		57.75
"	4th	"	45	"	"		36
"	5th	"	42	"	"		37

Enrollment during the session:

Whole number of boys	42
" " " girls.	42
Total	84
General average attendance	45.2

The school was divided into three departments, namely: Primary, Preparatory and Normal.

We were compelled to so classify the school, owing to the fact that a great many came who were old enough and who made pledges to be teachers, but at the same time were mere beginners.

In the Primary Department were enrollod 21; Preparatory, 30; and Normal Department, 33.

In these departments we used the books recommended by the State Board of Education.

In the Normal Department we did not confine ourselves to the text-books recommended by the State Board alone, but requested the pupils to bring in as many different kinds of text-books as possible. By comparing and harmonizing the work, we were able to learn a great many new facts essential to the work.

The last two months of the session the school was conducted by two teachers only. T. S. Davis was dismissed, owing to the fact that the funds in the hands of the Treasurer were not sufficient to run the school as long as the Local Board thought necessary for the reputation of the school. In order to run the school as long as possible, we sacrificed a part of our wages on the last two months.

The scholars, as a general thing, made very fair progress. More Normal School pupils obtained the first grade teacher's certificate this year than any year previous. Twenty-one have already written to me that they were successful in obtaining the grade named above.

I am sorry to make special mention of the condition of the building in which said school was taught. The building this year was unfit for Normal School work. It needed repairs very greatly. The building is very old, and very poorly constructed at first. The citizens failing to do their duty in making the school-house comfortable, greatly impaired the facilities for teaching, hence we labored this session with considerable inconvenience to the progress of the work. Owing to this fact, our closing exercise was cut short.

The Board expressed themselves as being well pleased with the management of the school and the progress made during the session.

Two pupils were dismissed for immoral conduct during the session.

All of the above I do truly submit as being a correct report of the fifth annual session of the State Colored Normal School, located at Plymouth.

JOHN W. POPE, *Principal.*

The foregoing report of the State Colored Normal at Plymouth, N. C., by the Principal, John W. Pope, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Board of Managers. W. H. STUBBS, *Secretary.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

J. F. NORMAN, *Treasurer, in account with Plymouth Colored Normal School.*

1885.		Dr.	Cr.
March	13, To balance brought down	$ 15	
July	10, " check from Superintendent, Peabody Fund	50 00	
Oct.	9, " cash by express from Superintendent	500 00	
	14, By cash paid express freight on money		$ 1 40
	31, " amount paid J. W. Pope, one month's service, Oct. 5th to 30th		50 00
Nov.	5, By amount paid E. J. Timberlake, one month's service, Oct. 7th to Nov. 4th		40 00
	6, By amount paid T. S. Davis, one month's service, Oct. 9th to Nov. 6th		40 00
	7, By amount paid J. W. Pope's printing bill		5 00
	27, " " " J. W. Pope, one month's service, Nov. 2 to Nov. 22		50 00
Dec.	4, By amount paid E. J. Timberlake, one month's service, Nov. 3 to Dec. 1		40 00
	5, By amount paid T. S. Davis, one month's service Nov. 6 to Dec. 4		40 00
1886.			
Jan.	1, By amount paid J. W. Pope, one month's service, Nov. 30 to Jan. 1		50 00
	9, By amount paid E. J. Timberlake, one month's service, Dec. 7 to Jan. 7		40 00
	9, By amount paid T. S. Davis, one month's service, Dec. 8 to Jan. 8		40 00
	29, By amount paid J. W. Pope, one month's service, Jan. 3 to Jan. 29		41 00
Feb.	8, By amount paid E. J. Timberlake, one month's service, Jan. 8 to Feb. 5		33 00
	27, By amount paid J. W. Pope, one month's service, Feb. 1 to Feb. 26		41 00

27, By amount paid E. J. Timberlake, ¾ month's service, Feb. 8 to Feb. 26		$ 24 00
Balance		14 00
	$550 15	$550 15
To balance on hand	14 00	
By postage	24	
Balance	$ 13 76	

NEW BERN COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL, 1884 AND 1885.

NEW BERN, N. C., 1884 AND 1885.

Hon. S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction:

SIR:—We herewith submit to you the report of the Principal of the Colored Normal School, in New Bern, for its fifth annual session, 1885, and the Treasurer's report. We still endeavor to conduct this school, as far as the material will permit, upon the elevated plane of a true Normal Institute. The labors of our teachers have been faithful, and we believe they have elevated and enlarged the views of the students and imparted a healthy impetus to educational work among the colored teachers. We are convinced that the method pursued in this school is the true one.

By some mischance the published report of this Normal School for 1884 was a duplicate of that for 1883. We therefore append a synopsis of the work in 1884.

The school was under the charge of Rev. Prof. John A. Savage, a graduate of Lincoln University. His associates were Professors S. A. Waugh, of Franklinton, N. C., and S. C. Windsor, of Norfolk, Va., with Mr. J. H. Carey, of New Bern, as Principal of the Model or Kindergarten Department. The session ran from 2d June to 22d August, and was closed by exemplary interesting public exercises. In the Normal section there were 93 pupils, representing ten counties and two States, forty-six (46) of whom had taught from one to seven years; sixteen received, for the first time, certificates to teach, and fifty were expected to engage in teaching during the ensuing winter. There were 53 pupils in the Model section, thus making a total of 146 for the fourth session. Lectures were delivered by the teachers; also by Miss C. Harrison, of the Boston Schools: Dr. R. H. Lewis, of the Kinston College; Mr. John S. Long, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Craven county, and Mr. L. R. Randolph, Principal of Beaufort Colored Academy. Fifty-one lectures were delivered to the entire school. It seemed to be a solid and profitable session in both high school and pure Normal work. Respectfully submitted.

L. C. VASS, *Chairman*,
GEO. ALLEN,
GEO. S. FISHER.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

Rev. L. C. Vass, Messrs. Geo. Allen and Geo. S. Fisher, Local Board of Directors of the State Colored Normal School at New Bern, N. C.:

DEAR SIRS:—I have the honor of submitting the following report of the State Normal School for colored teachers held under my supervision at New Bern, N. C., from June 15th to August 25th, 1885.

The school opened June 15th, 1885, with forty pupils, and myself as Principal, associated with Prof. E. E. Green, M. D., and Miss Lucy J. Boulding, of the Hampton (Va.) Normal Institute. Within about two weeks, our corps of teachers was increased by the addition of Prof. E. E. Smith, A. M., Principal of the Fayetteville Normal School. The entire number enrolled during the session was ninety-seven, representing the following eight counties of the State: Craven, Jones, Carteret, Pamlico, Onslow, Hyde, New Hanover and Bertie. The number of students would, doubtless, have been as large, if not larger than that of any former session, had not the Local Board, in their wisdom, decided to admit no applicant except such as was at least fifteen years old, and in possession of the qualification of a third grade teacher. While this arrangement of the Board caused the number in attendance to be smaller than it otherwise would have been, yet it conduced largely to a more effective work and greater success of the school, by enabling the teachers to make a proper classification of the pupils without making too many divisions to be properly attended to.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction for Craven county (Mr. John S. Long), in addressing the Normal School, said that he rejoiced at the very noticeable fact that the number of *actual* teachers was larger than it had ever been during any former session.

We divided the pupils into three classes, as follows:—The least advanced, the Junior Class; the intermediate, the Middle Class; the most advanced, the Senior Class. We had connected with our work a Model School, composed of small children whose parents were very glad to avail themselves of such an opportunity.

This Model School was of great advantage, in that it gave the pupils of the Normal proper ample opportunity both to be encouraged to do by seeing done, and to learn to do by doing. The pupils of the Model and of the Normal proper during the entire session demeaned themselves well, and made commendable progress in their studies.

The Model School was conducted by Miss Lucy J. Boulding, who is a lady of considerable experience in this class of work. We had every morning from 9 to 9:30 a lecture on pedagogics. A few minutes of this time were used in questioning the pupils on the previous lecture. These lectures were delivered by Dr. E. E. Green, Prof. E. E. Smith, and myself alternately. There was held on each day one session from 8:30 A. M. to 2 P. M., with a half hour's intermission. One half hour of every Monday and Wednesday Dr. Green gave a lecture on Physiology and Hygiene, and during one half hour on every Thursday he gave a lecture on Natural Philosophy. All these lectures were accompanied with experiments and practical illustrations. The subjects taught and examined in were as follows:—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Language Lessons, by Miss Lucy J. Boulding; Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, and Music, by Prof. E. E. Smith; Physiology and Hygiene, and Physics, by Dr. E. E. Green; English Grammar, Algebra, English Literature, and Pedagogics, by myself. During the session Rev. L. C. Vass delivered two lectures before the Normal School and the general

public, one on the "Curiosities of Literature," and the other on "Side Lights on Bible Study," both of which were exceedingly interesting and instructive.

At the close of the session, we conducted a written examination in the subjects taught, and according to the results of this examination and of the recitations and examinations of the session gave certificates of recommendation. To those making an average of seventy, we gave third grade certificates; to those making an average of eighty, we gave second grade certificates; and to those making an average of ninety, we gave first grade certificates. We are indebted to Messrs. Alfred Williams & Co., Raleigh, N. C., for quite a number of copies of the N. C. Teacher and tablets, &c.; to the editor for the N. C. Presbyterian; to the editor of New Bern Journal for a daily copy of his paper; to State Supt. Finger for quite a number of useful books, formerly used at the University Normal School at Chapel Hill, N. C.

The closing exercises took place in the Theatre, Tuesday evening, August 25th, 1885. These exercises consisted of class recitations conducted by the teachers who had attended during the session, of original essays and orations, and of music. At the close of the exercises Rev. L. C. Vass, Chairman of the Local Board of Directors, presented a very valuable book to Miss Hattie A. Randolph, New Bern, N. C., as a token of honor for the highest grade of scholarship (94.1) attained among the female students of the Normal School; and to Mr. H. H. Gaston, of New Bern, N. C., a very valuable book as a token of honor for the highest grade of scholarship (96.3) among the male students of the Normal School: and to me a very fine book, for which I thank him very much, and which I appreciate very highly as a token of his great earnestness and zeal in encouraging every effort for the intellectual and moral advancement of our people. I take great pleasure in mentioning the interest and enthusiasm manifested by all the members of the Local Board of Directors throughout the session.

Respectfully,

E. MOORE, *Principal.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL, *in account with George Allen, Treasurer.*

1885.					DR.	CR.
		By balance from last year				$ 79 22
May	25	" cash from State				500 00
July	9	" cash from Peabody Fund				50 00
Aug.	18	" " " " "				50 00
July	13	To cash paid	Prof. E. Moore		$ 60 00	
		" " "	Miss L. J. Boulding		45 00	
		" " "	Prof. E. E. Green		55 00	
		" " "	Prof. E. Smith		22 00	
Aug.	7	" " "	Prof. E. Moore		60 00	
		" " "	Miss L. J. Boulding		45 00	
		" " "	Prof. E. Smith		55 00	
		" " "	Prof. E. E. Green		55 00	
	25	" " "	Prof. E. Moore		36 00	
		" " "	Prof. E. E. Green		33 00	

Aug.	25	To cash paid	E. Smith	$ 33 00	
		" " "	Miss Boulding	27 00	
		" " "	sundry expenses, for printing, rents, lectures, &c	65 43	
Sept.	1	" " "	for books, $32.76; less sales to pupils, $17.15	15 61	
		" " "	publishing Report	10 00	
			Balance	62 18	
				$679 22	$679 22
			By balance	$ 62 18	

GEO. ALLEN, *Treasurer.*

September, 1885.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NEW BERN COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL, 1886.

Rev. L. C. Vass, *Chairman;* Geo. Allen, *Treasurer;* Geo. Fisher.

NEW BERN, N. C., Nov. 16th, 1886.

Hon. S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—The enclosed report of the Principal of the New Bern State Colored Normal School embodies the essential facts about the last session. It was a successful school in its work and results. Besides the special lectures mentioned as delivered before the school, there were daily lectures by the Professors in rotation on Pedagogics and Literary and Scientific subjects; also one day was devoted to Sunday-school work, as an important field of usefulness for intelligent and educated colored teachers. On this day a number of addresses were delivered by persons not connected with the Faculty and who had experience in this department of moral and elevating labor. It is believed this new departure will yield desirable fruit. All of which is respectfully submitted.

REV. L. C. VASS, *Chairman,*
GEORGE ALLEN,
GEORGE FISHER.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at New Bern, N. C., beginning 21st day of June, 1886, and ending 28th day of August, 1886.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

S. A. Waugh, Superintendent, Instructor in Grammar, Algebra and English Literature.

Dr. E. E. Green, Instructor in Physiology, Philosophy and Spelling and Defining.

W. J. Heritage, Arithmetic, History and Music.

Miss L. J. Boulding, Reading, Geography, Writing and Model Class and Calisthenics.

LOCAL BOARD.

Rev. L. C. Vass, *Chairman;* Geo. Allen, Esq.; Geo. T. Fisher, Esq.

GENERAL LECTURERS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Rev. L. C. Vass, English Language.
Rev. W. H. Thurber, Power of Education.
Rev. P. S. Cassey, Historical Study.
Clement Manly, Esq., Reading.
Hon. J. C. Dancy, The Educational Outlook.
Rev. J. C. Price, The American Negro's Peculiar Work.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number of males enrolled	81
Number of females enrolled	79
Total attendance enrolled	160
Average daily attendance	98
Number of Faculty	4
Number of pupils in Primary Class	22
Number of males who are teachers	23
Number of females who are teachers	21
Number of special lectures	7
Duration of school term, days	50
Number of days for Normal work	50

NAMES OF COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED, WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH.

Lenoir	1	Guilford	1
Greene	1	Beaufort	1
Carteret	1	Bertie	1
New Hanover	..	Pamlico	3
Onslow	1	Craven	31
Jones	3	Pupils not teachers	3

Total attendance of teachers 44

S. A. WAUGH,
Superintendent.

To the Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—You will find in the report fifty days' Normal work. The fact is, we had Normal work each day from one and a half to two hours, after which time we pursued the regular course as prescribed by the Board of Directors. There were forty-four teachers proper, twenty-two in the Primary Class or Department, and ninety-four admitted in the following classes, Senior, Middle and Junior, who took the course looking forward to examinations in the fall.

The School has been more largely attended than in any previous year, thus showing an increased interest. The teachers in attendance seem to see the good of such work. The course of lectures delivered by the teachers, on the theory and practice of teaching and other subjects pertaining to school work, was highly beneficial, and the citizens, as well as students, showed marked interest. The lectures, as put in practice by the model class, were attended with interest.

S. A. WAUGH.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL *in account with George Allen, Treasurer.*

1886.			DR.	CR.
		By balance from year 1885		$ 62 18
April	19	By cash from Peabody Fund		60 00
June	29	By cash from State appropriation		500 00
July	19	To cash paid Prof. S. A. Waugh for one month's salary as Principal of school	$ 60 00	
		To do. paid W. J. Herritage	55 00	
		To do. paid E. E. Green	55 00	
		To do. paid Miss L. J. Boulding	45 00	
Aug.	12	To do. paid Prof. S. A. Waugh	60 00	
		To do. paid W. J. Herritage	55 00	
		To do. paid E. E. Green	55 00	
		To do. paid Miss L. J. Boulding	45 00	
	25	To do. paid Prof. S. A. Waugh	30 00	
		To do. paid W. J. Herritage	27 50	
		To do. paid E. E. Green	27 50	
		To do. paid Miss L. J. Boulding	22 50	
		To cash paid sundry bills during the session, as per receipts enclosed	65 75	
		Balance to new account	18 93	
			$622 18	$622 18

By balance.....$18.93

GEO. ALLEN, *Treasurer.*

FRANKLINTON (COLORED) NORMAL SCHOOL, 1884–'85.

This school was established by the State Board of Education, by an act of the Legislature of 1881. It has completed five school years of seven months each, in which term of years have been enrolled four hundred and thirty pupils, from twenty-nine counties. A good number of these are now active teachers in all sections of this State, and some in Virginia.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. H. Mitchell, *Chairman;* J. S. Joyner, N. Y. Gulley, *Secretary;* Rev. W. H. Wellons, W. R. Clegg.

TEACHERS.

S. A. Waugh, Miss Mary A. Lettson, John N. Conyard.

Last session there were one hundred and forty-eight pupils, from fifteen counties.

Applicants for admission must be fifteen years of age, and must possess some knowledge of spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. This school is designed for the preparation of colored teachers, and no applicant will be admitted to the Normal classes who does not express his purpose of pursuing a course preparatory to teaching. There is a library in connection with the school, free to the students; also, a literary society, of which all pupils must be members, and must read an essay, declaim and debate once in every six weeks.

We have many of the books recommended by the State, which are lent to students with the understanding that they pay for all they lose.

Tuition free, and good board can be had from $5.50 to $7 per month.

This school will open its sixth term the first Monday in October, 1886, and will continue till the first Friday in May, 1887.

Those intending to enter school should write early in September, especially girls, in order that a suitable place to board may be reserved.

Further information may be obtained by writing the Principal, S. A. Waugh.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study requires four years. There are therefore four classes. A Class, Junior, Middle and Senior.

STUDIES FOR "A CLASS."

Arithmetic, Sanford's Intermediate; Grammar, Harvey's Elementary; Geography, Maury's Elementary; North Carolina History, Moore's; Reading, Holmes' Fourth and Lippincott's Fourth; Spelling, Webster's; Writing, Spencerian Copy.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Arithmetic, Sanford's Common School; Grammar, Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons; Geography, Maury's Manual; Reading, Holmes' Fifth and Appleton's Fifth; Physiology, Steele's; United States History, Holmes'; North Carolina History, continued; Writing, continued; Spelling and Defining, continued; Vocal Music.

MIDDLE CLASS.

Arithmetic, Sanford's Higher; Algebra, Sanford's Elementary; Grammar, Reed & Kellogg's Higher; English Composition; Physical Geography; Natural Philosophy, Steele's; Physiology, continued; United States History, Stephens'; Civil Government; Spelling and Defining, continued; Vocal Music, continued.

SENIOR CLASS.

Book-keeping, Bryant & Stratton's; Zoology; Rhetoric and English Literature; Universal History; Astronomy, Steele's; Algebra, continued; Davies' Mensura-

tion; Political Economy; Word Analysis; The third year reviewed; Vocal Music.

Instrumental music given to all classes, $7 per term, paid monthly.

Scholars are requested to buy their books. We will lend as far as ours go. A man must have tools if he would work.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

J. S. JOYNER, *Treasurer, in account with Franklinton (Colored) Normal School.*

1884–'85.	DR.	CR.
To amount received from State fund	$ 500 00	
" " " " Peabody fund	100 00	
By amount paid to M. A. Hopkins, 6 months, at $50		300 00
" " " " Mary A. Lettson, 6 months, at $45		270 00
" " " for incidental expenses		30 00
	$600 00	$600 00

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF FRANKLINTON COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.

W. H. Mitchell, *Chairman;* N. Y. Gulley, *Secretary;* J. S. Joyner, *Treasurer;* W. P. Clegg, Rev. J. W. Wellons.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

The State Normal at Franklinton, N. C., opened its 6th session October 5th, 1885, and closed May 7th, 1886.

This is one of the schools established by the Legislature a few years back. This is one of our law-making fathers' wisest acts. This school has had its dark days, but in the charge of the Rev. M. A. Hopkins, it never has lacked a friend and therefore has not ceased in any particular to do its work for the upbuilding of colored teachers, which is its aim. The course of study has been raised each year, until now our four years' course gives to the teachers not only an education in the studies to be taught in the Public Schools, but a thorough Academical course, preparing them for usefulness in almost every sphere in life, and for the first class in our best colleges for colored youth. Last year was one of its most prosperous years. We had youths from all parts of the State, 150 in all, in the Normal and Academical Departments. We have been able, through friends at the North, to extend our term 7 months. There is no place in North Carolina at which the school would be appreciated more by those for whom it has been established or more kindly encouraged by our white brethren. We have a regular industrial training school for girls, and saw last year the great need of a shop for the boys. We have a moral community, and means is the only thing needed. Rev. M. A. Hopkins was Principal as long as he lived, and though in Africa did not lose sight of this work. I feel safe in recommending it to the teachers throughout the State. We give with our regular course the Normal training the teacher needs.

S. A. WAUGH, *Principal.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

J. S. JOYNER, *Treasurer, in account with Franklin Colored Normal School.*

1885.			Dr.	Cr.
Oct.	To amount received from State fund		$500 00	
May	4 " " " " Peabody fund		95 00	
1886.			$595 00	
May	7 By amount paid for wood			$ 13 00
	" " " Samuel A. Waugh, Principal			312 00
	" " " Mary A. Lettson, teacher			270 00
			$595 00	$595 00

J. S. JOYNER, *Treasurer.*

SALISBURY STATE NORMAL (COLORED) SCHOOL.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

SALISBURY, N. C., August 5th, 1885.

HON. S. M. FINGER,

State Superintendent Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR: The State Colored Normal School at Salisbury closed its fourth session on the 16th of April. There were three graduates, viz.: Mr. C. C. Summerville, of Warrenton, N. C., Miss H. Stanard, of Salisbury, N. C., and Mr. P. N. Melchor, of Concord, N. C. These were awarded the usual Normal School diploma without degrees.

The commencement exercises were imposing, and very largely attended by the patrons and friends of the Institution.

The annual oration was delivered by the Rev. Jethro Rumple, D. D.; subject, "The Aims of Education."

Miss Stanard received the first class honor (valedictory) and acquitted herself with great credit, receiving the applause of the audience (which contained a large number of the white gentlemen and ladies, with a dozen or more of Northern visitors) not only for its excellent composition but the splendid manner in which it was delivered. Mr. C. C. Summerville won the Peabody Medal, which was presented to him by the Hon. Luke Blackmer, chairman of the Examining Committee. His speech abounded in encomiums with reference to the school and its management.

During the session there were enrolled one hundred and thirty-four (134) students. A much larger number applied for admission, but owing to our lack of accommodation, and of funds to employ a greater number of teachers, we were compelled to refuse some upon the grounds that they were not well up in the studies in which applicants are examined for admission. Most of these were from Salisbury and the county of Rowan.

We endeavored always to accommodate those from a distance.

Of the one hundred and thirty-four enrolled, three graduated, four are in the Senior class, eleven in the Middle class and sixty-four in the Preparatory class.

The school has gained much in popularity since my last report. Our great need now is money to supply our demand for a sufficient number of instructors to meet the constantly increasing number of students who pour in upon us from every direction to reap the benefits of the school.

As to the popularity of our school with County Superintendents, and the acceptability of our young men and women as teachers among the people, we can only reiterate with emphasis what we have said in previous reports. It is a source of satisfaction to the management of the institution to be able to state that not a single complaint from any quarter has been made to detract from the efficiency or demeanor of any of our students who have engaged in the work of teaching in the public schools of the State. This is quite a fine record, when it is known that more than fifty have taught in the public schools within the present scholastic year.

There were employed during the session two teachers for the whole time, and one other to supply a pressing demand.

The course of study has been the same except that we have added two studies to the senior year, viz.: Latin and Astronomy, and arranged a simpler course for a first year in the Preparatory Department, making the entire course four years instead of three. In nearly every other respect, the school is conducted as in the previous year.

The physical and mental elements are so blended as to develop a healthy and robust constitution. To this end we have added to our calisthenics and free gymnastics exercises in light gymnastics, consisting of dumb-bells and Indian clubs.

The deportment of our pupils, with one or two slight exceptions, has been good.

The building in which the Normal School is conducted has been rented by the Salisbury Graded School Committee.

The Salisbury Colored Graded School has been under my general supervision. Some ten or fifteen students teach one or more classes daily in this school, under the direction of the heads of the different departments, who are employed by the City Graded School Committee. There were more than three hundred pupils enrolled in this school, making the total number of young men, women and children connected with the school in every way nearly five hundred (500).

There have been some additions made to our library and apparatus.

As the present appropriation from the State is insufficient to run our school seven months, we ask a donation from the Peabody fund of five hundred dollars ($500) for the school. Without the aid of this the efficiency of the school will be greatly impaired and its prospects sadly crippled.

The names of pupils and their residences can be found in catalogue.

Very respectfully submitted,

J. O. CROSBY.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

HON. S. M. FINGER, *Supt. Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to present the Annual Report of the Salisbury Colored Normal School for the years 1884–'85.

1. From the Treasurer's Report, you will perceive that, including balance from last year, I received $779.01, and expended $751.60, leaving a balance of $27.41 in

my hands. This balance is in the bank of Davis & Wiley, subject to my order, and is put at your disposal, upon notification.

Accompanying the Treasurer's Report are vouchers for all expenditures, with the approval of a majority of the committee endorsed on each voucher.

2. In the second place, I send the Principal's Report, which was submitted to the committee, and received their approval. This report shows that the school has been well attended, and that it is gaining in the confidence of the people.

3. You will please excuse the unusual delay in sending on this report. It was caused, in part, by the delay in receiving the last instalment of the Peabody Fund, and then by protracted absences of the Treasurer, and the difficulty of getting in all the claims against the school.

Respectfully submitted, J. RUMPLE,
Treasurer.

J. RUMPLE, *in account with Salisbury Colored Normal School.*

1884.			Cr.	Dr.
		To balance from 1883-'4		$ 79 01
Nov.	14	" amount from J. C. Scarborough		500 00
1885.				
Feb.	4	" " " S. M. Finger (Peabody Fund)		100 00
July	9	" " " " " " "		100 00
1884.				
Sept.	24.	By McNeely & Johnston, account	$ 45 00	
Oct.	11	" Rev. J. O. Crosby, account	13 15	
	24	" Mr. R. G. Still, salary	40 00	
Nov.	15	" Rev. J. O. Crosby, "	110 00	
		" R. G. Still, "	40 00	
Dec.	13	" " " "	40 00	
	20	" Rev. J. O. Crosby, "	55 00	
1885.				
Jan.	24	" R. G. Still, "	40 00	
March	20	" " " "	40 00	
April	4	" Rev. J. O. Crosby, "	55 00	
	18	" Mary E. Crowell, "	22 50	
Jan.	6	" T. F. Kluttz & Co., account	4 30	
Feb.	28	" Rev. J. O. Crosby, salary	110 00	
	20	" R. G. Still, "	40 00	
Aug.	6	" Rev. J. O. Crosby, "	60 00	
		" Salisbury Graded School, balance	6 40	
		" Jos. & H. Horah, engraving medal	2 60	
		" T. F. Kluttz & Co., account	17 65	
	8	" J. Rumple, Treasurer, expenses, &c	10 00	
		" balance to credit in bank	27 41	
			$779 01	$779 01

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1885.

We have examined the above account of the Treasurer of the Salisbury Colored Normal School, and find it correct, all the items of expenditure being sustained by proper vouchers.

S. H. WILEY,
THEO. F. KLUTTZ,
M. L. HOLMES,
JOHN A. RAMSAY, *Directors.*

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SALISBURY COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL, 1886.

S. H. Wiley, *Chairman;* Rev. J. Rumple, *Secretary and Treasurer;* Theo. F. Kluttz, John Ramsay, M. L. Holmes.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, SALISBURY, N. C.

Hon. S. M. Finger, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—The fifth session of the State Normal School at Salisbury began on the 28th day of September, 1885. The outlook, at the opening, was rather gloomy, owing to certain rumors, to the effect that the school had been removed to Asheville, &c. Many of the young men and women returned accompanied by new students, so that the school grew more rapidly in popular favor than ever before, and although the school closed six weeks sooner than usual, the enrollment went from 134 on the previous year to 144. I am warranted in saying, that if the school had continued the usual length of time, the enrollment would have reached at least 160. The school closed its most prosperous session on Thursday, the 18th of March, 1886, with a grand entertainment on Wednesday night, and commencement on Thursday evening, all of which exercises took place at the "city hall." Programmes of which are herewith forwarded. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity on both nights, with some of the best people of both races. There were in the regular three years' course 123, and in the preparatory classes 21 pupils. These were either under the required age or deficient in the branches in which students are examined for admission to the regular course. We omit their names as they were taught wholly by students, and recited principally with classes of like attainments in the City Graded School, which was under my supervision and taught pretty much by students from the senior and middle classes of the State Normal. The arrangement which has hitherto existed between the State Normal and the City Graded School, is to be discontinued in the future, as the progress and efficiency of the State Normal have been greatly retarded by the complicated machinery necessary for the successful co-operation of the two schools. The City Graded School, which had no house nor land and no money to buy and build, has by this arrangement saved about $2,400 within four years. The Normal has received in return for services of our students as teachers in the Graded School an average of about $60 per annum paid in house-rent. I will say in justification of the Board of Directors, that this plan had the sanction of your predecessor, Hon. J. C. Scarborough, and that, all things con-

sidered, it was the best arrangement, for many reasons, that could have been effected. It continued the session about three weeks longer than it could have gone if the $60 for house-rent had been deducted from the appropriation. There were, as you will see, three graduates, all of whom distinguished themselves at the commencement. The "Peabody Medal" was awarded to Mr. J. E. Dellinger, of Lowesville, as being most proficient in the branches taught in the public free schools of the State. It remains only to be said that the present appropriation is far too small to meet the requirements of the school. The next session will begin the 27th of September, 1886.

Very respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

J. O. CROSBY, *Principal.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

SALISBURY, N. C., May 31, 1886.

Hon. S. M. Finger, Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina:

DEAR SIR:—Below I have the honor to transmit to you the accounts of the Salisbury Colored Normal school for the years 1885–'86, with accompanying vouchers. The account has been audited by the Committee, as appears from their statement below. Very truly, yours,

J. RUMPLE, *Treasurer.*

The undersigned Auditing Committee of the Board, certify that we have carefully audited the account of Rev. J. Rumple, Treasurer, and find it correct, and the credits supported by proper vouchers.

THEO. F. KLUTTZ,
S. H. WILEY,
JOHN A. RAMSAY,
M. L. HOLMES,
Committee.

JETHRO RUMPLE, *Treasurer, in account with Salisbury Colored Normal School.*

1885.			Cr.	Dr.
Aug.	21	To balance from last year		$ 27 41
Oct.	26	To remittance from Maj. S. M. Finger, State appropriation		500 00
1886.		To do. from do., Peabody Fund		95 00

1885.			
Aug.	21	By cash to E. K. James, hauling coal	$ 3 50
Sept.	17	" to McNeely & Johnston, on coal bill	20 00
Oct.	26	" " " balance	29 70
Nov.	2	" to C. A. Isbell, one month's sal., teacher.	40 00
	21	" " " " " "	40 00
		" to Rev. J. O. Crosby, salary, teacher	110 00
Dec.	22	" to C. A. Isbell, salary, teacher	40 00
		" to Rev. J. O. Crosby, salary, teacher	55 00

1886.

Jan.	8	By cash	to Rev. J. O. Crosby, expenses	7 30	
	20	"	to C. A. Isbell, salary, teacher	40 00	
Feb.	15	"	to C. H. Baker & Co., coal-grate, etc	1 75	
	25	"	to Rev. J. O. Crosby, salary, teacher	101 75	
	27	"	to C. A. Isbell, salary, teacher	34 00	
March	6	"	to F. J. Murdoch, expenses	4 00	
April	24	"	to Rev. J. O. Crosby, salary, teacher	41 25	
May	1	"	to C. A. Isbell, salary, teacher	30 00	
June	1	"	to J. Rumple, Treasurer, salary	10 00	
	2	"	to Kluttz & Co	2 55	
		Balance		11 61	
				$622 41	$622 41

June 1, 1886. Balance.....$11.61.

J. RUMPLE, *Treasurer.*

GRADED SCHOOLS.

I give on next page a tabular statement of the graded schools so far as they have been reported to me by their respective superintendents. These schools have done a great deal of good, not only in the communities in which they are located, but to the whole State. They are examples of the possible efficiency popularity and cheapness of education at public expense.

They are becoming so efficient as to command the respect and patronage of all classes of our people. I wish that every citizen of the State could spend a day in one of these well managed schools, because I think he would go away with a higher appreciation of the safety and practicability of public schools.

It is to be regretted that some of them have been unfavorably affected by the recent decision of the Supreme Court, to which I have already alluded; but it is also to be hoped that they will apply for and secure such legislation as will preserve them.

I have pleasure in presenting, also, remarks by the superintendents of these schools, which are worthy of careful reading.

REPORT OF GRADED SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1885–'86.

LOCATION.	SUPERINTENDENT.	POST-OFFICE.	RACE.	No. of Grades.	No. of Teachers.	Whole Number Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	Per cent. of Attendance.	No. Months Taught.	Cost of Tuition per Pupil in Attendance.	Amount derived from State Tax.	Amount derived from Special Tax.	Rate of Special Tax.	Amount derived from private subscriptions or donations.	Average Salary of White Teachers per month.	Average Salary of Colored Teachers per month.	Value of Public School Property.
Raleigh*	E. P. Moses	Raleigh	white	7	13	784	597	76	6½	$ 9 40	$ 6,730 45	$ 6,249 80	.10	$ 800	$35 75		$ 27,500
Raleigh*	E. P. Moses	Raleigh	colored	5	15	1,133	744	65	6½						30 50		
Wilmington	M. C. S. Noble	Wilmington	white	6	9	568	363	95	8	9 62½					43 10		6,500
Wilmington	M. C. S. Noble	Wilmington	colored	6	13	1,023	550	86	8	9 62½						$42 30	10,000
Goldsboro	E. A. Alderman	Goldsboro	white	9	13	620	500	81	9¼	12 00	1,500 00	5,300 00	.30		45 00		22,000
Charlotte	T. J. Mitchell	Charlotte	white	10	20	808	690	92	9	8 62	3,800 00	3,950 00		4,050	39 38	28 13	18,000
Charlotte	T. J. Mitchell	Charlotte	colored	10	10	702	563	90	9								2,000
Durham	E. W. Kennedy	Durham	white	9	10	520		96	9½		708 00	5,400 00	.20	400	48 00		4,100
Rocky Mount	E. W. Wilcox	Rocky Mount	white	6	4	225	130	85	9		934 00	1,118 00	.25		46 25		
New Bern	Price Thomas	New Bern	white	9	8	520	450		10	11 00	800 00	3,750 00	.30		40 00		15,000
Greensboro	C. P. Frazier	Greensboro	white	10	5	315	257	80	10	10 00	800 00	2,200 00			50 00		6,000
Greensboro	C. P. Frazier	Greensboro	colored	4	2	80	55	50	10	10 00		250 00			30 00		1,500
Wilson	Collier Cobb	Wilson	white	8	9	436	349	80	10	8 60	626 00	3,156 00	.25		42 50		7,000
New Bern	W. J. Heritage	New Bern	colored	5	3	320	250		6	5 00	1,400 00	100 00	.30		30 00		3,000
Salisbury	R. G. Kizer	Salisbury	white	8	5	356	196	55	9	12 24	901 60	1,000 00	.08⅓		46 77		6,000
Winston	J. L. Tomlinson	Winston	white	9	9	527	402	96	8½		4,000 00	4,250 00	.15	125	62 50		30,000
Winston	J. L. Tomlinson	Winston	colored	6	5	375	200	90	7						30 00		

*Operated under Act of Assembly of 1876–'7.

In computing the average attendance, the Superintendents did not follow the same plan, hence the large difference. Raleigh schools were not in session as long as usual, awaiting building operations.

REMARKS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF GRADED SCHOOLS.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 1, 1886.

Prior to the establishment of the Centennial Graded School, the public schools of Raleigh were taught in several small houses situated in different parts of the township, with no supervision except that exercised by the local school committee.

In 1875, the committee determined to husband the school funds, and establish one central school for all the white children of the township. Accordingly, in 1876, the Centennial Graded School was established and Capt. John E. Dugger was chosen Principal. The Legislature of 1876-'77 gave the people permission to vote upon the question of a levy of a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. for the support of the public schools of Raleigh township. This was ratified by the people, and thus a fund of about five thousand dollars is raised. The tax rate has never been increased, so that this fund, together with the amount of State tax which we receive by apportionment, and grants, from time to time, from the Peabody Fund, are our only sources of revenue.

In 1880, the buildings for colored children, known as the Washington and Garfield Schools, were purchased. In 1884, a good school-house, also for the colored children, was erected in Oberlin.

In 1885, by authority of the General Assembly, and in accordance with a vote of the people, $25,000 in city bonds were issued for a new school for the white children of the city. Ten thousand dollars of this sum was paid for the building known as the Governor's Palace and the spacious grounds surrounding it. During the following summer, the present large building was erected under the auspices of the City Council. The building is completely furnished, and for convenience and utility, it is believed, cannot be surpassed in the State.

The colored school remained without supervision until 1885, when, in accordance with a law enacted by the General Assembly and ratified by the people, a Superintendent was chosen for all the public schools of the township.

The Centennial Graded School was re-opened in its new and elegant building on the first of December, 1885. At once every seat was filled, and the enrollment has steadily increased. In consequence of this increase in the attendance, the School Committee was forced to seek additional accommodations, and has recently closed a contract with Messrs. Andrews & Hawkins for the erection of a large school-house in the northeastern part of the city. This house will contain nine school-rooms, and with the Centennial School, will be ample accommodation for our needs for several years to come. We shall not be able to occupy our new house until next September. Meanwhile, rooms have been rented on Fayetteville street, additional teachers have been employed, new furniture has been purchased, and one hundred and twenty-five boys have been transferred from the Centennial School. Other rooms will probably be secured and equipped soon after the holidays.

As to the present prospects of the school, I think that I can say with safety that they are daily growing brighter. As our accommodations and means of usefulness are enlarged, just in that measure will the schools receive an increasing share of public confidence and support. As far as my observation and information extends, the opposition to public schools in the South is constantly growing less. The duty that a State owes to her children in the way of education is more

clearly recognized by the people. I believe that the time is not far distant when the people of Raleigh will see that their public schools shall rank among the best, and that, to this end, all classes of society will give them a cordial and liberal support. Very respectfully,

EDWARD P. MOSES, *Superintendent.*

GOLDSBORO, N. C., October 18th, 1886.

The Goldsboro Graded and High school began operations in September, 1881, under the superintendency of E. P. Moses, of Knoxville, Tennessee, assisted by a corps of seven teachers. The school has done uninterrupted work since that time. The faculty has increased from seven to thirteen, and during the life of the school, instruction has been given to at least 3,500 children.

In September, 1885, E. A. Alderman assumed the superintendency of the school upon the resignation of E. P. Moses, now of the Raleigh schools. There are nine grades proper. The first and second grades are sub-divided into two divisions each, so that eleven years is required to complete the course. Those who receive diplomas from the high school, enter the freshman class at the University, and it is a matter of some pride to the school authorities, that pupils from the school are in attendance upon nearly all of the leading colleges, male and female, in this State, and upon many institutions of learning in other States. The school has also been able to supply itself and other localities with teachers from among the ranks of its own pupils. The government of the school is vested in a board of trustees, seven in number, of which Julius A. Bonitz is chairman. These trustees have had charge of the school since its inception, and have been untiring in their efforts to maintain a high standard of excellence in all of its departments.

The buildings and grounds are the property of the township, and are valued at $22,000.

A library of several hundred books has been started for the use of the pupils, and it is hoped to augment this beginning both in numbers and quality. There is a pedagogical library for the use of the teachers, containing the best authorities on educational subjects, the reading of which has visibly affected the teachers, both in regard to their methods and their aspirations.

The session of 1886–'87 has opened most prosperously. The citizens have subscribed the sum of $5,500 to the support of the school, and this, with the funds from the general tax, will amply maintain it. About 450 have enrolled during the first week. It was thought best to reduce the force of teachers for economical reasons, and the roll of the faculty now includes twelve names:

Edwin A. Alderman, Superintendent; B. C. McIver, Mrs. M. O. Humphrey, Mrs. Anna G. Craton, Mrs. Mary B. Griswold, Miss Clara Jones, Miss Jennie Royall, Miss Mary Robinson, Miss Bettie Spicer, Miss Mary Carrow, Miss Florence Bonitz, Miss Kate Millard.

Respectfully submitted, E. A. ALDERMAN, *Superintendent.*

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 4th, 1886.

Hon. S. M. Finger:

MY DEAR SIR:—In submitting my report of the graded schools of this city, I beg leave to offer the following in accordance with the request expressed in your circular of inquiry.

The Township of Wilmington, coterminous with the city of Wilmington, contains four school districts—two for each race. There are two committees, each of which acts for a white and a colored district. The section of the law which allows this dual capacity of a committee, is a wise one, for when a surplus begins to accumulate for either race the committee can surrender it to the general fund from which it may be distributed to those districts needing help. By means of this provision, we are able to keep the white and colored schools open for eight months; without it, the white schools would have a much shorter term, while the colored schools would have a longer term than eight months and at the same time accumulate a surplus. The present very fair and equitable method of distributing the school funds is one of the best features of our carefully prepared law, and will surely commend itself to all who understand it.

The schools of our city are the only graded schools in the State which have no fund save that raised by the common school law. The township is so densely populated that its share of the public school fund has heretofore been equal to the requirements. But during the past four years the number of children seeking admission to the schools has steadily increased, and unless the funds are increased, we will be unable to admit all. Even at present several hundred stay away owing to the crowded condition of the rooms.

I am glad to be able to state that by reason of the careful management of the committee in the southern white district, aided by our progressive County Board of Education, we will soon have a large, handsome and well arranged building, which will be not only an ornament to the city, but a blessing to the children.

The course of study is that prescribed by the State law. Although intellectual education is the first object of the law under which the schools are operated, yet the teachers let slip no opportunity of cultivating the moral nature of the pupils and of teaching them their duty to their God, their neighbors, and themselves.

Twice a month the Superintendent conducts a teachers' meeting for each race. At these meetings, the teachers discuss methods of teaching, study approved books of Pedagogy, and have review lessons on the subjects taught in the schools.

The Superintendent performs no office work during the school hours, but spends his time in the different rooms taking notes, making suggestions, and often conducting the recitation himself, in order to illustrate any method he wishes the teacher to adopt.

By reason of this direct personal supervision and co-operation, together with the good work done at the teachers' meetings, and the active interest and support of the school committees, our schools enjoy ever increasing numbers which give to the teachers an encouraging and inspiriting proof of high public regard. Friends of education are invited to inspect the schools at any time.

Yours truly, M. C. S. NOBLE, *Superintendent.*

GREENSBORO, N. C., 1886.

The Graded Schools of Greensboro began in September, 1875, with Prof. J. E. Wharton, Superintendent.

The funds to run the schools were derived from the State and county taxes—supplemented by a special city tax. The schools were soon recognized to be a success, and arrangements were made to make them a permanent city enterprise by adding such furniture and increasing the size of buildings so as to accommo-

date all. This Graded School was the first one in this State, and here the wealthiest and poorest together have received a substantial and practical education.

In 1876, Prof. Alex. McIver was elected Superintendent, and being one of the leading educators of the State (having been Superintendent of Public Instruction of N. C., Professor of Mathematics at the State University, and an active Normal School teacher), he at once put the schools on a solid footing and continued in the school until 1880, when Prof. N. C. English succeeded him, a more competent and wide-awake teacher than whom is rarely found in the school room. During his superintendency quite a large number of young men were prepared at this school for the State University, Trinity College, Davidson College and Wake Forest, besides some for West Point and other Northern colleges.

In 1884 he was succeeded by Prof. William Doub, who was at one time Professor of Natural Science at Trinity College, and had ranked among the most gifted literary men of the State, but before he had completed his first year's work in the school, he was cut off from further usefulness, by his death, and left the school, his family and friends to mourn their loss.

In 1885 Prof. C. P. Frazier was elected Superintendent, and is at this time engaged in the work of his distinguished predecessors. The school, during its eleven years of changes, waxing and waning in popularity, is at this time in a good condition, well patronized and popular.

There has been a general increase in the number of students all the time. The policy of its Superintendents and managers has been to make it a school where solid, practical information, together with moral and physical culture, would be its popularizing medium, and as the most precious gems need no gilding and pure gold no embroidery, so this school, without puffs or show-off, is as popular now as it was at the beginning.

More than two thousand students have been in the school, one thousand of whom have received their education largely here, and are now merchants, bookkeepers, mechanics, engineers, doctors, teachers, lawyers, ministers, and prosperous and intelligent tillers of the soil.

Efforts have been made each year to increase the number of books in the school library, and at this time there are about 1,200 volumes. The school buildings need to be enlarged, and steps are being taken to build, at no distant period, a graded school building that will be second to none in the State.

C. P. FRAZIER, *Superintendent.*

NEWBERN, N. C., 1886.

This school was established under a special act of the Legislature. It was not only prosperous, but was an incomparable blessing to all this section of country. The Supreme Court having decided the bill of its incorporation unconstitutional, it was of course discontinued as a free school. We are now trying to run it as a pay school, with greatly diminished patronage, fewer teachers, and an impaired usefulness sorrowful to contemplate.

Respectfully, JOHN S. LONG, *County Sup't.*

DURHAM, N. C., 1886.

The Durham Graded and High School was organized Sept. 4, 1882, with about 225 pupils. The number has increased annually during the four years of its

existence, until the number has reached 520. The school is patronized by all classes of white children, the rich and the poor; and all having the same facilities and privileges of obtaining an education. The school has exercised a decidedly good influence on public opinion and the educational interests of the town and vicinity have been greatly enhanced thereby. It has stimulated many to higher education.

The training and discipline of the school have been fine and have exerted a healthful influence upon the youth of the town. Graded schools, properly conducted, are pre-eminently the schools for the towns and cities of the South, because they afford the greatest and most improved facilties to all classes alike for obtaining an education free, or for the least money.

S. F. TOMLINSON, *Secretary of Board.*

WILSON, N. C., 1886.

The school was established in 1881, under the superintendency of Prof. J. L. Tomlinson, and through the efforts of Prof. Alex. Graham, and was sustained for two years with funds derived from private subscription, supplemented by the Peabody fund. Since 1883 it has been operated under Act of Assembly, passed February 27th (Laws of 1883, chap. 193), and has done incalculable good for the people of Wilson and surrounding country. During the session just closed, there were 540 visits paid the school. These visitors represented nine counties, and some of them were teachers, "bent on observation and inspection." The school has been successively in charge of Professors J. L. Tomlinson, J. F. Bruton, E. C. Branson, and Collier Cobb, and during its history it has received visits from prominent educators, North and South (among whom were Drs. A. D. Mayo and J. L. M. Curry, and "Bill Arp,") all of whom, after a thorough examination, have written in highest terms of praise concerning its workings. Notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court, the people of Wilson, fully alive to their best interests, have determined to sustain the school by private subscription. The above table will furnish information in regard to enrollment, attendance, cost of tuition, &c., and I venture the assertion that no town in the State of 2,000 inhabitants (census of 1880) had as many children in school, and at so little cost to the town per pupil.

Yours, very respectfully, COLLIER COBB, *Superintendent.*

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., Oct. 29, 1886.

This school entered its fifth year October 4th, 1886. It was supported mainly by private subscription during its first year, by public school funds during the three years following, and is now dependent on subscription for support, except about $500 of school fund—either on hand or available. During the month ending to-day, the total attendance was 129—average 95. The school is now filling up rapidly, and its prospects are excellent. The standard of studies pursued in the two higher grades has been raised, and the progress of the pupils in all of the grades is quite satisfactory.

Very respectfully, E. W. WILCOX, *Superintendent.*

CHARLOTTE, 1886.

In the latter part of the month of September, 1882, the doors of the Public Schools of Charlotte were opened to the children of the city.

The large building known as the "Carolina Military Institute," surrounded by a beautiful play-ground of twenty-eight acres and situated in the southern portion of the town, had been purchased and fitted up with new desks, blackboards and other necessary fixtures for the white children, and a suitable building on Fifth street, near C street, for the colored children, the law having provided for the education of both white and colored pupils.

The first session opened with Prof. T. J. Mitchell, of Ohio, as Superintendent, assisted by ten teachers in the white, and eight in the colored schools.

The schools have been exceedingly fortunate in having as members of the Board of Education energetic and progressive men who have ever had at heart the welfare of the children, and have labored zealously for the interests of the Public Schools of Charlotte.

Feeling the need of skilled teachers, Superintendent Mitchell, September, 1885, established a Teachers' Training School, with Mrs. Eva D. Kellogg, of Boston, Mass., as Principal. Owing to ill health, Mrs. Kellogg resigned in December of the same year, and the present Superintendent was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Training School has been and is still of great advantage to our schools. It is open to all those who desire to prepare themselves for the profession of teaching, and was the first school of the kind established in North Carolina.

Being elected to the Presidency of the Alabama State Normal School, Prof. Mitchell resigned, and Mr. J. T. Corlew was elected Superintendent, and Mr. Matthew S. Salterman, of Ill., and a graduate of Cook County Normal School, Col. F. W. Parker, President, was elected as Principal of the Training School, and also of the High School which was established at the beginning of the present school year. It is the purpose of the High School to fit young ladies and gentlemen for college.

The work of the schools has been of a satisfactory nature, thus far, this year.

In behalf of my assistants, allow me to say that I have never been associated with a more conscientious and enthusiastic corps of teachers, or with those who worked more faithfully to prepare themselves for the grand profession of teaching.

This year a Training School for the teachers of the colored schools was established, and is conducted by the Superintendent. These teachers show their appreciation by laboring earnestly to better fit themselves for their vocal tion.

A kindly and helpful spirit is shown by both teachers and pupils. The tone of the schools is healthy and vigorous, and the motto is, to be ladies and gentlemen in the school-room, on the play-ground and on the street. I am pleased to say that the pupils are striving to live up to it.

Thanks are due to the Board of Aldermen for the substantial new school building erected for the colored pupils. It is thoroughly equipped and is not excelled by any in the State.

It gives me great pleasure to state that the Public Schools have steadily grown in favor with the people of the city, and have before them a bright future.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. CORLEW, *Superintendent.*

WINSTON, N. C., Dec. 31, 1886.

The schools of Winston are firmly established and well supported. The people of the fast-growing and prosperous city of Winston are energetic, progressive, industrious and enlightened, and their desire is to have schools second to none. For the white school, they have erected a large, handsome brick building at a cost of $25,000; and a new, commodious and well adapted structure is under way for the colored school.

A school library has been instituted and already contains near three thousand volumes, which have been selected with a view to the exact needs of the pupils. A taste and a habit for good reading is being formed among the children, the results of which will be highly beneficial.

The course of study in the white school embraces a High School Course, and is intended to prepare graduates of the school for the Sophomore Class of our colleges. Last year's class contained twelve girls and four boys—the latter intending to go to college or to the University.

In connection with the school is a Teachers' Training Class, composed of the 9th, or uppermost grade, and such other young ladies and gentlemen from town as may desire to become members of it. This class is under the direct instruction of the Superintendent, and meets with him two or three hours per week. Principles and Methods of Teaching, School Discipline, History of Pedagogy, etc., etc., are discussed.

The class also, at stated times, visit the school-rooms, where they carefully observe the work, taking notes of what is done and the methods pursued. They are afterwards questioned as to their observations, and the work witnessed is critically discussed.

J. L. TOMLINSON, *Superintendent.*

REMARKS BY COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

LEXINGTON, N. C., December 2, 1886.

In response to inquiries No. 3 and 4, in your printed letter, I will say that our schools are slowly but surely improving. Our teachers are getting better prepared every year; our school-houses are being improved and better furnished with desks and blackboards. While there is improvement in teachers and houses, yet there is vast room for still greater improvement.

Public opinion favors the public schools, and is continually calling for more schools and more funds; and our people are in favor of the highest possible taxation within the limit of the Constitution for schools.

The teachers of the colored schools are, for the most part, very poorly prepared, intellectually, for teaching, but we have to use those we have and try to improve them.

EMERY E. RAPER.

BLADEN COUNTY, Dec., 1886.

The interest in regard to education in this county is manifestly on the increase. We have now four Academic Schools in the county. A few years ago there was no established school of a high grade. At three or four other points in the county schools of similar character are needed and I hope will soon be established.

In connection with two of the academic schools the public schools of the districts in which they are located are taught. A similar arrangement will probably be made with the other two.

Popular sentiment is more favorable towards public schools than formerly. Every effort made for their improvement is heartily seconded by the public generally, and by the educated and intelligent especially.

A decided progress has been made by the teachers in regard to their qualifications and in the management of their schools. Upon the whole we have reason to be encouraged and persevere.

JAS. KELLY, *Superintendent.*

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 1, 1886.

With regard to the progress made in education in New Hanover county, the whole matter can be summed up in a few words, to-wit: a general awakening to the importance of education through the *Public* schools, and a continued healthy progress due to this interest on the part of citizens of every grade. The Board of Education, as *now* constituted, was a change, the importance of which can scarcely be overestimated. Few in the number of its members, with the County Superintendent (a most important addition) as Secretary, the Board has its attention centered on educational matters alone. As constituted in New Hanover, the Board is able, prompt and willing to deal with school matters with vim and energy. The result of having a separate Board, with the power to place $\frac{1}{8}$ of the funds to the credit of the general fund, has resulted in realizing the fond hopes of the School Committee of District No. 2, white race, of this city, in erecting a splendid

school house, at a cost, for the building alone, of over nine ($9,000) thousand dollars. The erection of this building has more than *doubled* the number of enrollment for this year, in that district, and has given a great impetus to education in the whole city. All this is due to the wise provision creating a separate Board of Education, and allowing the board to utilize ⅓ of the school fund where it is most needed. Very respectfully,

WALKER MEARES, *County Superintendent.*

WARREN COUNTY, December 1, 1886.

Educational progress and sentiment in Warren have been on a "boom" for the last four or five years; the teachers are efficient and faithful, and their efforts, together with that of a superintendent, have greatly tended to awaken a lively interest in the people and children for educational facilities.

If we could find some way to increase the school fund, we could do a great work; but the decrease in funds for the ensuing year, on account of the Supreme Court's decision, and other causes, has dampened the spirits of both teachers and people, and the outlook is very gloomy.

Respectfully, W. C. DRAKE, *County Superintendent.*

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., December 6, 1886.

SIR:—It was with some diffidence in June, 1881, that I, as the first county superintendent elect under the school law, assumed the new duties of school supervision. However, under the direction of the Board of County Commissioners, I began the work of visiting, holding institutes, and endeavoring, by argument and kindness, to reverse the sentiment of that class of our people who opposed the law; for many objected to the creation of new offices resulting in additional expenditures of the public funds. I had, from the beginning of this work, the co-operation of almost the entire body of teachers; and it is simply an act of justice to them in saying that had it not been for the encouragement received at their hands, I verily believe, at this distant day, that I would have resigned my place before the expiration of my first term of office. I cannot find language to suitably express my appreciation of their worth during this trying ordeal. Their interest, and the increasing efficiency with which they were annually raising the standard of the schools, were the strongest arguments the new system ever received.

Those who opposed the law at first were either silenced by results with which they were made familiar in every district, or, for the same reasons, became the ardent supporters of the law. From an average term of seven weeks in 1881, we had, by gradual advances, reached fourteen weeks in 1885, and would doubtless have reached the maximum of sixteen weeks in 1886, had not the Supreme Court decision of February last frustrated all our plans.

A special tax of ten cents on the one hundred dollars' worth of property, and twenty-seven cents on the poll was levied and collected in 1884, and applied to the schools. This was followed in June, 1885, by a special levy of twenty-five cents on property and seventy-five cents on the poll, which increased the tax on the latter to three dollars as against two dollars and sixty-five cents the preceding year. I estimate that from one-half to two-thirds of this tax had been collected when the decision referred to above reached us. Those personally unacquainted

with the situation cannot form any adequate idea of the effects which this decision produced upon the people of the county. The County Board of Education issued a peremptory order closing the schools, which were in session at the time, at once; the Treasurer was ordered by the Commissioners to refund one-third of the taxes in his hands to those who only a short time before had paid them without protest; the Sheriff was authorized to scale the unpaid list in his hands in the same ratio, and to receipt in full every tax payer who paid two-thirds of the amount charged against him. The people became clamorous in reference to the dollar overpaid, and many said the schools might go. * * * * *

Instead of being as then among the best organized school counties in the State, we are in a condition now to merit the sympathy of all those who favor the public school system, and see in it the only hope of raising the ignorant and the poor to the higher plane of civilization and culture, to which all laws, both human and divine, entitle them. * * *

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ADIN L. RUCKER, *County Sup't.*

SAMPSON COUNTY, 1886.

There has been considerable improvement in the public schools of Sampson county, both in discipline and the methods of teaching. Most of the schools have adopted the books recommended by the State Board of Education, others are adopting them by degrees. A large majority of the districts have comfortable framed houses, supplied with blackboards, but they have no charts, wall-maps, globes or any other school apparatus.

There is a great demand for teachers holding first-grade certificates. The standard of scholarship of the teachers is far superior to what it was a few years ago. There are several of both sexes in the county who are professional teachers, doing excellent work, but many of the white male teachers remain in the profession but a short time. This causes a constant change of teachers in many of the schools.

Some of the colored teachers are doing good work, but a few of them are occasionally suspended for immoral conduct.

Taking into consideration the scarcity of funds and the opposition to public schools (in some sections), I think that the public schools of Sampson county are making rapid progress.

There are several private schools of high grade in the county, conducted by teachers of sterling ability, among whom are N. L. Anderson, J. D. Ezzell, Marion Butler, W. W. Holding, Rev. Wm. Bland, J. J. Huggins and others. All of these are doing good work and sending out excellent teachers for the public schools.

Respectfully submitted,

ISHAM ROYAL, *County Superintendent.*

LITERARY CHARITIES.

OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Dr. B. F. Dixon, Superintendent, has been so kind as to furnish the following relative to this institution:

The Oxford Orphan Asylum, located at Oxford, N. C., is the property of the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina.

There are now 201 orphan children in this Asylum. They are received between the ages of five and twelve years, and discharged at sixteen years of age. All destitute orphan children, who are sound in body and mind, without any regard to whether they are the children of Masons or not, may become inmates of this Asylum. Consequently the State of North Carolina very properly appropriates money out of her treasury to the support of the institution. The Grand Lodge of Masons gives $2,000 annually to its support; the churches, benevolent societies, and private individuals of North Carolina all aid in this noble charity. Homes are secured for the children after they have passed through the Asylum, and in this way upon an average of fifty-five homeless orphans have been supplied with good homes annually during the last few years.

There is a printing department to the institution where the boys are taught the trade of a printer. Telegraphy is also taught in this institution, as are also gardening and farming.

During the last year a large industrial building has been erected, and a shoe shop and machine shop will be opened within the next two months.

In the girls' department they are taught housekeeping, washing, ironing, sewing (fancy and plain), in the way of industry, besides given a good English education.

There are six lady teachers; two ladies in charge of sewing-rooms; one matron and a lady in charge of hospital; one man in charge of garden and farm; one man in charge of printing department, and a superintendent who has the oversight and is in charge of all the departments.

The cost per capita, for board, clothing and tuition, is from $60 to $65 annually.

The *Orphans' Friend* is published by the orphan boys in the Asylum, as is also the *Orphans' Advocate*, and quite a good deal of job work is also done there. This department of industry in the Asylum has paid the institution about $1,000 above all expenses for the last two years.

The property consists of a main building, occupied by the girls, a boys' building, a Superintendent's house, a hospital, an industrial building, all of brick, besides all necessary out-buildings, and 225 acres of valuable land, the whole estimated to be worth $125,000.

THE ORPHANAGE AT THOMASVILLE.

To the General Manager, J. H. Mills, I am indebted for the following:

In Church and State, one of the most puzzling problems is, how to bridge the gulf separating the rich and the poor, so as to make them feel, when they meet together, that the Lord is the maker of them all. In the State, the problem has been studied by many able experts, though their plans have often been frustrated by demagogues and monopolists.

In the Church, it is generally agreed that Gospel Charity promotes confidence, sympathy and affection; that the prosperous may make their own souls bigger and enlarge the horizon of their religion, by doing good to the needy, and by alleviating sorrow and suffering. Those who exercise Gospel Charity improve their spiritual health. Those who receive its benefits, cultivate their gratitude and renew their faith in christian brotherhood. With this belief, the Baptist Orphanage Association was organized, and opened, not as an Orphan Asylum, nor as an Orphans' Home, but as a collection of TRAINING SCHOOLS for poor and promising orphans. In these schools, orphans receive a respectable education in English branches. They learn to do such work as will be expected of them when they take their places as citizens of the State. Special care is taken to have them thoroughly instructed in good manners, a definite code of morality, and a definite system of religion, these being considered essential to temporal and eternal salvation.

These orphan houses are built and these orphan schools are supported by the free-will offerings of the people. No tax money is wanted; no assessments are desired. So the good people can, at any time, correct mismanagement by withholding their support.

Three hundred and six acres are included in the farm. One-half of the land is in original forest. Every part of it is watered by excellent springs and living streams. The location is near a depot of a main trunk Railroad line, and the roads are always solid. The buildings are of brick, and are models of comfort, convenience and economy. They are adapted to separate families of twenty-four children, each family in charge of a teacher. Each sex has its own buildings on its own Avenue; but they meet for religious worship in a common chapel.

Very commendable has been the progress of the children in their studies and in the performance of their daily labors.

These children belong to the State, and should be inspected by its educational officers and by the friends of humanity.

J. H. MILLS, *General Manager.*

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The Principal, W. J. Young, A. M., of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, has kindly furnished the following information relative to that Institution:

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 22d, 1886.

On the 12th day of January, 1845, a bill was passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina establishing a School for the Deaf and Dumb, and on the first day of May following the school was opened with seven pupils. The Blind were not admitted until September, 1851. The corner-stone of the building now known as the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind was laid on the 14th of April, 1848, and the building completed and occupied the following year. The school has now been in operation, almost without interruption, for more than forty-one years. Notwithstanding this fact, many of the people of the State still misapprehend its character and object. It is not a retreat for cripples or idiots, or for aged and indigent persons, who have been so unfortunate as to be deprived of hearing or sight. Neither is it a hospital for the cure of deafness or blindness. But it is a school for the education of two classes who are deprived of the advantages offered other children in the common schools. There were under instruction in the Institution, during the past year, about two hundred pupils. All deaf mute and blind persons in the State, who are between the ages of eight and twenty-one, and of satisfactory mental and physical condition, are admitted and educated free of charge, except for clothing and traveling expenses; but when the parents of pupils are too poor to pay said expenses, the counties in which these pupils live are required by law to do so, that none may be denied the privileges of the Institution on account of poverty.

The instruction given in this Institution aims at making of each pupil a self-helpful and useful member of society. The success thus far achieved, though not all that could be desired, is yet, considering the limited means at the disposal of those engaged in the work, highly gratifying. A good number of the former pupils of the blind department are supporting themselves by school-teaching, music-teaching, piano-tuning, broom-making, or mattress-making. The education received in the Institution has enabled others to engage successfully in various kinds of work not directly taught there, from which, without such education, their want of sight would have excluded them. Others still have been fitted to become, and have become, useful and valued members of the households to which they belong, and in no instance, so far as is known, has a pupil been compelled, after leaving the Institution, to become an object of public charity.

Most blind persons can be made self-supporting only by the aid of education. Even with such aid, the task of earning a livelihood is, for the great majority of the blind, by no means an easy one; without it, the task is almost hopeless. To be able to earn their daily bread, and to share in the duties and privileges of life, the blind must have their remaining faculties so developed and trained as to make good to some extent the loss of sight. How far this is possible, how far four senses can be made to do the work of five, what difficulties have to be overcome, by what means the desired results can best be secured, these are questions which only those who have acquired thorough

knowledge of the subject in all its bearings are competent to answer. Obviously, however, the work of educating the blind is difficult and important, and should be entrusted to those only who are especially qualified for it by training, capacity, experience, and disposition.

STATE APPROPRIATION FOR NORMAL SCHOOLS.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1885 AND 1886.

1885.			
March	19	Fayetteville	$ 2,000 00
May	18	Wilson	500 00
		Elizabeth City	500 00
		Washington	500 00
		Winston	500 00
		Newton	500 00
		Boone	500 00
		Asheville	500 00
		Franklin	500 00
	23	New Bern.	500 00
Oct.	7	Plymouth	500 00
	20	Salisbury	500 00
	30	Franklinton	500 00
1886.			
March	3	Fayetteville	2,000 00
June	7	Wilson	500 00
		Elizabeth City	500 00
		Washington	500 00
		Asheville	500 00
		Franklin	500 00
		Winston	500 00
		Newton	500 00
		Boone	500 00
		New Bern	500 00
Sept.	10	Franklinton	500 00
Oct.	5	Plymouth	500 00
Nov.	23	Salisbury	500 00
			$16,000 00

For itemized statement, see reports of the Treasurers of the respective schools.

PEABODY FUND.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR TWO YEARS, 1885 AND 1886.

			Cr.	Dr.
1885.				
Jan.	23	To cash		$1,500 00
April	28	To cash		500 00
July	7	To cash		1,000 00
	21	To cash		230 00
1886.				
Feb.	11	To cash		400 00
Mar.	22	To cash		800 00
		To cash		500 00
April	16	To cash		1,000 00
Nov.	5	To cash		800 00
		To cash		400 00
	13	To cash		500 00
1885.				
Jan.	30	By cash to J. D. Rowe, Hickory Pub. Sch'l...$	200 00	
		By cash to Rev. J. Rumple, Salisbury Normal School, colored	100 00	
	31	By cash to Fred. Nash, Treasurer Charlotte Training Schools	600 00	
Feb.	1	By cash to J. H. Masten, Treasurer Winston Graded Schools, white and colored	600 00	
April	28	By cash to J. H. Masten, Treasurer Winston Graded Schools, white and colored	300 00	
		By cash to Fred. Nash, Treasurer Charlotte Training Schools	200 00	
July	7	By cash to Josephus Daniels, Treas'r Wilson Normal School	100 00	
		By cash to Rev. J. A. Foil, Treasurer Newton Normal School	100 00	
		By cash to Rev. J. Rumple, Treasurer Salisbury Normal School, colored	100 00	
		By cash to J. S. Joyner, Treasurer Franklinton Normal School, colored	100 00	
		By cash to J. F. Norman, Treas'r Plymouth Normal School, colored	50 00	
		By cash to Geo. Allen, Treasurer New Bern Normal School, colored	50 00	
		By cash to F. Vaughan, Treasurer Elizabeth City Normal School	75 00	

		By cash to E. S. Hoyt, Treasurer Washington Normal School	$ 75 00
		By cash to J. W. Starnes, Treas'r Asheville Normal School	85 00
		By cash to J. G. Crawford, Treasurer Franklin Normal School	85 00
		By cash to Rev. I. W. Thomas, Treasurer Boone Normal School	85 00
		By cash to J. A. Gray, Treasurer Winston Normal School	95 00
Aug.	17	By cash to Geo. Allen, Treasurer New Bern Normal School, colored	50 00
	18	By cash to J. A. Gray, Treasurer Winston Normal School	25 00
	17	By cash to Rev. J. A. Foil, Treasurer Newton Normal School	25 00
	18	By cash to Josephus Daniels, Treas'r Wilson Normal School	25 00
1886.			
Feb.	11	By cash to T. J. Mitchell, Charlotte Training Schools	400 00
Mar.	24	By cash to Rev. C. H. Wiley, Winston Graded School	125 00
		By cash to Price Thomas, New Bern Graded School	125 00
		By cash to David Parker, Beaufort, (col'd)	125 00
		By cash to Rev. J. Ingold, Hickory Public School	125 00
April	1	By cash to A. D. Jones, Treasurer Raleigh Graded Schools	800 00
	19	By cash to Geo. Allen, Treasurer New Bern Normal School, colored	60 00
		By cash to Rev. J. Rumple, Treasurer Salisbury Normal School, colored	95 00
May	4	By cash to J. S. Joyner, Treasurer Franklinton Normal School, colored	95 00
June	7	By cash to J. W. Starnes, Treas'r Asheville Normal School	95 00
		By cash to J. F. Norman, Treas'r Plymouth Normal School, colored	95 00
		By cash to E. S. Hoyt, Treasurer Washington Normal School	95 00
		By cash to C. C. Daniels, Treasurer Wilson Normal School	95 00

		By cash to Rev. J. A. Foil, Treas'r Newton Normal School	$ 95 00	
		By cash to F. Vaughan, Treasurer Elizabeth City Normal School	95 00	
		By cash to J. A. Gray, Treasurer Winston Normal School	95 00	
		By cash to J. G. Crawford, Treas'r Franklin Normal School	95 00	
		By cash to W. C. Coffey, Treasurer Boone Normal School	95 00	
Nov.	11	By cash to Fred. Nash, Treasurer Charlotte Training Schools	400 00	
		By cash to A. D. Jones, Treasurer Raleigh Graded Schools	800 00	
		To balance	500 00	
			$7,630 00	$7,630 00

Balance in hand.....$500 00

TABLE No. I.

School Funds Received by the County Treasurers for the School Year ending November 30, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Balance on hand.	State and County Poll Tax.	Special Poll Tax.	General Property Tax.	Special Property Tax.	Special Property tax under Local Acts.	Special Poll tax under Local Acts.	Fines and Forfeitures.	Liquor Licenses.	Auctioneers.	Estrays.	Other Sources.	Total.
Alamance,	$ 953 15	$ 2,123 42	$ 216 85	$ 3,585 78	$ 1,134 41	$	$	$ 399 48	$ 199 80			$ 783 50	$ 9,393 39
Alexander,		1,386 43		924 29				108 65	41 51			11 50	2,419 37
Alleghany,				1,749 44				3 00					1,752 44
Anson,	3,740 61	1,425 00		2,392 00				71 10	563 67			548 71	
Ashe,	1,151 50	2,839 00		1,591 00				137 60	83 13				5,802 13
Beaufort,	3,524 24	2,415 19						74 60	2,042 50			171 00	10,836 78
Bertie,	2,946 60	4,141 52		4,168 76				197 13	2,109 21			8 55	13,271 77
Bladen,	5,792 45	2,640 30		2,038 06				129 84	243 05			5 00	10,848 70
Brunswick,	1,403 30	2,019 32		990 55				115 00	244 58				4,772 75
Buncombe,		2,200 00		6,668 62				684 25				73 00	9,625 87
Burke,	1,214 23	3,408 00		1,440 42									6,062 65
Cabarrus,	10,938 64	2,035 00		2,915 00	471 00			257 07	247 00			37 50	16,901 21
Caldwell,	56 06	2,137 50		1,793 71				100 00				100 00	4,137 27
Camden,	822 51	1,656 80		690 32				61 25	731 33			30 40	3,992 61
Carteret,	105 05	1,950 00		887 50	96 67			16 30	544 60				3,600 12
Caswell,	4,938 78	2,442 18		2,815 41				271 06	990 22				11,457 65
Catawba,	1,306 75	4,001 00		2,704 00				281 50	150 00				8,443 25
Chatham,	4,902 66	5,091 13		4,110 17				114 45	93 34			361 90	14,671 65
*Cherokee,		1,143 82		1,143 83				53 25				235 64	3,058 49
Chowan,													
Clay,	231 41	532 24	177 42	399 54	399 54			13 78			3 09	12 25	1,769 27
Cleveland,	1,795 07	2,900 25		4,499 95				494 10	115 00			28 50	14,261 25
Columbus,	6,943 26	2,968 89		2,000 42				47 55	2,176 34			124 69	9,832 67
Craven,	23 44	2,392 87		2,998 80				63 30	1,807 59			42 52	7,328 52
Cumberland,	58 42	3,790 50		3,661 83				132 53	1,581 75				9,225 03
Currituck,	1,001 61	1,002 95		808 14	1,939 48			76 00	591 84				5,520 03
Dare,	196 65	452 50		452 50				5 00					1,106 65
Davidson,	261 26	1,645 61		3,529 29				417 22				1,041 14	6,894 62
Davie,	357 73	2,406 82		2,344 50				94 85					5,203 90
Duplin,	4,145 59	1,454 16		1,454 16		379 01	379 02	91 75				261 58	8,165 27
Durham,		2,440 88		4,201 39				465 60	1,785 63			357 09	9,251 89
Edgecombe,	16,434 54	4,320 60		5,207 81				418 52	2,155 40			100 00	28,636 87

Forsyth,	1,317 92	4,246 10	353 84	5,423 88	1,951 91			226 92	407 71					13,928 28
Franklin,	1,351 75	3,184 80		3,014 62				177 13	600 58					8,328 88
Gaston,	1,668 39	3,194 03		3,627 01				133 85	70 00				85 75	8,779 04
Gates,	2,393 40	1,296 49		1,262 25				46 95	484 47				74 68	5,558 24
Graham,														1,078 10
Granville,	3,748 16	3,906 00		3,578 15				223 05	1,021 53					12,476 89
Greene,	4,106 63	2,270 01		2,018 42		411 62	40 00	350 21	2,138 45					11,335 33
Guilford,	258 96	4,293 53		6,655 82				398 74	804 35					12,411 40
Halifax,	1,425 95	2,095 00		3,457 90				120 94	2,339 38				16 00	9,455 17
Harnett,	1,499 54	1,675 85		1,286 30				56 05	160 00					4,677 74
Haywood,	600 00	1,173 75		1.173 75				198 85	62 50					3,208 65
Henderson,	1,354 11	2,664 37		1,855 00				99 36	56 66					6 029 50
Hertford,	1,409 36	1,961 15	479 39	2,178 27	1,742 61			85 50	1,626 88					9,483 16
Hyde,		1,413 32		642 26				158 37	1,098 84				15 58	3,328 57
Iredell,	2,736 70	3,846 72		4,767 74				436 11	292 50					12,079 67
Jackson,		1,378 15		2,565 35				7 32	57 00					4,007 82
Johnston,	3,500 89	8,443 50		10,169 50				207 10	2,006 00				45 45	24,372 44
Jones,	1,383 65	1,648 32		840 69				8 84	174 30					4,055 80
Lenoir,	1,437 17	3,592 87		3,592 81			51 10	544 53						9,208 54
Lincoln,	1,925 33	2,012 46		2,425 09		100 00	16 58	262 00	50 00				83 06	6,874 52
Macon,	1,525 84	1,627 12	1,306 11	1,881 34	3,028 94			234 60	20 00		6 00			9,629 59
Madison,	3,590 84	2,324 30	1,422 31					100 10	124 32					7,562 77
Martin,														
McDowell,	868 11	1,608 00		1,022 84				37 50	20 00					3,556 45
Mecklenburg,	6,002 58	5,652 12		9,216 82		35 00	3 50	749 02	1,035 58				358 33	23,052 95
Mitchell,	18 05	1,847 00		654 40				128 55						2,648 00
Montgomery,	3,332 21	2,754 16		1,405 60	1,836 45			166 12	100 00		3 58			9,615 04
Moore,	4,988 55	2,856 37		2,784 48				71 30	732 00				25 52	11,458 73
Nash,	2,045 69	2,001 89		3,124 22				163 70	411 37		9 50		1 00	7,757 37
New Hanover,	11,988 71	2,529 74		6,626 50		208 88		1,023 66	3,744 90	3 90			30 65	26,156 94
Northampton,	5,409 32	3,898 29		3,279 42		43 03		46 75	1,393 65					14,070 67
Onslow,	1,161 25	1,829 70		1,281 93				126 35	505 88					4,905 11
Orange,	782 54	2,782 50		2,782 50				145 05						6,492 59
Pamlico,	1,505 51	1,175 00	2,084 17					8 05	125 00					4,897 72
Pasquotank,	4,082 61	2,575 88	170 29	1,689 64	675 85			14 50	1,576 53				6 50	10,791 80
Pender,														
Perquimans,	1,737 29	1,727 59		2,944 51				13 50	1,391 70				1 90	7,816 49
Person,	2,055 97	2,075 00		2,436 03				174 50	663 54					7,405 04
Pitt,	3,260 80	2,798 12		3,802 70				510 95	2,937 48					13,310 05
Polk,	425 91	640 66		1,014 90	560 27		30 09							2,671 74
Randolph,	1,119 22	2,402 28	1,441 38	3,688 65	6,639 55			277 45	12 50	1 25	1 62		43 39	15,627 29
Richmond,	4,987 86	2,049 57		2,795 59				40 85	541 50					10,415 37
Robeson,	7,806 58	4,249 49		9,154 94				126 30					83 78	21,421 09
Rockingham,		3,363 19		4,646 09				919 94	836 00				20 00	9,785 22
Rowan,	3,233 23	2,986 06		6,331 73				735 05	643 74				95	13,930 79
Rutherford,	1,000 00	5,745 00		2,500 00				133 20	101 66				48 90	9,528 76

TABLE No. I—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Balance on hand.	State and County Poll Tax.	Special Poll Tax.	General Property Tax.	Special Property Tax.	Special Property tax under Local Acts.	Special Poll tax under Local Acts.	Fines and Forfeitures.	Liquor Licenses.	Auctioneers.	Estrays.	Other Sources.	Total.
Sampson,	4,762 16	3,010 39		2,672 85				131 50	258 88				10,835 78
Stanly,	1,705 54	2,756 27	476 50	2,056 30	1,535 38			179 50	95 00	20 00	1 10	43 33	8,868 92
Stokes,	728 50	2,778 71		1,637 53				192 05	70 00				5,406 79
Surry,	2,010 04	2,561 07		2,039 70					155 00	28 50			6,794 91
Swain,		486 98	441 75	669 02	880 63			144 18					2,582 55
Transylvania,	1,270 63	1,281 79		1,719 59				18 38		9 50		30 35	4,330 24
Tyrrell,	2,278 71	712 00		729 38		199 12	35 63	26 88	98 25				4,079 97
Union,	4,182 86	5,108 07		5,108 07				75 00	753 13			25 00	15,252 14
Vance,	2,926 21	3,048 36		3,048 36				163 17					9,286 10
Wake,	6,645 10	9,014 00		9,000 60		5,286 11		707 56	3,700 32			68 50	34,422 19
Warren,		1,582 04	325 80	2,160 83	1,209 99			117 26	1,190 63			2,813 79	9,400 34
Washington,	2,475 87	1,841 09		1,054 82				173 74	477 12			95	5,993 59
Watauga,	432 51	1,610 96	1,312 78						37 50				3,393 75
Wayne,		5,524 20		4,603 50				792 88	1,429 00		2 48	101 55	12,453 61
Wilkes,	2,096 02	2,863 68		1,699 86				93 10				74 42	6,827 18
Wilson,	4,948 45	1,974 00		2,609 00				151 70	2,362 50	54 50			12,100 15
Yadkin,	416 67	1,834 87		2,378 98				46 55	38 00				4,714 67
Yancey,													
	$ 217,871 90	$ 235,616 51	$10,108 59	$ 252,404 92	$23,899 68	$ 6,662 77	$ 555 22	$17,997 95	$59,278 53	$ 116 65	$27 34	$ 8,433 80	$832,973 86

*State Treasury $481.95.

The counties of Chowan, Graham, Martin, Pender and Yancey made no reports, or very incomplete ones. By the reports for former years from these counties the receipts are $16,802.42. By the same reports the balances are $8,154.72—$24,957.14. Making total for 1885 receipts and balances $857,931.00.

TABLE No. II.

School Funds Disbursed by the County Treasurers for the School Year ending November 30, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Paid Teacheas of Schools for Whites.	Paid Teachers of Schools for Colored.	Paid for School Houses and Sites (White.)	Paid for School Houses and Sites (Col.)	Paid Co. Superintendents.	Paid for Institutes (White.)	Paid for Institutes (Col.)	Treasurer's Commissions.	Mileage and per diem Board of Education.	Paid for Fuel for Board of Education.	Stationery for Board of Education.	Paid for Other Purposes.	Total Disbursements.	Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1885.	Total.
Alamance,	$ 4485 39	$ 1823 50	$ 603 59	$ 143 59	$ 86 50	$ 50 00	$ 50 00	$ 149 61	$	$	$ 13 65	$ 79 15	$ 7485 55	1908 34	9393 39
Alexander,	1817 01	186 50	259 90	53 25	6 50			12 36	8 00			59 37	2403 43	69 01	2472 44
Alleghany,	1217 62	76 00	6 00										1299 62	452 82	1752 48
Anson,	1856 54	2500 38	189 94	41 15	142 00			195 27	91 80		2 45	1016 79	6036 32	2704 83	8741 15
Ashe,	3865 43	245 60	512 95	3 75	69 50			116 26	41 30		5 00	70	4904 49	897 74	5802 23
Beaufort,	2964 29	2304 98	504 37	449 57	228 00	95 00	95 00	177 21	79 20		17 65	125 77	7041 04	3795 74	10836 78
Bertie,	3146 16	2005 34	653 01	775 37	168 00			260 26					7008 14	6263 63	13271 77
Bladen,	1973 67	3652 40	943 93	392 30	138 00	25 50	22 50	207 38	28 90		14 36	91 60	7490 54	3358 16	10848 70
Brunswick,	1444 02	1141 39	354 25	201 60	70 00	49 99	50 00	68 15	94 20			8 00	3481 60	1291 15	4772 75
Buncombe,	4900 45	1116 25	883 18	137 21	175 00	50 00	50 00	243 13			16 25		7565 67	2060 20	9625 87
Burke,	3336 01	971 12	610 05	38 50	39 00			127 80	38 00		2 70	67 20	5240 13	822 52	6062 65
Cabarrus,	4067 03	2307 48	444 58	737 02	198 75	60 00	40 00	282 47	28 80		8 40	26 25	8200 82	8700 39	16901 21
Caldwell,	2803 75	568 00	409 94	20 00	31 00			96 66			2 38	31 53	3963 27	174 01	4137 27
Camden,	1507 00	822 86	376 49	195 66	28 00			75 35	79 35			4 80	3089 51	903 10	3992 61
Carteret,	2143 59	863 45	66 59	22 85	88 40			99 26	65 90				3350 04	250 08	3600 12
Caswell,	3432 90	3877 22	388 50	544 75	163 47			168 61	23 80				8599 25	2858 40	11457 65
Catawba,	5327 49	1173 11	690 25	160 34	96 00	100 00		230 83	24 75		6 50	207 30	8016 07	427 18	8443 25
Chatham,	4423 31	2596 90	623 21	423 73	408 80			211 90	36 50			31 68	8756 03	5915 62	14671 65
Cherokee,	2659 59	46 50	250 34	27 00	134 00	39 00						20 95	3177 38		3177 28
Chowan,															
Clay,	1185 19	95 25	236 56	8 50	6 00			44 98				20 00	1596 48	172 79	1769 28
Cleveland,	5221 98	1207 72	628 71	143 91	154 00	100 00		207 91				130 40	7803 63	2029 04	9832 67
Columbus,	4070 00	3542 44		844 98	22 50	28 85	28 85	260 79	134 70		14 85		9580 31	4680 94	14261 25
Craven,	2746 95	3681 40	207 10	120 00	268 00			182 63		6 00		50 65	7262 72	65 80	7328 52
Cumberland,	3592 83	3992 98	764 73	288 20	233 50			222 93	8 85		17 00	50 00	9170 52	54 51	9225 03
Currituck,	3452 90	1287 25	280 48	492 37	42 00			138 94			2 78		5696 72		5520 03
Dare,	588 65	111 00	19 68		35 50				11 00			2 00	767 65	339 00	1106 65
Davidson,	4897 49	1378 86	114 95	16 90	15 00	25 00	25 00	204 91	28 90		2 00	183 94	6892 95	1 57	6894 52
Davie,	2958 66	1208 70	147 16	95 66	20 77			135 35				80 92	4647 20	556 68	5203 88
Duplin,	3070 00	3072 75	670 16	330 44	129 00	75 00	75 00	208 41	33 80		2 45		7741 31	423 96	8165 27

TABLE II—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Paid Teachers of Schools for Whites.	Paid Teachers of Schools for Colored.	Paid for School Houses and Sites (White.)	Paid for School Houses and Site3 (Col.)	Paid Co. Superintendents.	Paid for Institutes (White.)	Paid for Institutes (Col.)	Treasurer's Commidsions.	Mileage and per diem Board of Education.	Paid for Fuel for Board of Education.	Stationery for Board of Education.	Paid for Other Purposes.	Total Disbursements.	Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1885.	Total.
Durham,	2604 70	2616 92	21 48	158 03	24 00			171 51				57 80	5653 74	3597 85	9251 59
Edgecombe,	3201 86	6685 70	328 90	761 08	119 00	39 50	39 50	308 57			11 35		11495 46	17143 41	28636 87
Forsyth,	6119 92	1677 21	128 82	262 35	85 66	94 97	69 23	356 83	42 96			3689 83	12568 01	1360 21	13928 28
Franklin,	2100 02	3218 06	341 03	533 27	212 20			348 85	155 60		42 70	185 00	7136 73	1192 15	8328 88
Gaston,	4742 19	2207 48	402 49	94 40	69 80	50 00	50 00	181 96	24 60			12 24	7834 96	944 07	8779 04
Gates,	1387 50	1106 25	1046 33	1020 83	61 03			197 44				113 60	4932 98	625 26	5558 24
Graham,													1078 10		9483 16
Granville,	3397 64	3910 09	99 25	88 73	355 00			284 60	114 00	3 25		160 36	8542 92	3963 97	12476 89
Greene,	2270 67	3508 75	164 73	407 39	176 25	50 00	50 00	205 22	74 70		16 70	49 98	6968 39	4366 94	11335 33
Guilford,	6708 11	3009 93	635 15	494 53	120 00	63 00	35 00	340 91	44 40		4 80	39 75	11495 58	915 82	12411 40
Halifax,	1943 75	4448 25	239 60	290 09	233 20			240 59	73 00		5 25	4 50	7478 23	1976 94	9455 17
Harnett,	1415 57	959 61	423 92	410 34	80 00			86 63	54 30		2 16	88 19	3520 72	1157 02	4677 74
Haywood,	2514 75	133 65	303 88	9 00	12 00	68 00		91 56	5 00		1 80	4 00	3143 68	65 17	3208 85
Henderson,	3289 56	657 91	552 85	17 65	92 50	54 00			43 20				4707 07	1322 43	6029 50
Hertford,	2748 33	4299 58	835 39	901 98	102 15			134 14				55 65	9077 22	405 94	9483 16
Hyde,	962 33	949 76			98 44			31 43	28 05		1 45	30 50	2101 96	1226 41	3328 37
Iredell,	6168 12	2393 30	864 30	65 05	205 10	70 00	30 00	248 66	35 50		8 95	107 20	10195 18	1884 49	12079 67
Jackson,	3503 25	220 00	103 57		10 95			115 37	7 40			75	3961 29	46 53	4007 82
Johnston,	5782 11	2812 42	688 56	828 19	153 50			379 22	56 60		5 45	667 97	11374 02	12998 42	24372 44
Jones,	1628 98	1937 58	19 25	297 09	49 45			97 05	24 95		2 25		4055 70	10	4055 80
Lenoir,	3418 34	3548 47	390 01	126 16	245 00	50 00	50 00	236 05					8104 63	1113 91	9218 54
Lincoln,	2997 42	1005 23	553 92	418 16	138 90	50 00	50 00	136 14	24 50		1 12	104 56	5582 11	1292 41	6874 52
Macon,	6676 81	181 00	189 75	23 75	151 00			213 28				30 85	7466 44	2263 13	9729 57
Madison,	4849 70	76 43	392 90		162 00			178 00	102 20		2 25	24 60	5786 48	1776 09	7562 57
Martin,															
McDowell,	2013 65	638 16	66 80	7 45	104 00	72 00	24 00		50 40		50	16 00	2992 96	563 49	3556 45
Mecklenburg,	9503 90	7859 22	589 43	353 17	153 50			475 50	151 10		75	409 31	19495 88	3557 07	23052 95
Mitchell,	2070 94	90 50	244 65		64 00	15 00		76 35	45 80		1 50	13 00	2621 74	26 26	2648 00
Montgomery,	3222 21	1089 22	499 45	334 48	55 00			132 86	114 23				5447 45	4167 59	9615 04
Moore,	3976 82	1378 59	276 85	372 35	189 25			156 59			8 00	61 50	6419 95	5038 75	11458 70
Nash,	3159 70	2870 19	312 51	425 53	220 50			181 86	52 80		18 17	215 13	7456 39	300 98	7757 37
New Hanover,	4477 48	5757 48	910 45	1995 70	416 00			350 82	249 20		5 72	95 00	14257 85	11899 09	26156 94
Northampton,	3008 14	3310 94	220 25	915 34	298 00			412 21				75 00	8239 88	5830 79	14070 67

Onslow,	1631 78	874 97	108 81	177 79	100 62			167 38	22 20			2 50	3086 05	1819 06	4905 11
Orange,	3357 22	2199 23	156 46	186 60	113 90		25 00	183 54	17 60		3 11	59 52	6322 18	190 41	6492 59
Pamlico,	1213 05	791 49	13 00	132 11	2 00			53 89					2209 38	2688 35	4897 73
Pasquotank,	3209 75	3655 65	284 34	702 22	129 00	100 00	100 00	20 54	27 85				8413 62	2378 18	10791 80
Pender,															
Perquimans,	2456 25	2487 21	271 42	387 97	24 41			296 25	5 40			50 00	5979 41	1837 08	7816 49
Person,	2668 67	2188 20	317 15	476 75	18 35			171 73	5 55			124 15	5970 95	1434 09	7405 04
Pitt,	3647 31	3971 05	475 18	763 30	195 20			280 30	38 00			112 50	9482 84	3827 21	13310 05
Polk,	1776 00	558 35	23 00	15 00	54 00			36 39					2462 74	209 00	2671 74
Randolph,	9546 03	2267 10	1326 82	73 80	56 00	50 00	50 00	309 58	24 00			19 30	13722 63	1904 66	15627 29
Richmond,	2231 64	2919 49	380 58	470 24	170 25			95 60	96 30			112 51	6476 31	3939 06	10415 37
Robeson,	4539 43	4859 15	612 94	382 05	200 25	45 00	30 00	337 16	33 60			68 95	11108 53	10312 56	21421 09
Rockingham,	3744 80	2966 25	1256 61	721 05	336 33	30 00	50 00	279 83	25 10		8 15	77 78	9515 88	269 34	9515 89
Rowan,	6716 02	3056 49	540 60	206 70	249 00	60 00	40 00	272 57	27 00			13 69	11182 07	2748 72	13930 79
Rutherford,	6621 31	1349 96	491 14	455 20	114 80	50 00	50 00	278 19	82 10		1 00	54 35	9548 05		9528 76
Sampson,	4155 73	27552 45	439 18	514 25	267 00			238 77	78 10		6 35	10 35	8462 18	2373 60	10835 78
Stanly,	6056 82	875 98	717 69	184 00	70 00	96 00		179 07	44 10		13 80	4 50	8241 96	626 96	8868 92
Stokes,	2992 73	749 77	244 48	44 42	66 25			116 25					4213 92	1192 87	5406 87
Surry,	3818 90	456 98	581 78	96 75	76 68	50 00	50 00		69 40	1 00		56 05	5257 54	1537 37	6794 91
Swain,	1785 23	100 00	167 05		12 00							45 30	2109 58	472 97	2582 55
Transylvania,	2655 11	150 00	295 65	8 05	39 00			80 08	50 60		2 00	3 00	3283 49	1046 75	4330 24
Tyrrell,	858 54	387 75	684 40	193 18	27 00			101 18				67 10	2347 35	1732 62	4079 97
Union,	6322 46	2522 50	493 23	293 31	52 50			206 93				40 00	9930 93	5319 31	15252 14
Vance,	1877 00	3369 72	126 33	660 50	185 00			163 86	79 80		15 50	240 68	6718 19	2567 91	9286 10
Wake,	10347 30	11229 55	910 15	742 51	849 00			744 16	46 30		50 20	6945 42	31864 49	2557 70	34422 19
Warren,	2455 50	3626 67	177 35	29 25	285 20			207 25	58 24			2365 40	9204 86	195 48	9400 34
Washington,	1367 66	1308 29	120 22	565 06	222 00			94 35	166 20		7 21	22 44	3873 43	2120 16	5993 59
Watauga,	2019 49	204 97	544 85		25 00			88 95	25 00				2940 01	447 74	3593 75
Wayne,	4606 15	5448 64	518 09	294 83	430 50	10 00	100 00	348 22	52 20		63 95	380 25	12342 83	110 78	12453 61
Wilkes,	4198 74	679 53	387 41	26 80	75 24			139 94	54 70		2 14	20 62	5585 12	1242 06	6827 18
Wilson,	4028 27	4019 56	804 53	588 84	306 00	100 00			47 60		6 50	76 25	10262 71	1837 44	12100 15
Yadkin,	3318 44	690 19	182 40	6 00	10 00			168 28					4375 27	339 40	4714 67
Yancey,															
	$317142 90	$196004 37	$37427 91	$26728 42	$12416 48	$2075 81	$1329 08	$16452 48	$3620 28	$10 45	$446 23	$16897 71	$630552 32	$202817 22	$833369 54

The counties of Currituck and Cherokee disbursed $395.58 more than the receipts, and consequently the footing of the disbursements exceeds the receipts by that sum.

The counties of Chowan, Graham, Martin, Pender and Yancey are not reported. Taking the disbursements of these counties in former years, the disbursements of 1885 is $650,089.90.

TABLE No. III.

Showing Number of Children of School Age, of School Districts, and the Value of Public School Property in the Several Counties of the State, for the Year ending November 30, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Number School Districts.		No. Public School Houses.		Number of White Children.			Number of Colored Children.			Value of Public School Property.		Institutes held.		No. of Teachers who attended such Institutes.			
															White.		Colored.	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	White.	Colored.	W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Alamance,	49	23	43	16	1,857	1,762	3,619	999	906	1,905	$ 5,125 00	$ 1,505 00	1	1	20	23	10	22
Alexander,	38	5	37	5	1,570	1,379	2,949	159	171	330	2,629 00	165 00						
Alleghany,	35	5	24	1	1,139	1,032	2,171	89	87	176	4,250 00	55 00						
Anson,	46	45	24	19	1,656	1,538	3,194	1,659	1,624	3,283	3,232 00	1,460 00						
Ashe,	94	7	54	2	3,013	2,888	5,901	149	152	301	6,480 00	100 00	2		30	2		
Beaufort,	62	32	45	24	1,765	1,808	3,573	1,422	1,348	2,770	2,423 00	1,895 00						
Bertie,	56	41	54	41	1,320	1,215	2,535	1,950	1,842	3,792	4,090 00	3,360 00						
Bladen,	54	40	35	28	1,460	1,354	2,814	1,698	1,748	3,446	3,527 00	2,931 29	1	1	13	15	28	13
Brunswick,	38	21	37	20	969	924	1,893	907	855	1,762	2,450 00	925 00	1	1	29	6	8	2
Buncombe,	88	19	59	12	4,145	4,012	8,157	845	834	1,679	7,595 00	1,660 00	1	1	101	122	11	8
Burke,	55	15	48	14	2,125	1,911	4,036	519	517	1,036	4,519 45	847 00						
Cabarrus,	58	27	45	13	1,971	1,870	3,841	1,008	1,111	2,119	4,880 00	1,915 00	1	1	16	16	15	20
Caldwell,	51	9	44	4	1,876	1,735	3,611	340	311	651	2,877 00	100 00						
Camden,	19	11	17	11	591	656	1,247	418	490	908	4,600 00	1,100 00						
Carteret,	11	6	24	2	1,409	1,264	2,673	554	542	1,096	825 00	50 00						
Caswell,	37	37	25	29	1,203	1,040	2,243	1,501	1,462	2,963	2,760 00	3,415 00						
Catawba,	61	17	54	16	2,684	2,504	5,188	558	564	1,122	6,275 00	975 00		1			14	7
Chatham,	84	45	53	22	2,949	2,743	5,692	1,504	1,491	2,995	5,892 00	2,087 00						
Cherokee,	40	1	36		1,798	1,624	3,422	58	47	105	3,875 00	50 00						
Chowan,	16	11	16	9	717	646	1,363	770	759	1,529	1,742 00	1,140 00						
Clay,	14	1	12		718	672	1,390	40	20	60	700 00							
Cleveland,	75	16	71	16	2,800	2,810	5,610	790	492	1,282	4,260 00	640 00	1	1	38	11	11	
Columbus,																		
Craven,	8	8	71	26	1,190	1,154	2,344	1,925	2,114	4,039	3,500 00	2,000 00		1			30	40
Cumberland,	70	61	44	25	2,424	2,373	4,797	2,267	2,160	4,427	4,432 00	1,883 00						
Currituck,	28	14	21	11	827	630	1,457	401	362	763	2,190 00	1,202 00						
Dare,	22	2	8	1	650	682	1,332	97	100	197	354 00							

Davidson,	94	26	75	19	3,408	3,059	6,467	871	721	1,592	$ 5,927 00	$ 835 00	1	1	35	7	12	8
Davie,	38	16	35	11	1,456	1,402	2,858	629	626	1,255	3,245 00	787 00						
Duplin,	67	40	47	39	2,041	1,888	3,929	1,626	1,729	3,355	4,050 00	2,952 00	1	1	14	8	9	5
Durham,	28	23	21	19	1,391	1,359	2,750	1,039	1,025	2,064	5,969 43	1,967 00						
Edgecombe,	15	25	22	29	1,338	1,181	2,519	2,955	2,791	5,746	2,885 00	3,030 00	1	1	1	15	37	12
Forsyth,	56	19	53	17	2,254	2,070	4,324	667	601	1,268	6,210 00	2,095 00						
Franklin,	38	38	27	21	1,597	1,528	3,125	2,177	2,103	4,280	3,128 00	2,677 00						
Gaston,	54	23			2,020	1,942	3,962	932	887	1,819	2.985 00	841 00	1		22	10	10	
Gates,	20	19	23	19	930	877	1,807	820	812	1,632	2,524 00	2,107 00						
Graham,																		
Granville,	33	33	24	22	1,875	1,841	3,716	2,107	1,945	4,052	3,795 00	3,430 00						
Greene,	21	22	14	17	909	771	1,680	1,221	1,113	2,334	2,150 00	2,057 50	1	1	8	14	10	11
Guilford,	92	37	78	24	3,109	2,966	6,075	1,316	1,390	2,706	13,508 00	4,386 00	1	1	30	37	20	24
Halifax,	11	11	19	20	1,458	1,296	2,754	3,267	2,984	6,251	2,851 00	4,085 00						
Harnett,	55	29	33	21	1,472	1,370	2,342	877	884	1,761	2,174 00	1,214 00						
Haywood,	51	5			2,293	2,017	4,310	105	115	220			1	1	30	14	2	1
Henderson,	42	11	29	8	2,064	1,944	4,008	292	306	598	5,010 00	440 00	3		23	6		
Hertford,	24	24	23	27	960	900	1,860	1,247	1,305	2,552	2,421 00	4,328 00						
Hyde,	20	14	15	14	722	670	1,392	671	658	1,329	2,236 00	2,296 00						
Iredell,	99	75	75	28	3,373	3,321	6,694	1,025	984	2,009	6,355 00	1,100 00	1	1	43	45	15	14
Jackson,	40	3	24	3	1,557	1,446	3,003	70	79	149	3,466 00	230 00						
Johnston,	78	33	65	25	3,302	3,181	6,483	1,612	1,641	3,253	8,089 50	3,012 00						
Jones,	16	17	18	22	610	602	1,212	831	812	1,643	646 00	605 00						
Lenoir,	39	31	28	28	1,519	1,316	2,835	1,503	1,541	3,044	2,161 00	3,080 00	1	1	7	17	20	26
Lincoln,	44	13	39	13	1,703	1,572	3,275	581	583	1,164	8,540 00	1,556 00	1	1	35	14	12	5
Macon,	48	5	38	6	1,477	1,446	2,923	112	119	231	4,721 50	190 00						
Madison,	62	5	46	2	2,984	2,670	5,654	97	103	200	4,875 00	50 00	3		30	20		
Martin,	37	24	33	23	1,238	1,212	2,450	1,303	1,375	2,678	2,555 00	2,891 00						
McDowell,	48	14	33	6	1,576	1,470	3,046	339	346	685	2,348 00	173 00	1	1	16	9	4	2
Mecklenburg,	49	49	45	29	3,488	3,261	6,749	2,962	2,908	5,870	21,970 00	4,135 00						
Mitchell,	51	3	31		2,325	2,161	4,486	100	136	236	2,705 00		1		15	6		
Montgomery,	43	18	38	16	1,455	1,319	2,774	534	514	1,048	3,510 00	1,363 00						
Moore,	78	39	55	30	2,219	2,085	4,304	1,170	1,144	2,314	4,579 00	1,924 00						
Nash,	47	33	34	26	1,787	1,603	3,390	1,675	1,567	3,242	2,161 00	1,753 00						
New Hanover,	10	9	9	14	1,147	1,314	2,461	1,852	2,324	4,176	5,000 00	8,000 00	16	16	1	8	3	9
Northampton,	36	33	27	28	1,514	1,349	2,863	2,310	2,321	4,631	1,800 00	3,500 00						
Onslow,	37	19	27	10	1,261	1,131	2,392	660	587	1,247	1,684 00	297 00						
Orange,	38	38												1			10	8
Pamlico,																		
Pasquotank,	20	20	20	20	945	785	1,730	1,038	1,013	2,051	2,570 00	2,822 00	1	1	12	8	18	16
Pender,																		
Perquimans,	23	18	25	17	790	737	1,527	854	838	1,692	3,322 00	2,545 00						
Person,	25	25	18	13	1,265	1,204	2,469	1,159	1,144	2,303	1,450 00	950 00						
Pitt,	72	46	49	33	2,172	2,012	4,184	2,280	2,195	4,475	4,407 00	3,799 00						
Polk,	28	13	23	8	829	761	1,590	257	247	504	920 00	200 00	1	1	14	5	9	3
Randolph,	106	25	75	8	3,410	3,508	6,918	666	628	1,294	7,500 00	550 00	1		64	34	6	1

TABLE No. III—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number School Districts.		No. Public School Houses.		Number of White Children.			Number of Colored Children.			Value of Public School Property.		Institutes held.		No. of Teachers who attended such Institutes.			
															White.		Colored.	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	White.	Colored.	W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Richmond,	51	40	34	29	1,807	1,771	3,578	1,909	1,809	3,718	$ 3,461 50	$ 2,133 00						
Robeson,	95	65	65	40	2,388	2,215	4,603	2,597	2,392	4,989	5,506 50	3,245 00	2	1	26	16	24	15
Rockingham,	50	46	39	25	2,518	2,340	4,858	1,801	1,605	3,406	5,350 00	2,873 00	1	1	18	25	16	21
Rowan,	71	65	60	40	2,674	2,445	5,119	1,143	1,196	2,339	10,940 00	1,355 00	1	1	17	18	10	15
Rutherford,	81	26	46	10	2,282	2,151	4,433	653	695	1,348	2,687 13	395 00	1	1	57	60	22	11
Sampson,	70	46	59	42	2,570	2,379	4,949	1,932	2,043	3,975	5,576 25	2,427 00						
Stanly,	55	10	44	7	1,974	1,783	3,757	309	304	613	5,144 00	710 00	1		46	20		
Stokes,	65	19	45	9	2,324	2,229	4,553	652	592	1,244	2,505 00	446 00						
Surry,	75	18	53	8	2,790	2,588	5,378	442	374	816	3,309 00	310 00		1	50	10	6	3
Swain,	24	1	24		854	807	1,661	36	30	66	3,452 00	38 00						
Transylvania,	33	3	17		1,070	888	1,958	117	104	221	1,568 00							
Tyrrell,	24	9	20	5	558	494	1,052	279	288	567	2,326 00	678 00						
Union,	71	23	61	20	2,904	2,506	5,410	934	958	1,892	6,620 00	1,425 00						
Vance,	25	25	14	18	1,065	945	2,010	1,870	1,750	3,620	2,800 00	3,600 00						
Wake,	85	69	95	68	3,766	3,656	7,422	3,839	3,954	7,793	35,187 48	16,533 04						
Warren,	31	28	27	29	1,003	900	1,903	2,594	2,463	5,057	3,752 00	4,245 00						
Washington,	26	19	21	12	836	817	1,653	793	816	1,609	1,318 00	1,317 10						
Watauga,	54	5	40	1	1,740	1,640	3,380	93	85	178	3,140 00	75 00	2		25	2		
Wayne,	53	41	39	32	2,561	2,545	5,106	2,592	2,490	5,082	7,528 00	5,308 00	1	1	14	30	10	26
Wilkes,	89	15	67	9	3,382	3,133	6,515	385	368	753	4,106 55	455 00						
Wilson,	46	29	37	28	1,870	1,651	3,521	1,739	1,774	3,513	3,724 00	4,480 00						
Yadkin,	56	9	40	4	2,199	2,007	4,206	329	340	669	3,212 00							
Yancey,	34	3	34	3	1,668	1,651	3,320	75	77	152	1,000 00	120 00						
	4696	2156	3395	1561	166,872	156,315	323,187	97,549	95,760	193,309	$398,099 29	$167,860 93	54	43	799	539	412	397

Columbus, Graham, Orange, Pender and Pamlico make no report, or imperfect ones. Estimating for these counties from reports of former years, the totals will be as follows: White children, 330,890; Colored children, 199,237; Total census, 530,127. Enrollment, Whites, 185,225; Enrollment, Colored, 112,941; Total Enrollment, 298,166. Average attendance, Whites, 115,092; Colored, 70,486; Total average attendance, 185,578.

TABLE No. IV.

Number of Public Schools, and Number of Children Attending said Schools, at any time from December 1, 1884, to December 1, 1885, with Average Length of School Term in Weeks and Average Salary of Teachers per Month.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF PUB. SCHOOLS.		NUMBER WHITE CHILDREN ATTENDING.			NUMBER COLORED CHILDREN ATTENDING.			Ave'ge length of terms. Weeks.		AVERAGE SALARY OF TEACHERS PER MONTH.	
	W.	C.	Males.	Fem.	Average.	Males.	Fem.	Average.	W.	C.	W.	C.
Alamance	43	22	904	842	903	485	406	540	15	15	$ 26 70	$ 20 00
Alexander	43	6	1,285	1,076	1,472	99	93	90	9¼	9¼	20 75	17 16
Alleghany	33	5	707	597	822	62	62	68	12	12	17 74	15 80
Anson	27	41	663	575	820	1,087	1,062	1,160	10½	10½	26 83	20 57
Ashe	78	6	1,876	1,552	2,044	83	69	78	11	11	18 00	15 50
Beaufort	47	28	870	779	1,066	735	683	733	10¼	10¼	25 20	20 58
Bertie	43	32	701	589	829	911	802	1,173	10½	10½	25 50	26 14
Bladen	40	50	688	617	962	1,264	1,471	1,851	8¾	8¾	24 23	22 27
Brunswick	35	14	700	550	900	430	550	590	13	13	30 00	20 00
Buncombe	73	16	3,001	2,949	4,341	397	479	600	11¾	11¾	26 00	21 50
Burke	50	15	1,228	1,052	1,389	280	298	347	13	13	21 39	17 66
Cabarrus	63	27	1,410	1,166	1,806	912	889	1,147	10½	10½	27 01	24 91
Caldwell	37	10	820	714	891	211	159	185	11½	7	19 19	19 50
Camden	19	11	336	226	408	329	323	310	11½	11½	33 70	30 00
Carteret	34	10	1,119	734	1,170	218	223	342	12	12	24 50	21 30
Caswell	32	36	527	427	538	704	797	800	15½	15½	29 08	25 24
Catawba	55	17	1,775	1,510	2,066	342	309	389	12½	12½	25 86	19 75
Chatham	65	38	1,324	1,111	1,440	899	963	1,175	11	11	25 10	23 75
Cherokee	30	2	1,055	1,225	1,523	41	45	57	12	12	21 50	15 00

TABLE IV—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF PUB. SCHOOLS		NUMRER WHITE CHILDREN ATTENDING.			NUMBER COLORED CHILDREN ATTENDING.			Ave'ge length of terms. Weeks.		AVERAGE SALARY OF TEACHERS PER MONTH.	
	W.	C.	Males.	Fem.	Average.	Males.	Fem.	Average.	W.	C.	W.	C.
Chowan	16	12	438	351	475	538	481	724	20	20	25 38	26 14
Clay												
Cleveland	75	16	2,364	2,236	3,672	543	540	874	7¼	7¼	22 50	18 25
Columbus												
Craven	34	25	790	854	1,400	1,725	1,914	2,800	8	8	26 00	26 00
Cumberland	44	46	891	773	1,199	853	1,018	1,279	12	12	28 28	24 14
Currituck	27	12	695	507	710	304	282	334	15½	15½	27 14	21 36
Dare	22	2	382	381	630	75	80	45	7	7	23 33	30 00
Davidson	85	25	2,097	1,853	2,426	457	377	509	9½	8¾	23 20	22 50
Davie	38	16	961	741	1,000	428	421	550	13	12½	25 50	21 00
Duplin	45	44	1,023	921	1,288	922	1,069	1,222	9	9	25 24	23 51
Durham	30	32	575	507	570	543	590	608	13	9	26 72	34 20
Edgecombe	27	42	495	461	312	1,882	1,750	493	18	23½	28 70	24 00
Forsyth	56	19	1,455	1,151	1,467	418	367	514	16¼	16¼	23 49	23 49
Franklin	36	48	613	533	701	1,238	1,312	1,451	9	9	27 96	29 02
Gaston	54	23	1,303	1,038	1,510	451	450	537	12¾	12¾	28 40	22 06
Gates	30	31	575	467	646	648	848	901	7½	7½	22 33	23 14
Graham												
Granville	35	34	575	601	758	752	791	968	16½	16½	31 00	28 00
Greene	21	22	524	421	546	733	742	682	18	18	31 59	33 50
Guilford	93	37	1,888	1,745	2,238	812	812	912	12½	12½	21 57	21 17
Halifax	32	54	536	426	527	1,772	1,552	2,423	9	12	27 80	24 80
Harnett	34	25	684	661	850	467	527	750	7½	7½	22 00	22 00
Haywood	43	4	1,324	1,222	1,298	75	84	78	10	10	21 00	20 00
Henderson	34	7	1,070	814	1,010	87	68	80	12	11	26 34	21 31

Hertford	25	25	553	310	582	682	750	834	17¾	17¾	28	00	29	00
Hyde	20	17	425	398	597	328	419	642	12	12	30	00	20	00
Iredell	90	56	2,228	1,948	2,849	990	862	1,257	12	9	26	33	14	00
Jackson	31	2	844	708	775	26	34	56	14½	14½	27	83	15	00
Johnston	73	30	2,001	1,715	2,103	902	953	1,053	11½	11½	29	22	26	55
Jones														
Lenoir	38	30	1,215	1,052	1,698	911	924	1,225	15	15	30	00	22	50
Lincoln	40	13	1,082	838	1,265	351	317	396	12	12	27	67	23	92
Macon	48	5	1,197	1,072	1,146	63	58	79	14¾	14¾	23	00	15	00
Madison	52	2	1,784	1,583	1,797	27	21	29	10	10	25	75	15	00
Martin	34	24	1,013	871	1,139	931	929	917	13	21	26	73	25	29
McDowell	36	10	738	626	873	281	226	248	7	7	20	35	21	85
Mecklenburg	83	67	1,920	1,500	2,022	755	1,566	1,976	10	13½	30	22	26	18
Mitchell	34	3	1,015	757	940	80	76	76	8	8	21	00	18	00
Montgomery	43	17	1,004	967	1,265	352	342	434	10½	10½	27	34	25	59
Moore	66	32	1,230	1,090	1,450	540	604	750	9	9	25	25	22	00
Nash	46	33	1,338	1,137	1,175	612	579	924	11¾	11¾	25	00	23	84
New Hanover	9	14	395	398	583	603	537	784	23	23	34	62	34	62
Northampton	29	30	594	472	673	1,233	1,193	2,446	17	17	27	00	22	00
Onslow	31	22	645	552	806	334	332	440	8	8	22	85	20	22
Orange	37	32	892	669	814	613	621	704	10	10	25	00	23	50
Pamlico														
Pasquotank	20	19	437	349	430	594	572	501	18	20½	29	10	27	35
Pender														
Perquimans	25	18	558	463	645	692	756	736	13	13	23	96	25	92
Person	23	20	466	386	435	273	380	371	16¼	15½	29	20	27	83
Pitt	56	43	1,031	931	1,288	1,148	1,271	1,419	9½	9½	27	14	27	60
Polk	28	12	545	433	557	168	182	220	9¾	9¾	20	26	15	90
Randolph	100	23	2,497	2,125	2,487	487	521	471	16	16	25	13	24	12
Richmond	42	36	664	588	840	911	909	1,260	7	12	28	00	26	00
Robeson	70	54	1,321	1,194	1,856	1,142	1,143	1,412	11¾	11¾	30	15	27	88
Rockingham	52	41	1,150	939	1,133	832	872	1,094	11	11	26	81	22	70
Rowan	71	60	1,994	2,032	2,987	698	944	1,179	13	13	29	00	21	00
Rutherford	74	25	1,899	1,621	1,982	512	554	590	14	14	25	01	18	08

TABLE IV—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF PUB. SCHOOLS.		NUMBER WHITE CHILDREN ATTENDING.			NUMBER COLORED CHILDREN ATTENDING.			Ave'ge length of terms. Weeks.		AVERAGE SALARY OF TEACHERS PER MONTH.	
	W.	C.	Males.	Fem.	Average.	Males.	Fem.	Average.	W.	C.	W.	C.
Sampson	54	40	1,369	1,159	1,652	974	1,121	1,444	10½	10½	25 45	21 34
Stanly	53	10	1,455	1,271	1,621	215	218	265	15	15	27 96	22 34
Stokes	70	15	1,600	1,355	1,786	280	265	380	12	12	18 00	15 00
Surry	53	15	1,105	1,058	1,164	294	308	342	9	9	23 15	22 00
Swain	23	1	529	525	519	19	17	11	16	.....	23 00	.....
Transylvania	23	2	587	435	610	66	53	50	12	14	25 18	25 00
Tyrrell	72	6	212	270	340	157	144	143	7	7	27 33	25 00
Union	70	23	1,695	1,405	1,820	670	692	529	16	16	28 50	24 00
Vance	18	25	560	675	880	790	1,150	1,378	15	16	30 00	32 00
Wake	90	81	2,034	1,821	2,374	2,643	2,470	2,657	14¾	14¾	38 50	31 75
Warren	32	31	390	392	460	1,271	1,475	1,396	16	16	21 00	29 00
Washington	25	18	572	460	588	576	682	639	9	9	24 07	24 56
Watauga	42	5	977	894	1,050	63	77	85	10	10	20 00	16 00
Wayne	41	35	917	864	1,213	953	956	1,144	.....	.....	36 60	29 30
Wilkes	81	11	2,105	1,643	2,140	291	169	215	11½	11½	18 97	18 72
Wilson	43	28	1,303	1,137	1,630	1,081	1,094	1,156	10¼	10¼	31 24	32 23
Yadkin	56	9	1,322	1,119	1,327	175	172	186	12¾	12¾	21 26	19 90
Yancey	5	.....	120	108	180	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	25 00	.....
	4,049	2,134	96,254	83,840	111,769	53,722	53,290	66,804	12	11¾	25 70	23 30

Columbus, Graham, Pender and Pamlico make no report; Jones only a partial one. In making averages, these Counties were estimated.

TABLE No. V.

Number of Teachers examined and approved during the year, closing December 1, 1885, in the several Counties, Showing Race, Sex and Grade.

COUNTIES.	White Males.				White Females.				Colored Males.				Colored Females.			
	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.
Alamance,	14	8		22	13	14		27	2	3	4	9		2	10	12
Alexander,	18	10	9	37		2		2			1	1				
Alleghany,	4	20	12	36		1		1								
Anson,	16	9	2	27	2	2		4	4	14	12	30		4	11	15
Ashe,	14	27	7	48	1	2	2	5	1		3	4				
Beaufort,	4	16	2	22	6	14	4	24	4	5	6	15	1	6	2	9
Bertie,	6	7	2	15	5	8		13	9	7	3	19	3	2	1	6
Bladen,	7	5	2	17	9	7	1	17	10	7	12	29	1	2	9	12
Brunswick,	11	10	1	22	5	2	1	16		3	6	9			4	4
Buncombe,	17	29	5	51	10	21	1	8	3	3	6	12		1	8	9
Burke,	17	20	3	40	2	5	2	32		3	8	11		3	6	9
Cabarrus,	21	21		42	10	6		9	5	11	3	19	3	16	14	34
Caldwell,	18	7	2	27	3	3		6	1	2	3	6	1		2	3
Camden,	11			11	5			5	8	1	1	10	1		2	3
Carteret,	8	13	1	22	3	2	1	6	3	3	4	10	1		1	2
Caswell,	6	2		8	6	2		8	2	15	2	17	1	7		8
Catawba,	30	11	1	42	6			6	3	6	1	10			2	2
Chatham,	15	22	7	44	10	12	4	26	5	13	5	23	8	5	7	20

TABLE V—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	WHITE MALES.				WHITE FEMALES.				COLORED MALES.				COLORED FEMALES.			
	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.
Cherokee,	8	15	2	25	2	4		6			1	1				
Chowan,	2	2		4	7	2		9	3	4		7	2	6		8
Clay,	5	12		17		2	1	3			1	1			1	1
Cleveland,	34	24	1	59	7	9	1	17	2	9	2	13	1	1	1	3
Columbus,																
Craven,	6	3		9	13	4	2	19	9	9	3	21	7	13	1	21
Cumberland,	14	12	1	27	8	2	4	14	11	9	5	25	4	4	4	12
Currituck,	6	2		8	7	4		11		3	3	6		4	1	5
Dare,	4	5	1	10		2	2	4	1			1				
Davidson,	26	33	3	62	2	3	1	6		5	9	14	1	1	3	5
Davie,	24	9	1	34	13	3		16		9	5	14		3	2	5
Duplin,	10	8		18	3	6	4	13	2	6	4	12		2	2	4
Durham,	9	2		11	5	2		7	11	4	1	16	2		1	3
Edgecombe,	1	2		3	8	7	3	18	8	16	10	34		8	6	14
Forsyth,	26	25	1	52	12	7		19	2	8	3	13		3	4	7
Franklin,	6	6		12	11		1	12	15	10	1	26	4	12	1	17
Gaston,	19	17		36	3	6	7	16	3	12	1	16		2		2
Gates,	3	4	2	9	2	4	1	7	2	5		7	1	1	1	3
Graham,																
Granville,	6			6	15	13		28	10	17	2	29	4	6	1	11
Greene,	8		1	9	4	2	1	7	10	2	3	15	1	4	5	10
Guilford,	16	25	5	46	12	18	4	34	2	10	7	19	4	9	5	18

Halifax,	1	2	1	4	16	3	1	20	10	7	5	22	2	6	8	16	
Harnett,	11	11		22	8	10	2	20		11	2	13	1	2	2	5	
Haywood,	16	13	1	30	3	7		10		1		1	1		1	2	
Henderson,	19	12	4	35	6	1		7		3		3		1	1	2	
Hertford,	11	2		13	12	4		16	15	10	3	28	3	5	3	11	
Hyde,	6	8		14	4	2		6	2	4	12	18		2	1	3	
Iredell,	18	22	7	47	6	5		11	3	5	11	19	1	2	9	12	
Jackson,	6	14	1	21	1	11	1	13			1	1					
Johnston,	32	24		56	7	6		13	4	5	4	13	2	5	6	13	
Jones,	3	2	1	6	5	9		14	4	5	5	14	2	5	3	10	
Lenoir,	9	5	1	15	13	6		19	7	9	4	20	5	6	4	15	
Lincoln,	15	14	4	33	3	6	1	10	1	6	4	11		3	1	4	
Macon,	5	16	2	23	3	15	19	37			4	4					
Madison,	15	25	1	41	3	10	1	14			2	2					
Martin,	7	15	1	23	4	11	1	16	5	8	7	20	1	4	6	11	
McDowell,	12	5	3	20	5	8		13	2		2	4			3	3	
Mecklenburg,	28	11		39	17	7		24	37	45	14	96	3	14	6	23	
Mitchell,	7	14	5	26	2	4		6		1	2	3					
Montgomery,	12	17	3	32		4	1	5	1	5	3	9		3	1	4	
Moore,	16	14	3	33	4	10		14	4	5	3	12	1	4	1	6	
Nash,	11	10	1	22	7	7		14	5	13		18	3	4	1	8	
New Hanover,	4			4	8			8	12	1		13	11	1		12	
Northampton,	14	2		16	14	5		19	4	14	11	29		3	5	8	
Onslow,	3	13		16	3	5	4	12		4	3	7			2	2	
Orange,	4	4		8	1	3		4	4	6	2	12		3	2	5	
Pamlico,																	
Pasquotank,	6	4	1	11	7	3		10	3	9	3	15	6	8		14	
Pender,																	
Perquimans,	3	3	2	8	7	7	1	15	4	5	2	11	1		1	2	
Person,	6	1		7	3	3		7	4	1	3	8			1	1	
Pitt,	10	5		15	25	3		28	11	11	3	25	1	10	7	18	
Polk,	6	16	3	25	1	5		6		1	9	10		2	1	3	
Randolph,	29	69	1	99	12	37		49		7	7	14		6	3	9	
Richmond,	7	11	2	20	5	5	2	12	7	10	15	32		2	8	10	

TABLE V—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	WHITE MALES.				WHITE FEMALES.				COLORED MALES.				COLORED FEMALES.			
	First Grade.	Second Grade	Third Grade.	Total.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.
Robeson,	18	14	4	36	5	19	6	30	14	4	5	23	3	7	6	16
Rockingham,	14	4		18	18	10		28	3	8	5	16		7	12	19
Rowan,	28	25		53	12	6	1	19	9	14	4	27	3	10	5	18
Rutherford,	15	44	11	70	9	16	7	32		9	14	23		2	3	5
Sampson,	15	15	6	36	13	13	7	33	3	13	14	30			6	6
Stanly,	28	23	1	52	4	10	1	15		4		4		1	2	3
Stokes,	9	12		21	7	12	1	20	1	11		12				
Surry,	19	14	5	39	11	10	1	22		3	5	8		1	3	4
Swain,	6	10	5	21	4	1	1	6			1	1				
Transylvania,	8	5	3	8	15	2	4	5	11	1			1	1		1
Tyrrell,	3	6	1	10		1		1		2		2				
Union,	10	15		25	8	6		14	6	7	5	18	1	6	6	13
Vance,	3			3	7	8		15	6	20	10	36	1	12	3	16
Wake,	38	11		49	21	6		27	28	37	7	72	11	21	9	41
Warren,	3	1	1	5	13	15	1	29	10	11	2	23	1	3	4	8
Washington,	5	4		9	4	8		12	2	6	1	9	1	5	1	7
Watauga,	17	14	7	38	5	1	1	7		1		1			1	1
Wayne,	30	4		34	15	3		18	21	13	1	35	12	12		24
Wilkes,	26	20	3	49	4	2		6		3	4	0				
Wilson,	21	1		22	9	8		17	10	2	8	2	5	3	3	11
Yadkin,	32	20		52	1	2		3		2		2				
Yancey,	8	14		22	3	1		4								
	1163	1090	172	2425	634	557	113	1304	424	597	363	1384	135	318	259	712

Columbus, Graham, Pender and Pamlico make no report.

TABLE I.

School Funds Received by County Treasurers for the School Year ending November 30, 1886.

COUNTIES.	State and County Poll Tax.	Special Poll Tax. Section 2590.	General Property School Tax.	Special Property Tax. Section 2590.	Special Property Tax. Local Acts.	Special Poll Tax. Local Acts.	Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties.	Liquor Licenses.	Auctioneers.	Estrays.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on hand last Report.	Total.
Alamance,	$ 2,216 49	$ 248 45	$ 3,806 58	$ 1,270 26	$	$	$ 884 54	$ 57 00	$	$	$	$ 8,483 32	$ 1,908 34	$ 10,391 66
Alexander,	1,244 02		1,166 36				93 90	4 50				2,508 78	62 92	2,571 70
Alleghany,	1,637 37		620 90				3 00					2,261 27	460 33	2,721 60
Anson,	1,425 00		2,337 87				32 80	474 33			13 66	4,283 66	2,704 83	6,988 49
Ashe,	2,906 47		1,566 79				64 08					4,537 34	897 74	5,435 08
Beaufort,	2,990 75		2,548 38				53 99	1,931 25			211 86	7,073 01	3,795 74	10,868 75
Bertie,	3,334 41		2,597 78				218 42	2,075 67			32 00	8,258 28	6,263 63	14,521 91
Bladen,	2,639 50		1,274 78				62 81	448 75			110 20	4,536 04	3,358 16	7,894 20
Brunswick,	2,343 42		1,182 22	938 73			51 13	604 74				5,120 24	1,291 15	6,411 39
Buncombe,	5,861 03		5,882 62				693 11	682 50				13,119 26	2,060 20	15,179 46
Burke,	3,137 44		1,557 56				49 70					4,747 70	822 52	5,567 22
Cabarrus,	2,223 43	1,000 00	2,223 44	650 00			579 16	390 40				7,066 43	8,739 00	15,805 43
Caldwell,	1,890 83		1,418 13				169 75				22 00	3,500 71	174 01	3,674 72
Camden,	1,285 35	428 45	691 94	285 77			70 20	1,100 10				3,861 71	802 84	4,664 55
Carteret,	1,262 82		813 12				103 36	717 13				2,896 43	250 08	3,146 51
Caswell,	2,683 72		2,839 53				198 25	1,105 55			95	6,828 00	2,858 40	9,686 40
Catawba,	3,929 73		3,350 37				203 00	150 00				7,633 10	427 18	8,060 28
Chatham,	5,053 49		3,981 91				534 56	408 36				9,978 32	5,491 83	15,470 15
Cherokee,														
Chowan,	1,781 68		1,700 00				59 42	522 58			553 38	4,617 06		4,617 06
Clay,	543 99	224 85	407 57	505 38			22 19				35 99	1,739 97	172 79	1,912 76
Cleveland,	3,940 13		3,543 75		65 00		679 05	32 50			53 10	8,313 53	2,029 04	10,342 57
Columbus,	2,946 83		1,984 48				179 30	434 28		4 35		5,575 82	4,680 94	10,256 76
Craven,	2,536 10		2,787 53				97 54	2,582 81			7 80	8,011 78	65 80	8,077 58
Cumberland,	1,408 32		2,816 66				78 23	1,905 75				6,208 96	2,099 17	8,308 13
Currituck,	1,040 62		852 67				308 85	910 00			1,568 87	4,681 01		4,681 01
Dare,			652 67								25 00	677 67	249 15	926 82
Davidson,	3,452 62		3,681 97				341 53				1,203 78	8,679 90	1 57	8,681 47
Davie,	2,371 13		1,786 00				146 08					4,303 21	556 68	4,859 89

TABLE I—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	State and County Poll Tax.	Special Poll Tax. Section 2590.	Genreal Property School Tax.	Special Property Tax. Section 2590.	Special Property Tax. Local Acts.	Special Poll Tax. Local Acts.	Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties.	Liquor Licenses.	Auctioneers.	Estrays.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on hand last Report.	Total.
Duplin,	$ 2,300 74		$ 1,839 91	$	$ 436 07	$	$ 95 63	$ 738 12	$	$ 3 50	$ 1,392 13	$ 6,802 60	$ 322 82	$ 7,125 42
Durham,	3,345 90		5,034 81				1,132 19	1,948 66			301 82	11,766 88	3,597 85	15,364 73
Edgecombe,	4,501 63		4,736 36				410 20	7,567 90			293 80	17,509 89	17,141 41	34,651 30
Forsyth,	3,003 19	413 78	5,881 81	2,356 92		1,184 98	473 65	779 00	18 02		4 00	14,116 15	1,360 27	15,476 42
Franklin,	3,542 08		3,032 86				395 26	783 75				7,753 95	1,192 05	8,946 00
Gaston,	2,932 05		3,120 07				176 75	28 59			40 85	6,298 22	944 07	7,242 29
Gates,	2,072 20		1,253 80				121 57	691 12			120 00	4,258 19	625 26	4,883 95
Graham,	781 10		294 94				12 60	26 55				1,115 19		1,115 19
Granville,	4,065 60		4,286 94				279 75				124 47	8,756 76	4,059 22	12,815 98
Greene,	2,193 08		2,029 62				186 69	2,138 45				6,547 84	2,540 35	9,088 15
Guilford,	6,266 20		6,652 45				528 38	920 49				14,367 52	915 82	15,283 34
Halifax,	3,763 23		5,438 27				335 44	2,650 50				12,187 44	1,976 94	14,164 38
Harnett,	1,907 82		1,134 21				138 27	190 00		1 25	1 50	3,373 05	1,157 02	4,530 07
Haywood,	1,434 92		1,844 33				181 28	146 75			397 01	4,004 29	65 17	4,069 46
Henderson,	2,984 34		2,032 36				80 52	80 00				5,177 22	1,322 43	6,499 65
Hertford,	1,895 85	463 43	2,108 02	1,686 42			164 55	1,467 75			25 00	7,811 02	942 67	8,753 69
Hyde,	1,972 02		1,024 09				50 07	974 13				4,020 31	1,226 41	5,246 72
Iredell,	4,023 00		4,946 98				580 30	1,738 70				11,288 98	1,884 49	13,173 47
Jackson,	1,115 21	1,115 21	817 18	1,801 59			58 45					4,907 64	46 53	4,954 17
Johnston,	4,500 00		5,366 62				391 70	2,352 50			31 40	12,642 22	12,998 41	25,640 63
Jones,	1,265 94		870 93				93 70	471 25				2,701 82	10	2,701 92
Lenoir,	3,817 56		3,900 00				322 56					8,140 12	1,113 91	9,254 03
Lincoln,	2,089 20		2,446 92		69 30		128 35					4,733 77	1,312 94	6,046 71
Macon,	2,177 70		1,213 34				153 32					3,544 36	2,263 13	5,807 49
Madison,	2,800 00		1,494 36				312 15	250 00			50 00	4,906 51	1,774 09	6,680 60
Martin,	2,236 50		2,028 25				223 30	2,037 25				6,525 30	1,697 70	8,223 00
McDowell,	1,803 00		1,114 58				90 90	45 00				3,053 48	563 49	3,616 97
Mecklenburg,	6,030 44		9,371 32				1,506 75	1,850 03			331 86	19,090 40	3,557 07	22,647 47
Mitchell,	1,658 25		644 01				53 05					2,355 31	26 26	2,381 57
Montgomery,	2,774 06	248 16	1,613 17	1,124 89			147 00	62 50				5,969 78	1,693 80	7,663 58
Moore,	3,851 78		2,491 84				57 42	675 00				7,079 04	5,038 78	12,117 82
Nash,	2,159 03		3,090 82				130 75	450 15				5,830 75	300 98	6,131 73

New Hanover,	2,625 90		6,601 29					467 81	5,848 10	2 00		3,100 00	18,645 10	11,899 09	30,544 19
Northampton,															
Onslow,	1,845 38		1,418 12					21 38	495 00				3,779 88	1,819 06	5,598 94
Orange,	1,900 00		2,353 82					303 85					4,557 67	190 41	4,748 08
Pamlico,	874 21		900 00					18 25	200 00				1,992 46	2,688 35	4,680 81
Pasquotank,	3,112 43		1,763 65					107 38	1,715 21			148 75	6,847 42	2,378 18	9,225 60
Pender,	1,896 00		1,551 03					61 70	596 66				4,105 39	1,402 78	5,508 17
Perquimans,	2,750 01		2,666 04					157 10	710 12			12 35	6,296 52	1,837 08	8,133 60
Person,	2,600 00		2,225 02					203 45	670 34				5,698 81	1,434 09	7,132 90
Pitt,	2,109 77		3,965 30					418 95	3,916 38			83 55	10,493 95	3,827 21	14,321 16
Polk,	704 00	312 00	964 18	964 18				24 00					2,968 36	209 00	3,177 36
Randolph,	4,108 94	373 54	3,678 79	1,226 27				741 60	18 75		1 38		10,149 27	1,904 66	12,053 93
Richmond,	2,141 91		2,886 93					64 58	549 76				5,643 18	3,939 06	9,582 24
Robeson,	2,152 48		5,366 97					160 65	400 63			1 50	8,082 23	10,312 56	18,394 79
Rockingham,	3,319 65	368 85	4,132 46	1,377 48				502 41	1,537 88	45		2,397 92	13,637 10	976 28	14,613 38
Rowan,	3,058 64		7,351 77					437 85	677 83			64 10	11,590 19	2,748 72	14,338 91
Rutherford,	3,155 00		3,000 00					137 48	25 00	10 00	3 90	806 60	7,137 98		7,137 98
Sampson,	3,510 84		2,627 85					71 42	577 60				6,787 71	3,373 60	10,161 31
Stanly,	3,207 85	379 62	2,023 22	1,456 97				103 91	157 75			112 45	7,441 77	626 96	8,068 73
Stokes,	2,369 52		1,640 47					380 60	100 00			63 25	4,553 84	1,192 94	5,746 78
Surry,	2,837 36		2,087 62					156 80					5,081 78	1,537 37	6,619 15
Swain,															
Transylvania,	1,201 05		2,005 78					74 61					3,281 44	1,046 75	4,328 19
Tyrrell,	881 33		781 33					68 76	223 74			23 75	1,978 91	1,732 62	3,711 53
Union,															
Vance,	2,681 00		3,243 12					141 85	562 50				6,628 47	2,567 91	9,196 38
Wake,	6,378 79		12,384 91		6,249 80			750 14	4,899 02			1,991 00	32,653 66	2,557 71	35,211 37
Warren,	2,744 23	343 32	2,012 91	1,381 94				99 73	1,708 82			10 22	8,301 17	195 48	8,496 65
Washington,	1,764 18		1,030 72					144 01	712 51			24 15	3,675 57	2,120 16	5,795 73
Watauga,	1,922 80		1,301 47					15 00					3,239 27	447 74	3,687 01
Wayne,	5,470 92	749 07	5,000 63	2,668 37				1,167 52	3,343 07	2 21		711 78	19,113 57		19,113 57
Wilkes,	3,038 23		1,664 23					165 16					4,867 62	1,242 06	6,109 68
Wilson,	2,802 25		4,000 00					272 65	3,497 50			159 64	10,732 04	1,837 44	12,569 48
Yadkin,	1,834 87		2,186 05					126 00	19 00				4,165 92	339 40	4,505 32
Yancey,															
†Cherokee,	1,143 82		1,143 83					53 25				235 64	2,576 54		2,576 54
†Northampton,	3,898 29		3,279 43	43 03				46 75	1,393 65				8,661 15	5,409 32	14,070 47
†Swain,	486 98	441 75	629 02	880 63				144 17					2,582 55		2,582 55
†Union,	5,108 07		5,108 70					75 00	753 13			25 00	11,069 27	4,182 86	15,252 14
†Yancey,	2,173 60		591 41						90 25				2,855 26		2,855 26
	$253,261 49	$7,110 48	$258,799 85	$20,618 83	$6,820 17	$1,184 98	$22,876 22	$83,002 75	$32 66	$14 38	$16,950 60	$670,672 44	$203,862 33	$874,534 74	

† Last year's report.

TABLE No. II.

School Funds Disbursed by the County Treasurers during the School Year ending November 30, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Paid Teachers of Schools for Whites.	Paid Teachers of Schools for Colored.	Paid for School Houses and Sites (White.)	Paid for School Houses and Sites (Col.)	Paid Co. Superintendents.	Paid for Institutes (White.)	Paid for Institutes, (Col.)	Treasurer's Commissions.	Mileage and per diem Board of Education.	Paid for Fuel for Board of Education.	Stationery for Board of Education.	Paid for Other Purposes.	Total Disbursements.	Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1886.	Total.
Alamance,	$ 5,226 24	$ 1,556 05	$ 730 46	$ 265 58	$ 331 00	$ 50 00	$ 50 00	$ 209 05	$ 58 60	$	$ 8 09	$ 86 26	$ 8,571 33	$ 1,820 33	$ 10,391 66
Alexander,	1,659 48	213 55	181 37		41 00			67 50	37 20			53 32	2,253 42	318 28	2,571 70
Alleghany,	1,748 55	254 09	62 46	11 75	42 00			25 00	30 00		1 00		2,174 85	546 75	2,721 60
Anson,	1,937 46	1,874 23	378 02	33 79	122 00			147 95	38 00		1 75	300 17	4,903 37	2,085 12	6,988 49
Ashe,	3,762 57	249 91	284 56	25 00	71 00			111 23	53 90			35 00	4,593 17	841 91	5,435 08
Beaufort,	3,617 40	1,740 17	278 98	245 38	246 00	200 00	66 00	82 24	143 40		19 03	23 00	6,661 60	4,870 31	11,531 91
Bertie,	3,289 18	3,438 02	303 92	484 82	260 50			177 61	63 50			24 43	7,981 98	6,539 93	14,521 91
Bladen,	1,790 66	2,194 17	348 29	491 44	258 00	50 00	50 00	153 67	76 90		7 85	74 70	5,495 68	2,398 52	7,894 20
Brunswick,	3,668 50	1,104 07	239 50	148 25	167 26	32 50	32 50	110 22	99 70		9 84	9 00	5,621 34	790 05	6,411 39
Buncombe,	5,491 58	1,410 48	2,307 93	361 15	864 00	50 00	50 00	358 13	99 60	1 81	40 00	79 70	11,114 38	4,065 08	15,179 46
Burke,	3,344 74	905 85	374 95	31 65	150 50			123 02	57 45		6 00	49 90	5,044 06	523 16	5,567 22
Cabarrus,	6,422 97	3,208 53	649 82	456 40	100 82	35 00	30 00	313 93	114 60		5 35	9 75	11,347 17	4,458 26	15,805 43
Caldwell,	2,487 36	545 95	293 65	8 25	66 20			140 01	46 40		18 50	33 86	3,640 18	34 54	3,674 72
Camden,	1,868 47	1,019 05	178 25	11 05	114 80			193 09	80 70		2 00	65 90	3,533 31	1,131 24	4,664 55
Carteret,	1,920 87	561 00	7 25	22 00	132 60			85 33	43 90		3 25	80 20	2,856 90	289 61	3,146 51
Caswell,	2,912 65	3,402 54	427 95	34 30	196 50			141 19	35 70				7,149 83	2,536 57	9,686 40
Catawba,	4,458 10	1,151 70	1,485 65	119 42	91 25	75 00	25 00	229 52	56 30	1 00		191 09	7,884 03	176 25	8,060 28
Chatham,	7,108 19	2,882 25	547 60	338 71	245 00	45 00	47 00	281 93	50 60	3 00	9 75		11,559 03	3,911 12	15,470 15
Cherokee,															
Chowan,	1,855 61	1,727 60	111 62	120 72	126 00	50 00	50 00	137 95	54 60		1 25	2 50	4,237 85	379 21	4,617 06
Clay,	1,019 62	45 00	228 55		13 50			48 65	15 00			17 51	1,387 83	524 93	1,912 76
Cleveland,	5,686 39	951 55	541 87	360 22	393 00	100 00		205 65	88 65		7 00	166 61	8,500 94	1,841 63	10,342 57
Columbus,	3,320 00	2,633 61	265 00	409 75	23 00	25 88	25 87	169 63	81 10			1 00	6,954 84	3,301 92	10,256 76
Craven,	3,794 31	3,540 69			3 15			209 17	95 50			6 75	7,952 42	125 16	8,077 58
Cumberland,	4,148 17	3,967 15	579 39	304 43	269 57			233 95	89 45				9,592 11		9,592 42
Currituck,	3,066 84	1,157 00	253 16	23 00	28 07			136 34	16 60				4,681 01		4,681 01
Dare,	697 32	90 00	40 00		34 00			21 31	37 00				919 63	7 19	926 82
Davidson,	6,260 08	1,339 05	275 12	371 22	57 35			252 07	44 55				8,599 44	82 03	8,681 47
Davie,	2,657 74	1,097 29	5 56	94 40	68 74	100 00		125 03	55 11			88 92	4,292 73	567 16	4,859 89

Duplin,	2,008 99	1,690 13	554 71	256 31	159 00	30 00	30 00	122 16	69 75		3 20	84 50	5,008 75	2,116 67	7,125 42
Durham,	4,183 57	3,473 81	960 45	466 33	18 00			296 94	49 00			433 36	9,821 46	5,543 27	15,364 73
Edgecombe,	3,719 93	6,926 24	3,561 32	4,541 80	180 00	49 05	49 05	553 82	80 10		17 26	916 77	20,595 34	14,055 96	34,657 33
Forsyth,	9,393 33	2,922 83	445 00	87 25	220 90	49 25	49 25	419 90	57 80	3 30	41 64	726 10	14,416 53	1,059 89	15,476 42
Franklin,	2,581 50	2,712 10	932 45	808 13	333 00	85 82	85 82	232 62	162 65	3 12	72 29	126 50	8,136 00	810 00	8,946 00
Gaston,	4,495 50	1,673 48	266 55	217 95	81 20			234 83	53 60		5 00		7,028 11	214 18	7,242 29
Gates,	1,094 30	1,051 65	455 53	185 51	153 80			182 59	82 80		32 85	8 60	3,247 63	1,537 82	4,883 95
Graham,	838 31		219 88		33 00				24 00				1,115 19		1,115 19
Granville,	4,003 44	4,744 48	1,777 60	1,088 87	399 00			419 28	44 00		11 00	247 58	12,065 25	750 73	12,815 98
Greene,	2,542 12	2,803 61	179 30	536 35	324 00	50 00	50 00	200 27	91 70		9 00	115 12	6,901 47	2,186 68	9,088 15
Guilford,	6,357 34	2,698 47	1,483 69	584 21	240 00	64 00	36 00	260 29	25 00	5 20	15 58	29 25	11,899 03	3,384 31	15,283 34
Halifax,	2,887 10	4,043 50	100 21	631 47	330 06			262 11	66 06			66 85	8,387 36	5,777 02	14,164 38
Harnett,	2,156 15	1,236 99	308 65	230 72	168 00			190 29	92 50	3 72	6 83	47 63	4,441 48	88 59	4,530 07
Haywood,	3,095 51	150 90	96 25		69 75	76 00		105 92	41 70		55	3 79	3,640 37	429 09	4,069 46
Henderson,	3,107 46	650 00	328 72	18 00	173 00	45 00			176 15	3 25	7 20		4,508 78	1,990 00	6,499 65
Hertford,	3,006 78	3,593 28	290 30	156 22	242 46			74 46	82 30			75 00	7,520 80	1,232 89	8,753 69
Hyde,	1,941 15	1,215 45	265 31	79 70	287 50			118 80	70 70	2 22	23 28	14 90	4,019 01	1,227 71	5,246 72
Iredell,	6,018 77	2,131 20	837 30	255 87	235 68	70 00	30 00	121 38	60 40			71 25	9,831 85	3,341 62	13,173 47
Jackson,	3,815 55	120 00	343 35		132 57			139 09	85 00			1 00	4,636 56	317 61	4,954 17
Johnston,	7,110 53	2,122 71	950 90	131 84	385 00	130 00	53 08	356 42	94 60		21 24	728 39	12,084 71	13,555 92	25,640 63
Jones,	551 00	945 10	2 00		88 76			41 47	72 05				1,700 38	1,001 54	2,701 92
Lenoir,	3,345 19	2,635 08	75 00	107 07	105 00			202 41	106 07			373 91	6,949 73	2,304 32	9,254 03
Lincoln,	2,738 57	1,034 87	748 75	103 15	123 53	50 00	50 00	123 08	43 75	12 00	5 37	12 30	5,045 37	1,000 72	6,046 79
Macon,	3,915 25	240 00	205 64		130 77			59 48	64 00		2 50		4,617 64	1,189 85	5,807 49
Madison,	3,306 01	163 69	361 32	1 60	180 00	80 00		151 51	55 80		25 00	59 28	4,384 21	2,296 39	6,680 60
Martin,	2,492 80	2,812 61	173 66	148 25	276 00			193 25	101 30		4 28	61 85	6,254 00	1,969 00	8,223 00
McDowell,	1,055 68	293 12	173 15		90 00	38 00	25 00		18 40				1,693 35	1,921 62	3,616 97
Mecklenb'rg,	8,650 92	7,266 25	1,286 31	448 07	235 00	100 00		459 20	213 60	1 85	9 66	156 36	18,827 22	3,820 25	22,647 47
Mitchell,	1,963 61	25 00	181 30		116 00			69 36		12 30	7 00	7 00	2,381 57		2,381 57
Montgomery,	3,027 40	1,385 68	365 57	243 50	70 50			54 40			7 91	54 28	5,209 24	2,454 34	7,663 58
Moore,	3,317 15	1,493 33	520 61	305 60	166 90				64 40				5,867 99	6,249 83	12,117 82
Nash,	2,444 18	1,977 90	475 45	287 15	234 78			257 50	57 00		7 35	238 30	5,979 81	151 92	6,131 73
N'w Hanover,	4,665 00	5,700 00	10,493 32	323 47	456 00			516 22	446 60	63 25	41 12	466 82	23,171 80	7,372 39	30,544 19
Northampt'n,															
Onslow,	1,732 10	753 51	226 40	183 92	178 75			178 50	142 40			7 50	3,403 08	2,195 86	5,598 94
Orange,	2,209 38	1,425 02	156 90	59 00	127 75	31 00			45 50	2 40		178 39	4,325 34	422 74	4,748 08
Pamlico,	1,366 06	810 62	165 00	60 87	18 00			62 38	50 82			24 15	2,557 90	2,122 91	4,680 81
Pasquotank,	2,232 50	2,855 00	404 12	291 94	282 90	100 00		191 34	70 00		12 79	75 48	6,516 07	2,709 53	9,225 60
Pender,	1,402 39	1,598 30	85 73	373 73	137 98			100 00	57 60			205 26	3,960 99	1,547 18	5,508 17
Perquimans,	2,508 14	1,929 41	634 03	687 02	110 14			149 95	35 30			94 00	6,147 99	1,985 61	8,133 60
Person,	2,011 10	2,051 04	91 91	550 31	154 20			150 76	32 55				5,041 87	2,091 03	7,132 90
Pitt,	4,338 21	4,266 70	667 85	381 40	349 04			304 57	73 70		5 20	2 30	10,388 97	3,932 19	14,321 16
Polk,	2,050 25	666 75	157 98	26 30	125 00	55 00		44 52	36 60		3 46	2 50	3,177 36		3,177 36
Randolph,	7,382 92	1,640 90	698 79	69 00	106 50			279 44	56 00	1 50	2 35	9 41	10,246 81	1,807 12	12,053 93
Richmond,	3,632 50	3,783 77	517 22	466 65	202 00							207 11	8,809 25	772 99	9,582 24
Robeson.	2,804 51	3,158 71	559 53	428 75	197 15			242 47	93 88		275 60	837 50	8,325 25	10,069 54	18,394 79

TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Paid Teachers of Schools for Whites.	Paid Teachers of Schools for Colored.	Paid for School Houses and Sites (White.)	Paid for School Houses and Sites (Col.)	Paid Co. Superintendents.	Paid for Institutes (white.)	Paid for Institutes (Col.)	Treasurer's Commissions.	Mileage and per diem Board of Education.	Paid for Fuel for Board of Education.	Stationery for Board of Education.	Paid for Other Purposes.	Total Disbursements.	Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1885.	Total.
Rockingham,	$ 4,627 17	$ 3,328 21	$ 1,532 43	$ 1,160 86	$ 282 00	$ 50 00	$ 50 00	$ 355 75	$ 30 10	$	$ 58 18	$ 382 56	$ 11,858 27	$ 2,755 11	$ 14,613 38
Rowan,	6,867 99	3,228 54	311 40	182 20	320 70	60 00	40 00	276 85	42 10			20 00	11,349 78	2,989 13	14,338 91
Rutherford,	4,728 69	650 34	465 09	300 00	116 56			178 45	76 60		11 70	608 31	7,136 18	1 80	7,137 98
Sampson,	3,421 01	3,092 83	302 59	378 03	276 31			258 46	66 91	3 75	11 38	27 00	7,838 27	2,323 04	10,161 31
Stanly,	6,007 54	790 00	651 28		52 00			186 04	18 90		1 37	11 00	7,718 13	350 60	8,068 73
Stokes,	2,774 94	784 11	343 08	127 18	84 25			41 50	36 10				4,191 16	1,555 62	5,746 78
Surry,	4,046 66	690 80	542 88	22 95	49 20	80 00			49 20	3 00		82 15	5,566 84	1,052 31	6,619 15
Swain,															
Transylvania	2,405 91	285 85	476 37		34 50			81 00	37 20		2 00		3,322 83	1,005 36	4,328 19
Tyrrell,	983 05	481 25	485 56	168 60	114 00			112 62	58 40	24 40	9 40	87 79	2,525 07	1,186 46	3,711 53
Union,															
Vance,	2,192 85	2,405 01	375 65	439 62	317 00		50 00	175 96	47 00		6 90	31 38	6,041 37	3,158 01	9,196 38
Wake,	13,935 77	13,992 17	885 02	569 87	927 50			936 15	107 70		38 85	671 97	32,107 89	3,103 48	35,211 37
Warren,	3,153 25	3,442 75	600 45	100 50	372 87			245 83	38 10			240 05	8,194 89	301 76	8,496 65
Washington,	1,375 39	1,616 83	338 39	303 78	226 34			103 04	79 58	1 00	4 13	180 81	4,229 29	1,566 44	5,795 73
Watauga,	2,415 54	125 64	354 66	19 00	141 00			97 17	62 30	50	75	450 49	3,667 05	19 96	3,687 01
Wayne,	6,476 47	5,391 45	862 42	1,390 87	636 21	150 00	100 00	491 15	113 80		17 55	684 80	16,314 72	2,798 85	19,113 57
Wilkes,	3,233 26	533 83	735 93	2 95	130 97	53 50		118 11	39 30		2 90	31 00	4,881 75	1,227 93	6,109 68
Wilson,	4,067 29	3,799 92	622 25	648 09	386 00			304 60	142 50		50	366 13	10,337 28	2,232 20	12,569 48
Yadkin,	2,604 52		504 31		160 60	81 25		157 70	103 10			488 76	4,100 24	405 08	4,505 32
Yancey,															
*Cherokee,	2,659 59	46 50	250 34	27 00	134 00	39 00						20 95	3,197 38		3,177 38
*Northa'pton,	3,008 14	3,310 94	220 25	915 34	298 00			412 00				75 00	8,239 68	5,830 79	14,070 47
*Swain,	1,785 23	100 00	167 05		12 00							45 30	2,109 58	472 97	2,582 55
*Union,	6,322 46	2,522 50	493 23	293 31	52 50			206 93				40 00	9,930 93	5,319 31	15,250 24
*Yancey,	2,024 68	36 42	8 00			42 70		69 12		20 50		312 66	2,514 08	341 18	2,855 26
	$ 336,037 52	$ 191,059 63	$ 56,694 96	$ 27,646 11	$ 18,431 74	$ 2,472 95	$ 1,124 57	$ 17,348 72	$ 6,378 83	$ 183 07	$ 710 13	$ 13,027 42	$ 671,115 65	$ 205,267 98	$ 876,383 63

*Last year's Report.

TABLE No. III.

Showing Number of Children between six and twenty-one years, Number Enrolled, Average Attendance and Institute Statistics, in the several Counties in the State, during the year ending November 30th, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Census of White Children.			Total Enrolment of Whites.	Total Average attendance of Whites.	Census of Colored Children.			Total Enrolment of Colored.	Total Average attendance of Colored.	No. of Institutes.		No. of Teachers Attending.			
													White.		Col'd.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.			W	C	M	F	M	F
Alamance	1,947	1,948	3,895	1,903	1,141	967	913	1,880	871	467	1	1	38	52	20	34
Alexander....	1,578	1,398	2,976	1,661	1,005	167	183	350	183	113						
Alleghany....	1,084	863	1,947	1,380	848	135	105	240	133	29	2		16	1	1	
Anson	1,720	1,634	3,354	1,129	738	1,683	1,653	3,336	1,850	1,014						
Ashe.....	3,002	2,885	5,887	3,745	1,938	196	151	347	260	88	1		15	6		
Beaufort	1,860	1,853	2,713	1,955	1,254	1,581	1,529	3,110	1,461	940		1			12	16
Bertie.... ...	1,422	1,256	2.678	1,516	929	2,083	1,973	4,056	2,552	1,768						
Bladen.....	1,569	1,439	3,008	1,095	734	1,724	1,780	3,504	1,584	1,018	1	1	13	22	26	25
Brunswick....	1,033	989	2,022	1,100	722	907	815	1,722	946	625	1	1	15	9	3	
Buncombe..	4,301	4,198	8,499	6,597	4,976	900	764	1,664	967	713		1			15	10
Burke.....	2,233	1,966	4,199	2,137	1,394	500	505	1,005	513	345	1		25	15		
Cabarrus	1,866	1,639	3,505	2,464	1,481	1,084	1,143	2.227	1,274	664	1	1	15	16	13	30
Caldwell	2,010	1,871	3,881	1,965	1,228	336	312	648	412	253						
Camden	628	621	1,249	785	500	425	387	812	456	237						
Carteret.....	1 453	1,267	2,720	1,494	862	586	598	1,184	547	370						
Caswell	1,186	1,049	2,235	871	500	1,496	1,498	2,994	1,482	770						
Catawba.	2,793	2,566	5,359	3,152	2,016	566	586	1,152	664	403		1			11	2
Chatham	2,973	2,718	5,691	3,183	1,722	1,377	1,498	2,875	1,693	1,047	1	1	18	16	7	11

TABLE III—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Census of White Children.			Total Enrolment of Whites.	Toal Average Attendance of Whites.	Census of Colored Children.			Total Enrolment of Colored.	Total Average attendance of Color'd.	No. of Institutes.		No. of Teachers Attending.			
													White.		Col'd.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.			W	C	M	F	M	F
Cherokee	1,799	1,780	3,5379	2,554	1,844	95	54	119	105	61						
Chowan.....	662	645	1,307	847	491	866	835	1,701	1,141	790	1	1	3	9	2	7
Clay	729	680	1,409	798	525	35	25	60	35	20						
Cleveland.....																
Columbus																
Craven.....	1,230	1,161	2,391	1,650	1.350	2,011	2,084	4,095	3,475	2,950						
Cumberland..	2,613	2,560	5,173	2,236	1,465	2,309	2,227	4,536	2,117	1,504						
Currituck.....	801	635	1,436	878	526	402	368	770	554	304						
Dare	500	560	1,060	858	429	45	66	111	75	48						
Davidson	3,305	3,091	6,396	4,288	2,680	863	783	1,646	838	418						
Davie	1,536	1,477	3,013	1,764	1,021	661	640	1,301	779	459	1	1	20	15	15	10
Duplin	2,071	1,894	3,965	1,474	1,000	1,590	1,629	3,219	1,520	908	1	1	13	13	6	4
Durham	1,721	1,613	3,334	988	525	1,244	1,173	2,417	971	616	1	1	2		12	2
Edgecombe..	1,340	1,260	2,600	979	516	3,124	2,880	6,004	3,214	1,057	1	1	6	26	40	12
Forsyth.....	2,738	2,629	5,367	3,066	1,810	1,208	1,191	2,399	1,181	671	3	3	43	18	24	21
Franklin.....	1,768	1,632	3,400	1,451	881	2,011	1,985	3,996	2,068	1,191	2	2				
Gaston.....	2,182	2,015	4,197	2,113	1,312	867	867	1,734	899	561						
Gates..																
Graham																
Granville ...	1,907	1,870	3,777	1,175	708	2,187	2,028	4,215	1,583	986						
Greene	956	865	1,821	825	618	1,229	1,129	2,358	1,061	682	1	1	6	14	15	12

Guilford	3,118	3,004	6,122	3,597	2,257	1,441	1,426	2,867	1,574	796	1	1	35	37	16	24
Halifax	1,622	1,534	3,156	1,228	721	3,293	3,330	6,623	4,293	2,570						
Harnett	1,483	1,388	2,871	1,576	1,104	890	896	1,786	1,098	756						
Haywood	2,434	2,110	4,544	2,869	1,512	110	133	243	98	52	1	1	31	9	8	
Henderson	2,089	1,971	4,060	2,528	1,477	298	301	599	329	219	7		33	8		
Hertford	945	879	1,824	971	584	1,290	1,319	2,609	1,545	687						
Hyde	739	657	1,396	1,191	817	677	686	677	1,363	963						
Iredell	3,503	3,350	6,853	3,996	2,584	1,114	1,100	2,214	1,251	855	1	1	45	25	15	17
Jackson	1,829	1,607	3,436	1,481	1,200	87	76	163	118	66						
Johnston	3,428	3,206	6,634	3,766	2,094	1,684	1,673	3,357	1,716	984	1	1	44	14	14	9
Jones	660	622	1,282	463	296	973	934	1,907	1,402	1,001						
Lenoir	1,512	1,370	2,882	2,305	1,795	1,581	1,544	3,125	1,855	1,290						
Lincoln	1,758	1,605	3,363	1,741	1,217	561	511	1,072	593	318	1	1	27	10	12	2
Macon	1,594	1,532	3,126	2,102	1,316	112	133	235	175	74						
Madison	3,053	2,839	5,892	3,145	1,989	81	89	170	130	110	3		40	9	2	
Martin	1,306	1,245	2,551	1,945	1,122	1,342	1,363	2,705	1,953	864						
McDowell	1,635	1,502	3,137	1,319	925	370	339	709	480	294						
Mecklenburg	3,531	3,359	6,890	2,962	1,981	2,958	3,033	5,991	3,538	2,255	1		16	26		
Mitchell	2,457	2,274	4,731	2,215	1,153	98	130	228	123	53						
Montgomery	1,499	1,364	2,863	2,053	1,303	496	471	967	891	511						
Moore	2,360	2,189	4,549	2,092	1,335	1,187	1,170	2,357	1,149	794						
Nash	1,833	1,633	3,466	1,889	1,256	1,554	1,511	3,065	1,503	1,131						
New Hanover	1,178	1,340	2,518	794	650	1,873	2,352	4,125	1,540	1,174	16	16	2	8	2	10
Northampton	1,552	1,386	2,938	1,364	803	2,347	2,263	4,610	1,826	879						
Onslow	1,367	1,164	2,531	1,460	834	666	626	1,292	706	429						
Orange	1,686	1,371	3,057	1,175	683	945	877	1,822	832	483	1	1	8	10	13	16
Pamlico	654	669	1,323	817	498	461	517	978	572	361						
Pasquotank	915	809	1,724	771	448	1,052	1,061	2,113	1,155	600	1	1	9	11	13	19
Pender	1,006	958	1,964	1,310		1,317	1,533	2,850	2,025		1	1	11	13	23	4
Perquimans	810	729	1,539	990	576	888	902	1,790	1,481	726						
Person	1,292	1,263	2,555	877	380	1,214	1,147	2,361	871	391						
Pitt	2,218	2,030	4,248	2,345	1,494	2,515	2,393	4,908	2,787	1,643						
Polk	807	745	1,552	1,046	495	253	250	503	392	177						
Randolph	3,527	3,387	6,914	3,993	2,287	595	567	1,162	782	437						

TABLE No. III—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Census of White Children.			Total Enrolment of Whites.	Total Average Attendance of Whites.	Census of Colored Children.			Total Enrolment of Colored.	Total Average attendance of Colored.	No. of Institutes.		No. of Teachers Attending.			
													White.		Col'd.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.			W	C	M	F	M	F
Richmond	1,812	1,722	3,534	1,383	877	1,943	1,828	3,771	2,306	1,466						
Robeson	2,412	2,234	4,646	1,739	1,178	2,610	2,421	5,031	1,865	1,229						
Rockingham	2,547	2,326	4,873	1,792	917	1,925	1,790	3,715	1,676	825	1	1	20	31	23	35
Rowan	2,776	2,579	5,355	3,670	2,798	1,179	1,158	2,337	1,471	1,184	1	1	35	45	12	14
Rutherford	2,340	2,286	4,626	1,889	1,122	685	710	1,395	547	295						
Sampson	2,645	2,455	5,000	2,600	1,643	1,922	2,016	3,938	2,123	1,362						
Stanly	1,941	1,873	3,814	2,663	1,540	329	305	634	502	336						
Stokes	2,475	2,233	4,708	1,949	997	670	595	1,265	482	209						
Surry	2,813	2,598	5,411	3,110	1,886	428	421	849	565	300	1	1	46	12	3	8
Swain	978	904	1,882	1,104	444	26	27	53	36	14	1		12	2		
Transylvania	1,071	994	2,065	819	453	99	102	201	156	82						
Tyrrell																
Union	3,066	2,506	5,572	3,906	2,070	1,210	1,095	2,305	1,850	750						
Vance	1,208	1,165	2,473	1,085	780	1,925	1,760	3,685	2,100	1,545		1			10	7
Wake	3,789	3,632	7,421	4,069	2,425	4,230	4,272	9,502	5,259	2,777						
Warren	936	871	1,807	848	513	2,721	2,640	5,361	2,625	1,167						
Washington	863	813	1,676	1,019	691	870	894	1,764	1,238	666						
Watauga	1,740	1,640	3,380	1,870	756	93	85	178	140	80						
Wayne	2,604	2,570	5,174	2,882	2,126	2,603	2,508	5,119	2,493	1,670	1	1	16	28	20	30
Wilkes	3,404	3,174	6,578	3,171	1,781	385	393	778	337	201						
Wilson	1,894	1,732	3,626	2,269	1,520	1,848	1,911	3,759	2,082	1,012			46	6		
Yadkin	2,401	2,137	4,538	1,905	1,085	293	359	652	275	124	1	1	75	25	10	5

Yancey.....	1,645	1,633	3,278	3,207	2,420	78	76	154	154	120						
*Gates.....	905	914	1,819	568	384	859	791	1,650	999	572						
*Cleveland...	2,800	2,110	4,910	4,610	3,672	790	492	1,282	1,080	874						
*Columbus...	1,924	1,653	3,577	2,284	1,511	1,234	1,188	2,422	1,414	1,225						
*Graham.....	477	452	929	491	259	48	32	80								
*Tyrrell.....	558	494	1,052	610	346	279	288	567	201	143						
	172,740	165,319	338,059	188,036	117,121	105,799	103,430	209,249	117,562	68,585	63	50	799	381	418	396

*Reported too late to be entered at the proper place.

TABLE No. IV.

Showing the Number of Public School Districts, Number of School Houses, Number of Schools Taught, Value of Public School Property, Average Length of Terms in Weeks, and Average Monthly Salary o Teachers in the several Counties in the State, during the Year ending November 30, 1886.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.		NUMBER OF PUB. SCHOOL HOUSES.		NUMBER OF PUB. SCHOOLS TAUGHT.		VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.		AVERAGE LENGTH OF TERM IN WEEKS.		AVERAGE SALARY OF TEACHERS PER MONTH.			
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W. Males.	W. Fem.	C. Males.	C. Fem.
Alamance	49	22	45	20	49	20	$ 6,640 00	$ 1,825 00	13½	15½	$30 12	$30 12	$19 50	$19 50
Alexander	39	5	33	6	32	7	2,759 00	170 00	9	6	18 00	15 00	17 00	*
Alleghany	36	5	24	1	34	4	4,250 00	55 00	13	11	16 68	14 00	14 05	*
Anson	46	45	24	18	28	36	3,407 50	1,230 00	9¾	8¾	29 21	25 21	22 99	16 11
Ashe	94	6	60	2	82	5	7,050 00	150 00	10¼	8½	17 75	15 00	16 00	14 00
Beaufort	63	32	47	24	53	24	2,581 00	2,834 00	10½	13	25 40	23 76	24 18	19 65
Bertie	56	41	*		53	38	*	*	10	13	24 00	24 50	24 25	25 00
Bladen	56	40	36	30	34	35	3,226 00	1,231 00	8	10	27 25	21 12	20 33	14 50
Brunswick	39	22	*	*	39	23	1,315 00	730 00	12½	10	32 70	25 40	19 80	15 00
Buncombe	89	19	82	13	80	18	10,000 00	1,900 00	15	13	26 00	25 00	24 00	20 00
Burke	59	15	51	15	47	15	4,852 00	884 00	12½	13¼	24 27	22 50	17 08	15 00
Cabarrus	59	27	45	13	56	25	5,195 00	1,937 00	12	17	29 26	29 05	28 72	22 70
Caldwell	54	9	45	9	46	9	3,050 00	164 00	10½	10½	21 03	17 10	19 08	22 50
Camden	19	11	18	11	19	11	2,000 00	1,200 00	20	20	25 00	25 00	25 00	20 00
Carteret	11	6	24	2	25	10	1,200 00	50 00	8¾	8¾	24 12	26 00	22 40	22 60
Caswell	37	37	27	30	30	35	3,375 00	3,760 00	15½	16½	28 17	26 60	23 30	25 40
Catawba	63	18	56	13	53	16	8,500 00	1,500 00	12	11½	26 66	25 00	22 65	15 00

Chatham	85	45	63	28	71	31	$ 7,050 00	$ 2,700 00	10½	10	$26 12	$22 35	$21 80	$24 37
Cherokee	41	1	36		35	2	3,875 00	50 00	9	8	22 00	20 00	15 00	15 00
Chowan	16	11	15	9	16	11	1,450 00	1,551 50	20	20	25 38	25 38	26 14	26 14
Clay	14	1	14		15	2	1,420 00	*	9¾	8	24 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
†Cleveland														
†Columbus														
Craven	8	8	32	27	32	27	12,545 00	6,390 00	7	10	25 00	25 00	20 00	20 00
Cumberland	69	51	47	32	53	42	4,205 00	2,120 50	10½	12¾	25 59	24 01	26 11	21 43
Currituck	28	14	23	10	26	12	2,185 00	1,085 00	15½	14¾	29 00	30 00	25 00	22 50
Dare	2	2	6		22	2	479 00	*	6	12	26 00	15 00	30 00	
Davidson	95	28	78	14	91	26	6,217 00	620 00	11½	11¼	24 90	20 40	18 23	18 11
Davie	39	16	34	9	39	16	3,155 00	557 00	11	13½	25 00	25 00	22 50	22 50
Duplin	67	40	56	39	36	37	4,553 00	2,960 00	7½	7¼	29 32	21 27	24 20	22 03
Durham	28	24	18	17	25	22	2,285 00	1,855 00	13	11½	30 50	28 50	30 25	26 25
Edgecombe	15	15	22	38	27	38	4,967 00	6,400 00	25	26½	30 00	29 51	28 10	19 81
Forsyth	57	20	56	18	55	19	6,475 00	2,402 00	16¾	16¾	27 07	23 10	23 11	24 50
Franklin	38	38	32	31	37	41	3,813 00	3,605 00	9¾	10¼	32 05	25 21	26 74	24 89
Gaston	54	24	*	*	54	24	*	*	9	9½	28 00	*	24 00	*
†Gates														
†Graham														
Granville	38	38	28	30	33	32	4,998 00	4,485 00	18¼	17¾	32 12	28 50	28 75	26 50
Greene	23	22	15	18	23	22	2,400 00	2,350 00	16¾	17	30 00	30 00	30 00	25 00
Guilford	91	37	75	34	83	31	14,200 00	4,750 00	12½	15	21 12	20 22	21 55	19 00
Halifax	12	11	15	21	37	68	3,856 00	4,213 00	12	10	25 00	24 87	23 00	20 95
Harnett	55	29	37	21	46	28	3,031 00	1,626 50	8½	7½	23 43	23 43	21 66	21 66
Haywood	52	4	*		51	4	3,839 00	100 00	11	8	26 00	26 00	15 00	15 00
Henderson	42	11	35	8	40	9	5,950 00	520 00	12	12	27 68	26 25	23 50	23 83
Hertford	24	23	24	27	26	27	4,000 00	4,259 00	16	20	30 12	23 84	27 33	25 02
Hyde	22	14	17	15	22	18	3,200 00	2,315 00	10	16	29 80	29 08	16 87	16 87
Iredell	100	61	77	19	93	45	7,220 00	1,350 00	10	10	26 50	22 18	19 00	16 23
Jackson	40	3	22	2	25	3	3,910 50	250 00	11	12	24 35	19 81	17 44	*
Johnston	82	34	70	28	73	28	7,885 30	3,201 00	13	10¾	29 80	29 57	24 85	23 41
Jones	28	25	*	*	14	32	*	*	6½	4½	21 87	23 50	24 15	25 50
Lenoir	39	31	29	29	39	32	2,770 00	2,766 00	15	15	28 00	28 00	22 00	20 00

TABLE IV—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.		NUMBER OF PUB. SCHOOL HOUSES.		NUMBER OF PUB. SCHOOLS TAUGHT.		VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.		AVERAGE LENGTH OF TERM IN WEEKS.		AVERAGE SALARY OF TEACHERS PER MONTH.			
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W. Males.	W. Fem.	C. Males.	C. Fem.
Lincoln	44	13	42	12	36	12	$ 9,850 00	$ 1,950 00	11	13¾	$28 60	$26 30	$25 13	$20 00
Macon	48	5	40	5	46	4	4,253 00	235 00	9¼	8½	25 05	19 45	15 00	*
Madison	62	4	52	4	47	4	6,120 00	100 00	11	12	26 50	27 75	15 00	*
Martin	37	25	35	23	37	24	2,610 00	2,830 00	12¾	20½	25 37	23 75	23 20	20 21
McDowell	48	14	33	6	37	14	2,020 00	292 00	7	6	23 00	18 00	18 00	14 00
Mecklenburg	51	51	52	35	70	68	22,691 00	4,741 00	11½	13¾	30 32	25 52	27 22	21 55
Mitchell	53	3	31	*	43	2	2,596 00		8½	8½	22 00	22 00	20 00	20 00
Montgomery	43	17	41	16	43	17	4,402 00	1,363 00	11	14½	27 00	25 00	22 95	25 00
Moore	81	39	45	28	57	32	5,000 00	2,740 00	9	8	26 00	22 00	23 00	23 00
Nash	47	34	41	36	47	34	2,551 00	2,531 00	8	10⅛	29 39	23 22	25 31	23 18
New Hanover	10	9	13	14	13	14	14,400 00	13,000 00	32	32	30 00	30 30	30 00	30 00
Northampton	37	33	28	34	37	30	1,990 00	4,270 00	13	13	26 00	23 00	24 00	20 00
Onslow	40	19	30	5	29	17	1,720 50	400 00	10¾	12	26 33	20 00	19 64	17 00
Orange	38	38	30	26	28	26	2,500 00	2,000 00	10½	7¾	31 00	26 50	24 35	19 00
Pamlico	16	8	19	12	20	12	1,145 00	639 00	8	8	25 00	20 00	26 00	23 00
Pasquotank	20	18	20	19	18	19	4,655 00	3,600 00	16¼	16½	28 12	28 33	29 16	26 87
Pender	37	35	*		37	35	2,600 00	1,100 00	10	12	25 00	20 00	22 00	15 00
Perquimans	23	19	25	19	25	19	3,595 00	2,893 00	14¾	12	25 76	22 94	25 64	18 33
Person	25	26	22	21	20	23	1,500 00	1,100 00	12	12	35 00	28 00	30 00	20 00
Pitt	74	49	62	40	59	48	4,478 00	4,249 00	10	12	27 00	25 00	26 20	21 66
Polk	28	13	24	9	28	12	985 00	240 00	11	12	24 73	25 00	17 00	20 00
Randolph	105	24		*	101	23	9,005 00	948 00	12⅛	12½	23 41	24 18	23 15	23 80

APPENDIX.

CIRCULARS TO COUNTY OFFICERS BY STATE SUPERINTENDENT, BOARDS OF EDUCATION, AND COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

RALEIGH, June 17, 1885.

To the County Superintendent of Public Instruction ——— County:

SIR:—The General Assembly of 1885 saw fit to enlarge your duties by making you Secretary to the County Board of Education, thus more intimately identifying you with the governing power of the educational interests of your county. The advantages to be reaped from the creation of a special Board of Education in the county are obvious, but many of these advantages will not be realized unless you bring to the notice of the Board such educational matters as may require their attention. Your duties lead you to constant intercourse with the committeemen and teachers, and your information on all educational matters must be more varied and accurate than that of any member of the Board. You must then be, as it were, the eyes and the ears of the Board, taking care that they are fully informed on all matters upon which they have to act. But your duties by no means end here,—committees must be constantly reminded of their duties. See that they keep the run, at least, of the money apportioned to their districts, and do not go on employing teachers and incurring other expenses, when the fund apportioned to their district is expended.

Teachers must be made to understand that the possession of a certificate for the current year by no means implies that they may feel sure of one for the next. There must be progress from year to year, and the teacher who is *good* this year should be *better* next.

To secure this end, the law, Section 2567, *requires* teachers to attend a County Institute, if held, and no one, without good reason, should fail to avail himself of this means of improvement placed within his reach. In your examinations make your teachers feel the necessity of becoming more efficient each year, and they will gladly avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them by an Institute. Steady adherence to this course will, in a short time, remove the necessity of a special third grade certificate, at present admitted by all to be a necessary evil in our system.

Should you find that any of the books recommended to be used are not placed in easy reach of the children, be so good as to notify this office at once. Complaint is made that publishing houses seek to displace the books adopted by the State and in use in the schools. Such action tends to defeat the whole object of the State in having a list. Houses which seek adoption of their books, and certainly those whose books are adopted, are in honor bound to abide by the State's decision. In cases of the latter kind, the State Board of Education has it in their power to correct the evil, and they may, upon information, apply such remedy as may be necessary.

I shall at all times be pleased to have submitted to me any questions which may arise in the discharge of your duties, and I will most cheerfully give all the assistance in my power.

I am, yours, very respectfully,

S. M. FINGER,
State Supt. Public Instruction.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 17, 1885.

To the County Board of Education of ——— County, N. C.:

GENTLEMEN:—The General Assembly of 1885 saw fit, after mature consideration, to relieve the Board of County Commissioners of the charge of the educational interests of the county and to place them in the hands of a special Board.

You have been selected to fill this position, and I desire, earnestly, to call your attention to the great importance of your duties. On you and your executive officer, the County Superintendent, rests the educational welfare of the children of your county. Knowing the importance of your duties, the Assembly has not failed to give you the powers to discharge them. By Section 2551 of the School Law the apportionment of the county school fund is placed in your hands and you have discretion over one-third "*to be used to equalize school facilities to all the districts of the county so far as may be practicable.*" Thinly populated districts are put specially under your care, and you are furnished with a fund to meet their necessities.

The holding of County Institutes is left to your discretion. The advantages of an Institute are too apparent to need comment. Let, therefore, your failure to order one to be held, be based on reasons which cannot be controverted. If there be any doubt, give the educational interests of the county the benefit of the doubt, and hold the Institute.

Again, the Constitution, Article 9, Section 3, *orders that Public Schools shall be held for at least four months in every year.* The School Law, Section 2590, orders the Board of County Commissioners to levy a tax sufficient to maintain the schools four months, should the regular tax not be sufficient for that purpose; and the Constitution, Article 9, Section 3, makes them liable to indictment if they fail to so maintain the schools. It then is your duty, as guardians of the educational interests of the children of your county, to call the attention of the Board of Commissioners to any deficiency there may be in the school fund of the county to maintain the schools four months, and to submit to them an estimate of the sum necessary to carry out the requirements of the Constitution in this respect. You make the apportionment; have control of the prices paid teachers; and know the wants of the several districts; the knowledge of a deficit comes directly to you. You are not empowered to levy the tax, but it is your duty to call the attention of the Board of Commissioners to the facts, and throw on them the responsibility of failure to carry out the requirements of the Constitution and the statute.

Notwithstanding the Constitution since 1868 and the statute since 1881 have positively required the County Commissioners to maintain the schools four months, still in many counties it has not been done. The consequence is, that the average length of public school terms in our State was 11½ weeks, and in many counties it was as low as 7 weeks last year.

Trusting, gentlemen, that under your administration this state of things will be amended, and the children of the State allowed to enjoy the educational rights

proposed to be secured by the Constitution, and assuring you of my hearty co-operation and advice whenever you may need it, I am, yours,

Very respectfully, S. M. FINGER,
State Superintendent Public Instruction.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 30, 1885.

To the Board of Education of ——— County:

I herewith enclose blank order-sheet for school books now on our State list of text-books. It will be observed that most of the publishers have agreed to place their books which are now on our State list in a *common depository*, for the convenience of dealers and to save expense necessarily attending the ordering of books, as heretofore done, from each of the publishing houses separately.

You will note that some books, now on our State list, do not appear on the order-blank. The explanation of this is found in the fact that the publishers declined to put them in the depository.

Harrington's Spelling Book, Swinton's Language Primer and Harper's Copy Books have been added to the list, and are named on the order blank with the other books.

Harrington's Spelling Book is so arranged that the child will necessarily learn the meaning of every word it learns to spell, because, if the directions are followed, it will be compelled to use *in sentences* all the words as they occur in the spelling lessons. The book is also so graded that it will be used throughout a common school course, such words being used at the different steps as will meet the pupil's wants as he progresses in other branches of study.

Swinton's Language Primer is intended to be used before the pupil takes English Grammar, and every teacher should see that this is done. This little book has been added to the list as a preparatory book. It is the observation of all good teachers that much time is often wasted on English Grammar because the pupils are expected to learn what they are not prepared for. The proper use of Harrington's Spelling Book and the Language Primer will lay a good foundation for the successful study of English Grammar.

A neat and *thoroughly revised* edition of Holmes' Readers will soon be published. This edition, I think, will be satisfactory in every way; and it will be so arranged that it can be used in connection with the old edition, thus preventing any unnecessary loss by throwing aside the old books. The first number will be so simple, and so well up to the times, that it will meet the wants of the little child just beginning its course. I do not mean to imply that Reading Charts ought to be dispensed with; but where they are not at hand, and where the conditions for their use are not favorable, this first Reader will be suited to the child's wants.

In adding the Graded Spelling Book and the Language Lessons to the list, and in the revision of the Readers the object has been to present a well-graded course which will lead the child naturally and easily to the more difficult branches of study and give him a relish for them when he reaches them, and at the same time not subject parents to expense in throwing aside old books and buying new ones. The disposition we find so prevalent in this day of book making, to change books, thereby adding unnecessary expense to the patrons of the schools, should be discouraged. The books on our State list are good and well-arranged books, and the retail price is *very low*. A judicious use of these books, under the supervision of a competent county superintendent, will bring results entirely satisfactory.

I do not think it best to *require* all other books now in the hands of the pupils to be discarded from the school-room under all circumstances. The Boards of Education of the respective counties are, however, required, under Section 2539 of the School Law, to see that when *new books* are introduced into the schools they shall be of the series recommended. I call special attention to this duty. The object is to uniform the schools for the purpose of saving expense and economizing the time of the teachers.

The original arrangement with the publishing houses contemplated that the books recommended by the State Board of Education should be sold to the patrons of the schools at the retail prices named, but in many sections of the State they were in fact sold at figures much above these prices. If the dealers secured the largest discounts allowed, they were compelled to make as many orders to supply themselves as there were publishing houses represented on the list of books. This involved not only much trouble to the dealers and to the publishers, but it also involved much extra and unnecessary expense in freights, especially so when this mode of dealing caused the forwarding of a great many small packages by Express.

Under the arrangement to which most of the publishers represented on our list have kindly consented, much of this trouble and extra expense will be avoided. The University Publishing Company, 19 Murray Street, New York, have been named by the publishing houses having books on the list as depositaries for them. They will furnish order blanks, and these blanks will contain the names of all the books on our list which will be furnished by the depositaries upon the special terms.

If these blanks are used, and the special requirements therein are complied with, a discount of *twenty-five per cent.* from the prices named on the blank will be allowed, less the small charge for shipping, as mentioned on the blank, *provided the remittance is made with the order.*

It will be the duty of the Boards and the Superintendents to see that there are always a sufficient number of dealers handling the books in their respective counties, to put them really in easy reach of all the children at *contract prices for cash*, which prices are those named on the blanks. It is not expected that it will be difficult to have the books kept and sold at these prices, because the discount is made large enough to justify it; but, should it become necessary, the county officers may order and keep the books for sale on the same terms.

There ought to be no objection to the use of the blanks—they are really a convenience—nor to making the remittance with the order. It is a compliance with these terms that secures so favorable a discount to dealers and places the books in the hands of the children at such low prices, thus saving thousands of dollars annually. If at any time you should have trouble to have the books kept, and sold at contract prices, please report to this office. Should there be any influences against the use of the books recommended by the State Board, I will be obliged to you to report to me by whom they are used and what are the arguments urged. The Assembly has shown from time to time that uniformity of text-books is intended and desired. In conformity with the action of the Assembly, the State Board of Education selected a series of good books, well adapted to our needs, and free from any objectionable sentiments, so far as I have been able to learn; and most of the publishers of these books not only manifest a liberal spirit in the sale of the books, but also endeavor to keep them up to the times by revisions as they may be needed. Let them be fully used in the public schools.

In these days of progress there is less slavish confinement to text-books than there formerly was; and while books are necessary, the live, progressive teacher hrows his *individuality* into his work and teaches *subjects* rather than books, according to the most approved methods and according to the conditions surrounding him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. FINGER,

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

LIST OF BOOKS RECOMMENDED BY THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND KEPT BY THE UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING COMPANY AS DEPOSITARIES.

Dealer's order, to be accompanied by cash for net amount.

UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING COMPANY, DEPOSITARIES, 19 Murray St., New York.

GENTLEMEN: You will please fill my order as below at the contract discount. In consideration of this specially low rate, I agree to sell these books at the State contract prices (when sold *for cash*) as required by the State Board, for the use of North Carolina schools, and I expressly agree to use them *for no other purpose.*

University Publishing Co.	CONTRACT PRICE.		
.....Holmes' First Reader ..	$0.14	.....	.....
.....Holmes' Second Reader	.24	.....	.....
.....Holmes' Third Reader	.36	.....	.....
.....Holmes' Fourth Reader ..	.48	.....	.....
.....Holmes' Fifth Reader	.80	.....	.....
.....Holmes' New History of the U. S	1.00	.....	.....
.....Maury's Elementary Geography	.60	.....	.....
.....Maury's Revised Manual of Geography, N. C. Edition.	1.28	.....	.....
The J. P. Lippincott Co.			
.....Sanford's Primary Analytical Arithmetic	.20	.....	.....
.....Sanford's Intermediate Analytical Arithmetic	.36	.....	.....
.....Sanford's Common School Analytical Arithmetic	.64	.....	.....
.....Sanford's Higher Analytical Arithmetic	1.00	.....	.....
.....Worcester's Primary Dictionary	.48	.....	.....
.....Worcester's Common School Dictionary	.80	.....	.....
.....Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary	1.40	.....	.....
.....Worcester's Academic Dictionary	1.50	.....	.....
.....Worcester's Octavo Dictionary	3.40	.....	.....
Clark & Maynard.			
.....Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons in English	.40	.....	.....
.....Reed & Kellogg's Higher Lessons in English	.70	.....	.....
E. H. Butler & Co.			
.....Goodrich's Child's History U. S	.60	.....	.....
E. J. Hale & Son.			
..... Stephens' History of the U. S	1.08	.....	.....
Harper & Brothers.			
.....Swinton's Language Primer	.28	.....	.....
.....Harrington's Spelling Book	.20	.....	.....
.....Harpers' New Graded Copy-Books. Primary. 7 Nos. Per doz	.80	.....	.....

	CONTRACT PRICE.		
Harper & Brothers.			
.....Harpers' New Graded Copy-Books. Grammar School. 8 Nos. Per doz	$1.08	.....	.....
A. Williams & Co.			
.....Moore's History of N. C.....	.85	.....	.....
.....North Carolina Writing-Books. Per doz.....	1.20	.....	.....
A. S. Barnes & Co.			
.....Steele's Abridged Physiology.....	.50	.....	.....
.....James' Southern Selections.....	1.10	.....	.....
.....Beers' System of Penmanship. Per doz.....	1.20	.....	.....
Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.			
..... Harvey's Revised Elementary Grammar	.50	.....	.....
.....Eclectic Copy-Books. Per doz.....	1.20	.....	.....
Potter, Ainsworth & Co.			
.....Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Copy-Books. Primary Series. Doz	.84	.....	.....
.....Payson, Dunton & Scribner's National Copy-Books. Primary Series. Doz	1.20	.....	.....
Walker, Evans & Cogswell.			
.....Reynolds' Copy-Books. Per doz	1.20	.....	.....
	Gross amount, $	.....	.....
These rates and restrictions apply only to this particular list of books, adopted by the State Board.	Less.....per ct.	.....	.....
	Net amount,	.....	.....

Enclosed please find post office money order [or bank draft, or money in registered letter]

.....

for net amount of order, and for which you will please ship [give plain shipping directions]

.....

.....

Date,..... Name,.....

188... Post Office,.....County,.....

Remittance for the net amount of order should invariably accompany the order; otherwise it will not be filled at the uniformity rate.

No charge for shipping when goods are to go by *express*—but if to be shipped as *freight*, 50 cents should be added to remittance for an order of less than $50. If the order is over $50 and less than $75, 60 cents should be allowed; if over $75 and less than $100, 75 cents should be allowed.

RALEIGH, April 30th, 1886.

To the Commissioners and the Board of Education of ——— County:

GENTLEMEN:—You are aware that on the first Monday of June next, an election for County Superintendent, to hold office "for the term of two years from the first Monday of December next," will be held. The progress made in the counties in which efficient Superintendents have heretofore operated, demonstrates the wisdom of the Legislature in providing this office, and emphasizes the importance of the duty imposed upon your Boards and the Justices, to select a man worthy and well qualified to perform its duties.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Barksdale* v. *The Commissioners of Sampson County*, having settled the point that, even to carry out the provisions of Sec. 2590 of the School Law, the County Commissioners cannot exceed the constitutional limit of taxation, I desire to call the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that, if the limit is not reached, the duty imposed on them by this section is not only mandatory, but is relieved by this decision of all doubt as to its constitutionality. The limitation is two dollars on the poll and sixty-six and two-third cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of property, to be applied to *general* State and county purposes, and does not apply to "special taxes laid by special acts of the Assembly." Whether the limitation is reached or not, it is the duty of the County Board of Education to lay before the County Commissioners an estimate of the amount necessary to continue the Schools of your county four months (see Sec. 2590, last clause). It is to be hoped that the Commissioners will find some margin to be applied to schools.

In the case of *Puett & Pasour* v. *Commissioners of Gaston County*, the Supreme Court has decided that the "Local Assessment Act" is unconstitutional, and therefore no taxes can be levied under this act.

I trust that you will urge upon the Secretary of the joint Boards the necessity of promptly reporting to this office the name and address of the person who may be elected County Superintendent.

Respectfully,

S. M. FINGER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 13, 1886.

To the County Commissioners, County Board of Education and the Sheriff of ——— County:

Reports that have been regularly made to this office show errors in some counties relative to school funds, which make me feel it a duty to address you this circular, which I am the more inclined to do because on the first of this month there was the usual change of county officers.

1. I find that in some counties according to the reports, the schools do not get the full amount of poll-tax to which they are entitled, which I think is to be accounted for by a misconstruction of the law.

As the law now stands, there is due the school fund from each poll, as follows:

Three-fourths of 75 cents levied in Revenue Law	.56¼
All of 37½ cents levied in School Law	.37½
Three-fourths of 87½ cents levied by the Commissioners and Justices for county purposes when the limit of $2.00 is reached	.65⅝
Total due schools on each poll when the limit of $2.00 is reached	$1.59⅜

That is to say, the Constitution, Art. 5, Sec. 2, sets apart *at least* three-fourths of all State and County poll-tax for schools, which no statute of the Assembly can divert and of course no other authority. The State poll-tax, 75 cents, is levied in Revenue Law, chap. 175, Laws 1885, Sec. 2, and in the School Law, 37½ cents, Sec. 2589 of The Code; and the county poll-tax is levied by the Commissioners and Justices of the Peace under the general law, and may amount to as much as 87½ cents without special act of Assembly. Of these amounts the Commissioners may apply to the support of the poor one-fourth, except of the 37½ cents which is specially levied by the Assembly for schools and over which the Commissioners have no discretion.

Of course the Commissioners may, as they now do in some counties, apply a larger amount of poll-tax to schools than is above indicated, but never less.

It is the duty of the sheriff or tax collector to collect the money and pay it over to the Treasurer of the Board of Education as above explained, and no authority can safely direct him to apply it otherwise. He should know the amount on each poll and the rate on $100 of property applied to schools, which would at any time enable him to pay the money to the Treasurer of Board of Education and itemize it.

2. In some counties settlement is not promptly made on the 31st day of December, as the law directs, section 2563. Perhaps no other failure of the sheriff's duty does so much damage to the school interest. May I not ask special attention to this section and as close compliance with its requirements as possible.

3. The treasurers are continually troubled because sheriffs pay over money in bulk without itemizing it. The law directs the treasurers to make reports *by items*. This implies that each sheriff or other collecting officer shall give him the items *when the money is paid*. This is not much trouble, and I trust it will be the pleasure of all the collecting officers to comply with this duty.

4. Of course the 12½ cents on $100 of property levied in the School Law cannot be used for any other purpose. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Sampson county case does not touch this levy. It is made by the General Assembly for the specific purpose of education, and its constitutionality can not be brought in question.

5. Section 2590 of the School Law has not been declared unconstitutional by the decision in Sampson county case. In fact, its constitutionality is affirmed within the limit of 66⅔ cents on property and $2.00 on the poll. To that extent the *commissioners* must go, if necessary in the judgment of the Board of Education, to continue the schools four months.

As this is a circular-letter, the errors referred to may not apply to all the counties to which it is sent. I send it to all in the hope that in the settlements now soon to be made with the sheriffs and tax-collectors it may serve to prevent errors.

In some counties I find that fines and penalties are not collected and paid over promptly to the Treasurer of the Board of Education. This matter ought to be specially looked after.

You are all in a sense school officers, concerned either with the collection or disbursement of the School Fund. I know I shall have your faithful co-operation in the fair execution of the law, to the end that our respective duties shall be discharged and the school interests advanced.

Your obedient servant,

S. M. FINGER,
Supt. Public Instruction.

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NORTH CAROLINA STATE PENITENTIARY.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

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ARCHITECT AND WARDEN,

STEWARD AND PHYSICIAN.

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

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CHARLES WALLIN.....Foreman Smith and Carpenter Shop

DOCUMENT NO. 10.] [SESSION 1887.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE OFFICERS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 21, 1886.

To His Excellency, ALFRED M. SCALES,
Governor of North Carolina:

It again becomes our duty to lay before you a report of the management of the North Carolina State Penitentiary for the fiscal term of two years, ending November 30th, 1886, and in doing so we feel that we can say that we have rendered a conscientious discharge of our duties, and while there are some things we deplore, there are still many upon which we may congratulate your administration.

We have made great progress upon the permanent buildings of the Penitentiary, the work being done largely by convict labor; have made a fair record of the amount of labor done; have ameliorated in many particulars the condition of the prisoners; have formulated the duties of the various officers and improved the discipline, yet we are again compelled to show a high death rate, but are gratified to know that it has decreased, though gradually, for the past four years. We can but hope that our earnest efforts in this direction may meet with still further success in the next two years.

Since the last report of the Board we have had, at two of the outer quarters, that is, one (Muddy Creek), upon the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, and the other upon the Nantahala river, on the Western North Carolina Railroad, two disastrous

epidemics, due, we think, largely to the cold and damp location of the camps, which materially augmented the mortality per centum, but independently of this and all local or other agencies, there are six prominent causes for a high death rate which we bring to the attention of your Excellency, with an earnest hope that they may suggest such wise legislation as may be deemed adequate to remedy the evil:

1st. Our prison population is composed of about nine-tenths negroes, who are proverbially improvident, and among whom, though having identically the same fare, the mortality per cent. is largely in excess of the whites.

2d. They have been taken mainly from the milder eastern counties and worked in the harsher climate of the Piedmont and mountainous sections.

3d. The prison populatlon is composed, to a great extent, of people badly diseased by a life of vicious indulgence, who bring with them into the Penitentiary wrecked constitutions that yield often to the slightest malady.

4th. In a number of instances they have been kept for months in badly constructed and miserably kept county jails before being committed to the State's prison.

5th. Our convicts are used chiefly upon the construction of railroads in, and of necessity sometimes, somewhat crowded stockades, where discipline is of course much less perfect and the rules of hygiene less understood and less rigidly enforced than in a well officered and well appointed prison building.

And lastly, there exists upon the two railroads, where convicts are used in considerable numbers, a dual government, which has been a fearful source of evil, hard to be fully realized without careful investigation.

These causes, we think, keep the mortality of the N. C. Penitentiary in excess of what it should be, and are sources of grave concern to those having the responsibility of its oversight.

In regard to our financial concerns we would say, that at the beginning of the current year there was in successful operation in the Penitentiary a shoe manufactory, that promised to grow to such dimensions as to furnish occupation to a large num-

ber of convicts that could not be employed upon public works. From this source considerable income was derived, which was doubtless taken into consideration in estimating the appropriation for the support of the Penitentiary, and was expected ere this to be yielding a largely increased income. But the opposition manifested by a large portion of the people of the United States to the use of convicts upon mechanical enterprises upon the "contract system" has built up such a sentiment in opposition that the lessor was forced to abandon his contract and the shop was closed. The same cause has prevented other indoor work, by which the cost of maintaining the Penitentiary could have been materially diminished. We would suggest, that if it should be thought wise to use convicts at all upon manufactures, the Legislature should make appropriations for the plants, and that they be worked on "State account." Our farming operations, too, have not reached our expectations, but when the seasons we have had in this section of the State are considered, and the fact noted that the force used upon the farm is such as yields no revenue, and is only an expense when shut up in the prison walls, as well as the improvement in health, resultant upon sufficient but not excessive out-door exercise, we are constrained to believe that no better use can be made of this class of our prison population than to keep them upon farms. For detailed accounts, however, of these and other matters of interest, we would direct the attention of your Excellency to the very carefully prepared reports of the Warden, Steward and Physician, and the tabular statements accompanying them.

If it may not be regarded as officious, and beyond the proper and legitimate limits of our duty, we would respectfully beg leave to suggest a few changes in our penal laws. We think much encouragement would be given the deserving convict and consequent good be done, by amending Section 3445 of The Code so as to give to the Board discretionary power to restore forfeited "commutation" in certain cases for good conduct. As a reformatory measure, too, as well as a means of saving a considerable expense, the Board should have power to designate about the outer quarters certain docile and short-term convicts to act as

"trustys." This was in successful practice until about a year ago, when it was discontinued on account of a decision of our Supreme Court (*State* v. *Johnson*, 94 N. C. R., 924), forbidding, as the Board construed it, the use of "trustys." In the opinion of some of our most prominent and most experienced prison officers the suspension of this practice has been, paradoxical as it may appear, a fruitful cause of escapes. Without intending any reflection upon our Courts, it seems to us that more discrimination might be exercised in committing criminals to the State's prison. Many are confined for what seems trivial offences, and in some instances children of tender years are seen in prison garb, thus manufacturing hardened criminals out of boys and girls that might be reclaimed and made valuable members of society. Except in extreme cases we think it should be unlawful to confine in the Penitentiary persons under fifteen years of age, but a house of correction should be provided for them. The importance of this suggestion will become manifest when it appears from the Warden's report that there are now in our Penitentiary 352 inmates between the ages of 15 and 20 years, and as many as 46 between 8 and 15.

We would also recommend that no law should ever be passed authorizing the working of convicts other than by a duly appointed prison officer, and that all laws in conflict with this be as far as practicable repealed.

Thanking your Excellency for valuable aid rendered in the discharge of our duties, and for uniform courtesy, we are, with great respect, Your obedient servants,

E. R. STAMPS,
HENRY R. BRYAN,
A. D. BROWN,
C. M. COOKE,
J. W. COOPER,
F. L. REID,
WALTER L. STEELE,
L. M. SCOTT,
E. L. VAUGHAN,
Directors

REPORT OF ARCHITECT AND WARDEN.

OFFICE OF ARCHITECT AND WARDEN,
North Carolina State Penitentiary.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit for your inspection a statement of the condition and management of the prison from December 1st, 1884, to November 30th, 1886.

CONVICTS.

Convicts in confinement December 1st, 1884 1,085

Located as follows:

In prison at Raleigh	409	
On Western North Carolina R. R	412	
Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad	182	
Louisburg and Franklinton Railroad	41	
Quaker Bridge and Core Creek Roads	41	1,085

From December 1st, 1884, to November 30th, 1886, there were received from the counties 1,158, received from Eastern Insane Asylum 2, and recaptured 89, making a total of 2,334.

Of the 1,158 received 157 were white males, 958 colored males, 5 white females and 38 colored females. Of these 1,048 were committed on first sentence, 98 on second and 12 on third.

The largest number in prison during the two years was 1,315, the smallest 1,064, and the average for the two years 1,198¼.

Of the 2,334 in prison during the two years, 597 were discharged by expiration of sentence; 34 were pardoned; 216 escaped; 145 died; 5 were killed attempting to escape; 2 were killed by slide; 6 killed by train; 1 was killed by falling rock; 1 was killed by convict; 11 were sent to Eastern Insane Asylum and 1 was released by writ *habeas corpus*, leaving in confinement December 1st, 1886, 1315, distributed as follows:

In prison at Raleigh	393	
On Western North Carolina Railroad	315	
On Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad	384	
On Factory Branch Railroad	161	
On Plymouth Turnpike	62	1,315

For more specific information respecting the prison population see tabular statements, carefully prepared and compiled by Mr. J. J. Bernard, Clerk and Bookkeeper of the Institution, giving in detail, age, sex, color, crime, term of sentence, nativity, counties, &c.

Table number 1, Penitentiary at Raleigh, including farms near thereto, for the years 1885–'86.
" " 2, W. N. C. R. R., for the years 1885–'86.
" " 3, C. F. & Y. V. R. R., for the years 1885–'86.
" " 4, Quaker Bridge & Core Creek Road, for the year 1885.
" " 5, Angola Bay, for the year 1885.
" " 6, Pittsboro R. R., for the years 1885–'86.
" " 7, Henderson Quarry, for the years 1885–'86.
" " 8, Clinton & Warsaw R. R., for the year 1886.
" " 9, Hyde County Canal, for the year 1886.
" " 10, Plymouth Turnpike, for the year 1886.
" " 11, Louisburg & Franklinton R. R., for year 1885.
" " 12, Factory Branch R. R., for the year 1886.
" " 13, Total number received, for the years 1885–'86.
" " 14, Annual number prisoners received since opening of Penitentiary.
" " 15, Nativity.
" " 16, Education.
" " 17, Occupation.
" " 18, Ages.
" " 19, Sex.
" " 20, Social relation.
" " 21, Counties from which sent.
" " 22, Term of sentence.
" " 23, Offences.
" " 24, Number of imprisonments.

CONVICT LABOR FOR 1885 AND 1886.

At Penitentiary at Raleigh, and on farms near thereto, divided as follows:

New building	5,423¼ days.
Machine shop	2,872½ "
Blacksmith shop	4,616 "
Shoe shop	23,094 "
Tailor shop	7,437¼ "
Carpenter shop	3,104½ "
Kitchen and Laundry	13,895 "
Brick work	13,542¾ "
Working road	34 "
General prison time	40,446½ "
Governor's Mansion	5,012½ "
Hospital	3,740 "
Supreme Court building	4,822¾ "
Cutting and piling wood	979 "
Cutting and dressing stone	2,938½ "
Raising clay	4,415½ "
Capitol	238½ "
Farm hands—garden	925½ "
State Experimental Farm	1,275½ "
Fair grounds	855 "
Jones & Powell's mill	11½ "
Ditching canal	785 "
Brickyard farm	225½ "
Powell farm	48,596 "
Cook farm	10,470½ "
Cutting wood at Auburn	4,108 "
Total number of days	203,865

The expense for supporting and caring for the entire convict population of the State for the two years ending November 30th, 1886, has been $386,816.18, divided as follows:

Penitentiary	$183,796 78	
Less clothing, &c., furnished convicts on Railroads	26,053 25	
Convicts on Railroads		$157,743 53
Powell Farm		18,906 27
Pittsboro Railroad		14,722 25
Factory Branch Railroad		6,820 49
Hyde County		6,551 37
Plymouth Turnpike		1,230 50
Louisburg Railroad		7,779 96
C. & W. Railroad		5,201 37
Angola Bay		9,238 24
Quaker Bridge Road		328 73
Henderson Quarry		8,416 47
W. N. C. Railroad		85,951 57
C. F. & Y. V. Railroad		63,925 43
Total		$386,816 18

The total value of labor performed by the convict force for the two years may be stated as follows:

NEW BUILDING.

1,393,360 brick, at $7.50	$10,450 20	
5,423¼ days, convict labor, at 50c	2,711 62	
Cash for material and hired labor	28,038 51	42,200 33

SUPREME COURT ROOM.

1,308,435 brick, at $7.50	9,813 26	
4,822¾ days, convict labor, at 50c	2,411 37	
Cash for material and hired labor	10,708 54	22,933 17

GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

93,250 brick, at $7.50	699 37	
5,012 days, convict labor, at 50c	2,506 25	
Cash for material and hired labor	14,129 77	17,335 39
Western North Carolina Railroad		20,852 65

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad	65,134 32
Quaker Bridge and Core Creek Roads.	328 73
Henderson Quarry	14,111 96
Clinton and Warsaw Railroad	5,201 37
Louisburg Railroad	7,600 00
Pittsboro Railroad	12,000 00
Factory Branch Railroad	6,000 00
Powell Farm	18,334 30
Brickyard Farm	2,526 28
Cutting wood for Prison	4,042 20
Shoe Shop	12,631 09
Cooke Farm	4,212 26
Nantahala Railroad	25,209 83
Plymouth Turnpike	1,230 50
Hyde County	6,551 36
Brick Yard	15,813 07
Hire of convicts to Hamill & Hunnicutt and sales of sundry articles not mentioned above	4,386 62
Brick on Hand	1,875 00
Asheville and Spartanburg Railroad	30,170 07
Total	$339,680 50
Excess of disbursements over earnings	47,135 68
	$386,816 18

STATE TREASURY.

On December 1, 1884, Penitentiary had overdrawn	$ 9,991 45
From December 1, 1884, to November 30, 1885, vouchers were drawn	187,473 65
From December 1, 1885, to November 30, 1886, vouchers were drawn	199,342 53
	$396,807 63

From December 1, 1884, to November 30, 1885, deposited in State Treasury	$ 41,749 80	
From December 1, 1885, to November 30, 1886	88,084 26	
Total amount paid in, two years	129,834 06	
Appropriation	256,232 59	$386,066 65
Amount overdrawn December 1, 1886 (The overdraft includes November accounts).		$10,740 98

CASH.

On hand December 1, 1884		$ 824 40
Collected in 1885		59,172 86
" " 1886		80,640 93
		$140,638 19
Deposited in State Treasury, 1885,	$ 36,749 80	
" " " " 1886,	68,084 26	$104,834 06
" " " Nat'l Bank, 1885,	19,194 97	
" " " " " 1886,	7,228 28	26,423 25
Balance on hand December 1, 1886,		9,380 88
		$140,638 19

BONDS ON HAND DECEMBER 1, 1886.

Louisburg Railroad	$ 7,600 00
Pittsboro "	9,000 00
Clinton & Warsaw Railroad (obligation)	1,632 82
Total	$18,232 82

STATE NATIONAL BANK.

Balance December 1, 1884	$ 8,724 66	
Deposited in 1885,	19,194 97	
" " 1886,	7,228 28	$35,147 91
Transferred to State Treasury, 1885,	5,000 00	
" " " " 1886,	20,000 00	$25,000 00
Leaving balance in bank December 1, 1886,		$10,147 91

For a detailed statement of the expenses and the *per capita* cost of supporting convicts on the different works for the past two years, I refer you to the report of Mr. D. C. Murray, Steward and purchasing agent of the Penitentiary.

PENITENTIARY BRICK YARD.

During the past two years there have been made and burned at this yard 3,850,000 brick, at $7.50		$28,875 00

Charges.

For clay and hauling 3,850,000 brick at $1.25	$4,812 50	
13,542¾ days' convict labor, at 60 cents	8,125 65	
1,925 cords wood, at $2.25	4,331 25	
		$17,269 40
Profit over and above expenses		$11,605 60

POWELL FARM, 1885.

Charges.

To expenses from December 1, 1884, to November 30, 1885		$10,175 74
To crop of 1884, on hand		1,375 00
To steam engine, machinery, tools, &c., on hand, 1884		1,136 30
		$12,687 04

Credits.

By 40,000 pounds tobacco, at 5 cts.	$2,000 00
" 144 bales cotton	5,176 71
" 3,000 bushels cotton seed, at 12½ cents	375 00
By 40,000 pounds oats, at $1.00	400 00

By 6,000 bushels corn, at 75 cts....	$4,500 00	
" 7,500 pounds fodder, at $1.00..	75 00	
" 5,000 pounds shucks, at 50 cts.	25 00	
" 100 bushels peas, at $1.00.....	100 00	
" 300 bushels potatoes, at 50 cts.	150 00	
" 300 bushels turnips, at 50 cts...	150 00	
" Fertilizers, &c., sold Powell....	468 56	
" Sawing 8,000 feet lumber for Larkin Smith.....	28 00	
By sales sundry articles to W. A. Sater.....	32 86	
By sales 621 feet lumber, at $1.25, to Leach Bros.....	7 76	
By steam engine, tools, machinery, &c., on hand, 1885.....	1,136 30	
		$14,625 19
Profit.....		$ 1,938 15

POWELL FARM, 1886.

Charges.

To expenses from December 1 1885, to November 30, 1886.....	9,253 13
To crop of 1885 on hand.....	970 62
To steam engine, machinery, tools, &c., on hand December 1, 1885.....	1,136 30
	$11,360 05

Credits.

By 30,000 lbs. tobacco, at 5c.....	$1,500 00	
" 105 bales cotton sold.....	3,786 36	
" 5 bales of cotton not sold.....	180 30	
" 3,466⅔ bushels cotton seed, at 12½.....	433 33	
" 42,000 lbs. oats, at 1.00.....	420 00	
" 557 bushels corn, at 75c.....	417 75	
" 6,500 lbs. fodder, at 1.00.....	65 00	

By 5,500 lbs. shucks, at 50c	$ 27 50		
" 450 lbs. peas, at 1.00	7 50		
" 800 bushels potatoes, at 50c	400 00		
" 200 bushels turnips, at 50c	100 00		
" 1,500 feet lumber sold	10 50		
" 4 days' convict labor	1 60		
" Fertilizer, &c., sold H. H. Powell	331 87		
" 386 bushels cotton seed sold for fertilizer	48 25		
" steam engine, tools, machinery, &c., on hand December 1, 1886	886 30	$8,616	26
Loss		$2,743	79

BRICKYARD FARM.

Below are given products taken from the Brickyard Farm for the year 1886:

1,282 barrels corn, at $3.15	$ 404 77		
15,000 pounds fodder, at $1.00	150 00		
Shucks	12 85		
90 bushels Irish potatoes, at 75 cents	67 50		
517 bushels sweet potatoes, at 35 cents	180 95		
190 bushels turnips, at 50 cents	95 00		
98 bushels peas, at 85 cents	83 30		
Clay for 2,062,500 brick, at 50c. per 1,000	1,031 25		
12 bales cotton sold	429 11		
2 bales cotton unsold	71 55	$2,526	28
Less fertilizer and seed corn used		120	55
Gain		$2,405	73

DISCIPLINE.

Nothing has happened during the past two years to attract special notice, with the exception of a mutiny, or as they term it, a strike, by a portion of the convicts on the Pittsboro Railroad, during the month of June, and in September, by some of the men at work on the Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad, both

of which, we think, were instigated, in some degree, by the interference of outside parties; but in both cases, the convicts were very soon subdued and brought under proper discipline, without resort to any violent measures. With these two exceptions, the discipline of the prison has been fully maintained, and in many respects much improved.

LABOR.

There seems to have been a general depression in every department of labor, for the past two years, throughout the country, and I am inclined to believe that this has been felt most acutely by prison managers; for when we consider the steady and rapid growth of the fixed and firm opposition in the public mind to the contract system of convict labor, by which it is claimed that convict labor is brought more directly into competition with outside free labor, we do not wonder that contracts are abandoned, and that the prison authorities have, in many cases, been forced to assume new responsibilities in looking up other employment, and it should not be wondered that, in many instances, they have been unable to secure, at once, remunerative employment for such large forces.

This opposition to the contract system of convict labor was the direct cause of Messrs. Wetmore & Co. surrendering their contract for the force they had employed in the manufacture of shoes and boots; and the same may be truthfully said of Messrs. Linehan & Co., for the one hundred men they had contracted for to quarry stone. This seems to be the prevailing sentiment now throughout the country, and it must be expected that these radical changes will produce, naturally, quite a difference in the financial exhibit for the time being. I trust that the General Assembly, soon to convene, will adopt some fixed plan on which we shall, in future, work convicts in North Carolina, for I am satisfied that our mixed systems can never give satisfaction to the prison authorities nor to the public.

It is thought, by the very best prison authorities, that the public account, or the piece price plan, is the correct and true

principle on which convict labor should be worked, and, if properly handled, will give quite as good financial results as is attainable by any other system. And, from the very nature of things, it is vastly more just and humane, making it possible, at the same time, to accomplish the greatest amount of good in the way of reformation of the criminal, which should be the great central thought in all prison management.

JUVENILE CRIMINALS.

I regret to have to note the largely increased number of juvenile offenders that are finding their way into the State's prison. Situated as we are, we have not the necessary arrangements and facilities for a proper classification of our prison population, by which the young, and comparatively new beginner in crime, may be separated and treated without the unavoidable consequences which naturally result from the association of the young offender with the adult, vicious and hardened criminal. I think it would be exceedingly wise, humane and profitable to provide some other means of dealing with the juvenile offenders of our State.

We have now in the prison 41 between the ages of 8 and 15 years, and 352 between the ages of 15 and 20 years. This you will perceive is over one-third of our entire prison population; so that, unless some more efficacious remedy can be devised for correcting the evil tendencies in the young, there would seem to be but little hope for a large portion of the criminal youth of the land, for I must admit that, to me, there seems but little ground to hope that any considerable number of our prison population will be reformed by a short, or even a long term in our State's prison under the present condition of things.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The convicts in the home prison have enjoyed general good health, with the exception of those sent in from the jails enfeebled by confinement, and those whose health had given way on the outside works, and who have been returned to the home

prison, where they can obtain better hospital accommodations and medical treatment than it is possible to secure on the outside works. These two classes generally keep a good number in our hospital, where, under the care and supervision of the very faithful and efficient Penitentiary Physician, Dr. J. W. McGee, together with his very faithful Assistant, and an excellent corps of nurses, the convicts have every attention that could possibly be secured by outside parties; but, in spite of all this, the death rate is high.

The condition of all outside camps has been very much improved during the past two years, but some of them still contribute largely to the home prison, and also furnish an unusually high death rate. This is found to be specially true wherever there is a division of authority in the management and working of convicts; and I am of the opinion that these evils can never be corrected until our county jails are so remodeled and constructed as to make them habitable by human beings, without the hazard of life and health, and the Penitentiary managers are authorized and required to exercise absolute and entire control of all convicts, without allowing any person to come between them and the wards of the State: then, and not till then, can we reasonably expect any very great change, for the better, in the mortality list.

LIBRARY.

Valuable additions have been made to the prison library during the past two years. We are under special obligations to the Rev. W. D. A. Mathews, of Onarga, Ill., for another liberal contribution of very valuable periodicals, books, papers, &c., for which we desire to return him our most hearty thanks. All his contributions furnish most excellent reading for the prison population, which they appreciate very highly. In addition, we have bought quite a number of Bibles, Testaments, song books, &c., together with a very large number of various school books, all of which have been liberally distributed to the prison school at Raleigh, as well as to all of the outside works, and I feel that very great good has been, and still may be, accomplished in this direction.

MORNING SCHOOL.

The Sabbath morning prison school, which is under the direct supervision of an officer of the Penitentiary, was established some years since for the benefit, more particularly, of those who could not read and write. It is attended with considerable interest, particularly by the colored, who seem very desirous to learn to read and write. In this school, all the teachers, as well as pupils, are convicts.

There is no question but that much good, both to the prisoner and to the prison, has been already accomplished, and I think it safe to say, that as the school grows older, it will be the means of more good.

CHAPEL SERVICE.

The "Young Men's Christian Association" have regularly maintained a Sabbath school, with Mr. A. M. McPheeters, Superintendent, assisted by Mr. S. W. Whiting and many of the very best men of the city. They have uniformly been punctual, and no weather prevented their attendance.

After the close of the evening Sabbath school, a minister of the city preaches to the convicts, who seem very much interested in all religious services.

This combined effort of christian love and charity, I trust, will be productive of much good to the convicts both here and hereafter.

I desire here to return my thanks to each minister and Sabbath school teacher.

I desire also to return my sincere thanks to the Presidents and Superintendents of all railroads and corporations for their uniform kindness in transporting over their lines, free of charge, all charity contributions, and for many other acts of kindness to us and to our institution.

For the prompt and faithful manner in which the officers and employees have discharged their respective duties, I desire to return my sincere acknowledgments.

In conclusion, I beg to return my thanks for the uniform courtesy and kind consideration at all times shown me by your honorable body.

Respectfully,

W. J. HICKS,
Architect and Warden.

TABLE No. 1.

PENITENTIARY.

Record during the year 1885.

Convicts on hand December 1, 1884		409
Received from counties		509
Recaptured		11
Received from W. N. C. R. R		26
" " C. F. & Y. V. R. R		31
" " Henderson Quarry		36
" " Louisburg & Franklinton R. R.		168
" " Pittsboro Railroad		9
" " Angola Bay		7
" " Eastern Asylum		1
		1,207
Discharged	65	
Died	25	
Escaped	11	
Pardoned	13	
Released by writ of *habeas corpus*	1	
Sent Eastern Asylum	9	
" Western North Carolina Railroad	144	
" Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad	161	
" Quaker Bridge Road	10	
" Louisburg and Franklinton Railroad	135	
" Angola Bay	59	
" Pittsboro Railroad	93	
" Henderson Quarry	106	832
Remaining December 1, 1885		375
Males—white	78	
" colored	228	

Females—white	7	
" colored	62	375
Average number days worked per month		8,222⅓
Total days worked in 1885		98,668
Average number convicts per day		340 7/12

Record during the year 1886.

Convicts on hand December 1, 1885		375
Received from counties		558
Recaptured		26
Received from W. N. C. R. R		33
Received from C. F. & Y. V. R. R		13
Received from Pittsboro R. R		158
Received from F. B. R. R		11
Received from Hyde county		4
Received from Henderson Quarry		90
Received from Angola Bay		1
Received from C. & W. R. R		30
Received from Eastern Asylum		1
		1,300
Discharged	78	
Died	25	
Escaped	11	
Pardoned	5	
Sent W. N. C. R. R	168	
Sent C. F. & Y. V. R. R	254	
Sent F. B. R. R	143	
Sent Pittsboro R. R	134	
Sent Angola Bay	1	
Sent Hyde county	26	
Sent C. & W. R. R	15	
Sent Asylum	2	
Sent Henderson Quarry	45	907
Remaining December 1, 1886		393

Males—white	92	
" colored	236	
Females—white	4	
" colored	61	393
Average number convicts per day		$386\frac{5}{13}$
Average number days worked per month		8,775
Total days worked in 1886		105,300

TABLE No. 2.

WESTERN N. C. & A. & S. RAILROADS.

Record during the year 1885.

Convicts on road December 1, 1884		412
Received from counties		8
Received from Penitentiary		144
Recaptured		31
		595
Discharged	130	
Escaped	64	
Died	17	
Pardoned	10	
Killed by slide	1	
Killed by train	1	
Killed by guard	3	
Killed by falling rock	1	
Returned to Penitentiary	25	252
Remaining December 1, 1885		343
White males	20	
Colored males	323	343
Average number convicts per day		$366\frac{256}{365}$
Average number days worked per month		$7,956\frac{5}{12}$
Total number days worked in 1885		$95,477\frac{1}{4}$

Record during the year 1886.

Convicts on road, December 1, 1885		343
Received from Penitentiary		168
Recaptured		16
		527
Discharged	115	
Escaped	35	
Died	19	
Pardoned	3	
Killed by guard	1	
Killed by slide	1	
Killed by train	5	
Sent to Penitentiary	33	212
Remaining December 1, 1886		315
Males, white	26	
Males, colored	289	315
Average number convicts per day		$307\frac{5}{13}$
Average number days worked per month		$6,730\frac{2}{3}$
Total number days worked in 1886		80,768

TABLE No. 3.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILROAD.

Record during the year 1885.

Convicts on road, December 1, 1884		182
Received from counties		48
Received from Penitentiary		161
Recaptured		2
		393

Discharged	56	
Died	25	
Escaped	16	
Pardoned	1	
Returned to Penitentiary	31	129
Remaining December 1, 1885		264
Males, white	44	
Males, colored	220	264
Average number convicts per day		$206\frac{1}{12}$
Average number days worked per month		$4,261\frac{5}{16}$
Total number days worked during 1885		$51,135\frac{3}{4}$

Record during the year 1886.

Convicts on road, December 1, 1885		264
Received from Penitentiary		254
Received from counties		35
Recaptured		1
		554
Discharged	93	
Died	29	
Escaped	34	
Killed by guard	1	
Returned to Penitentiary	13	170
Remaining December 1, 1886		384
Males, white	44	
Males, colored	340	384
Average number convicts per day		$317\frac{5}{13}$
Average number days worked per month		$6,254\frac{1}{16}$
Total days worked in 1886		$75,048\frac{3}{4}$

TABLE No. 4.

QUAKER BRIDGE AND CORE CREEK ROADS.

Record for December, 1885.

Convicts on road, December 1, 1885	41	
Received from Penitentiary	10	51
Discharged	2	
Sent to Angola Bay	49	51
Days worked on road		1,100
Days worked at quarters		126

TABLE No. 5.

ANGOLA BAY.

Record for 1885.

Received from Quaker Bridge road	49	
Received from Penitentiary	59	108
Discharged	17	
Died	1	
Escaped	1	
Returned to Penitentiary	7	
Sent to Clinton and Warsaw Railroad	82	108
Average number convicts per day		55
Average number days worked per month		$1,436\frac{1}{11}$
Total days worked in 1885		16,227

TABLE No. 6.

PITTSBORO RAILROAD.

Record for 1885, *beginning November*, 1885.

Received from Penitentiary	93	
Returned to Penitentiary	9	
Remaining December 1, 1885		84
Males, white	5	
" colored	79	84
Days worked on railroad		406½
Days worked at quarters		146

Record for the year 1886.

Convicts on works, December 1, 1885		84
Received from Penitentiary		133
Recaptured		1
		218
Discharged	5	
Died	1	
Escaped	4	
Killed by convict	1	
Returned to Penitentiary	158	
Sent Factory Branch Railroad	49	218
Average number convicts per day		108 4/11
Average number days worked per month		2,382 4/11
Total days worked in 1886		26,106

TABLE No. 7.

HENDERSON QUARRY.

Record during the year 1885.

Received from Penitentiary		104
Received of L. & F. R. R.		1
		105
Discharged	0	
Escaped	4	
Returned to Penitentiary	34	
Sent L. & F. R. R.	11	49
Remaining December 1, 1885		56
Males, colored	56	
Average number convicts per day		$46\frac{251}{320}$
Average number days worked per month		$982\frac{3}{16}$
Total days worked during the year 1885		10,480

Record during the year 1886.

Convicts on works, December 1, 1885		56
Received from Penitentiary		45
		101
Discharged	00	
Escaped	12	
Sent to Penitentiary	89	101
Average number convicts per day		$67\frac{7}{8}$
Average number days worked per month		$1,288\frac{1}{8}$
Total days worked in 1886, 6 months		10,305

TABLE No. 8.

CLINTON AND WARSAW RAILROAD.

Record during the year 1886.

Received from Angola Bay		82
Received from Penitentiary		16
		98
Discharged	12	
Returned to Penitentiary	31	
Sent Hyde County Canal	55	98
Average number convicts per day		79
Average number days worked per month		1,718⅗
Total days worked in 1886, 5 months		8,593

TABLE No. 9.

HYDE COUNTY CANAL.

Record during the year 1886.

Received from Clinton and Warsaw Railroad		55
Received from Penitentiary		26
		81
Discharged	8	
Died	1	
Pardoned	1	
Sent Plymouth Turnpike	71	81
Average number convicts per day		60⅘
Average number days worked per month		1,305⅗
Total number days worked in 1886, 5½ mos		6,527

TABLE No. 10.

PLYMOUTH TURNPIKE.

Record during the year 1886.

Received from Hyde County Canal		71
Returned to Penitentiary	4	
Discharged	4	
Died	1	9
Remaining December 1, 1886		62
Males, colored		62
Average number days worked per month		1,657
Average number convicts per day		63
Total number days worked in 1886 (2 mos.)		3,314

TABLE No. 11.

LOUISBURG AND FRANKLINTON RAILROAD.

Record for 1885.

Convicts on hand, December 1, 1884		41
Received from Penitentiary		144
		185
Discharged	4	
Died	1	
Escaped	11	
Pardoned	1	
Sent Henderson Quarry	1	
Returned to Penitentiary	167	185
Average number convicts per day		$119\frac{218}{232}$
Average number days worked per month		$2,261\frac{5}{9}$
Total days worked during the year 1885 (8 mos.)		$20,354\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE No. 12.

FACTORY BRANCH RAILROAD.

Record during the year 1886.

Received from Penitentiary		143
Received from Pittsboro Railroad		49
Recaptured		1
		193
Discharged	8	
Died	0	
Escaped	13	
Sent Penitentiary	11	32
Remaining Dec. 1, 1886		161
Males, white	3	
" colored	158	161
Average number convicts per day		125
Average number days worked per month		2,613⅖
Total days worked in 1885 (5 mos.)		13,067

TABLE No. 13.

SHOWING THE RECORD FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTS ON THE DIFFERENT WORKS.

1885.	Penitentiary.	Penitentiary outside works.	W. N. C. Railroad.	C. F. & Y. V. Railroad.	Pittsboro Railroad.	Henderson Quarry.	L. & F. Railroad.	Quaker Bridge and Core Creek Roads.	Angola Bay.	C. & W. Railroad.	Hyde County.	Plymouth Turnpike.	Factory Branch Railroad.	Total Lost.	Grand Total.
Convicts on works December 1, 1884	409	.....	412	182	...	....	41	41	...	....	...	...	.....	.....	1,085
Received from counties	509	.....	8	48	...	....	...	.....	...	....	...	...	.....	.....	565
Recaptured	11	.....	31	2	...	....	...	.....	...	....	..	...	.....	.....	44
Received from Eastern Asylum	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	....	...	...	.....	.....	1
															1,695
Discharged	65	.....	130	56	...	...	4	2	17	...	...	...	.....	274	.....
Pardoned	13	.....	10	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	25	.....
Released by writ of habeas corpus	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....
Died	25	.....	17	25	...	....	1	.....	1	...	...	...	.....	69	.....
Killed attempting to escape	.....	.....	3	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	3	.....
Killed by slide	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....
Killed by train	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....
Killed by falling rock	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....
Escaped	3	8	64	16	...	4	11	.....	1	....	...	...	.....	107	.....
Sent Eastern Asylum	9	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	9	.....
															491
Remaining December 1, 1885	375	.....	343	264	84	56	....	.....	82	....	...	...	.....	.....	1,204
1886.															
Received from counties	558	.....	.....	35	...	...	...	.....	....	...	...	...	.....	.....	593
Recaptured	26	.....	16	1	1	....	...	.....	....	...	...	...	1	.....	45
Received from Eastern Asylum	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1
															1,843
Discharged	78	.....	115	93	5	....	...	.....	....	12	8	4	8	323	.....
Pardoned	5	.....	3	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	9	.....
Died	25	.....	19	29	1	....	...	.....	....	....	1	1	.....	76	.....
Killed attempting to escape	.....	.....	1	1	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	2	.....
Killed by slide	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....
Killed by train	.....	. ....	5	.....	...	...	...	.....	....	....	...	...	.....	5	.....
Killed by convict	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	.....	....	....	...	...	.....	1	.....
Escaped	.....	11	35	34	4	12	...	.....	....	....	...	...	13	109	.....
Sent Eastern Asylum	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	....	....	...	...	.....	2	.....
															528
Remaining December 1, 1886	393	.....	315	384	...	....	...	.....	...	...	...	62	161	.....	1,315
Males—white	92	.....	26	42	...	....	...	.....	....	...	...	...	3	.....	163
" colored	236	.....	289	342	...	....	...	.....	....	...	...	62	158	.....	1,087
Females—white	4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	....	...	...	...	.....	.....	4
" colored	61	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	....	...	...	...	.....	.....	61
	393	.....	315	384	...	....	...	.....	...	...	...	62	161	.....	1,315

TABLE No. 14.

Prisoners received since opening of Penitentiary.

From	January	6, 1870,	to	November	1, 1870	241
"	November	1, 1870,	"	"	1, 1871	188
"	"	1, 1871,	"	"	1, 1872	150
"	"	1, 1872,	"	"	1, 1873	167
"	"	1, 1873,	"	"	1, 1874	212
"	"	1, 1874,	"	"	1, 1875	440
"	"	1, 1875,	"	"	1, 1876	439
"	"	1, 1876,	"	"	1, 1877	548
"	"	1, 1877,	"	"	1, 1878	495
"	"	1, 1878,	"	"	1, 1879	478
"	"	1, 1879,	"	"	1, 1880	464
"	"	1, 1880,	"	"	1, 1881	395
"	"	1, 1881,	"	"	1, 1882	461
"	"	1, 1882,	"	December	1, 1883	432
"	December	1, 1883,	"	"	1, 1884	490
"	"	1, 1884,	"	"	1, 1885	565
"	"	1, 1885,	"	"	1, 1886	593
Total received to December 1, 1886						6,758

The following tables show the nativity, education, occupation, &c., of the convicts received during the years, 1885 and 1886:

TABLE No. 15.

Nativity of convicts received during 1885 *and* 1886.

	1885.	1886.
Alabama	2	3
Arkansas	1	.....
Florida	1	.....
Georgia	8	4
Louisiana	.....	1
Massachusetts	1	.....
Mississippi	1	.....

Missouri	1	.....
New Jersey	1	.....
North Carolina	471	507
Ohio	1	.....
New York	.....	2
Pennsylvania	1	2
South Carolina	31	30
Tennessee	5	3
Virginia	35	37
West Virginia	1	.....
Foreign—Germany	1	.....
" England	2	1
" Ireland	1	1
" Poland	.....	1
" West Indies	.....	1
	565	593

PRESENT POPULATION.

Nativity.

Alabama	7
Arkansas	1
Florida	1
Georgia	18
Indiana	1
Louisiana	1
Maryland	3
Massachusetts	1
Mississippi	2
New York	2
North Carolina	1,097
Ohio	1
Pennsylvania	4
South Carolina	77
Tennessee	13
Virginia	77

West Virginia	1
Foreign—England	3
" Germany	1
" Ireland	1
" Poland	1
" Spain	1
" West Indies	1
	1,315

TABLE No. 16.

Education.

	Received in 1885.	Received in 1886.
Illiterate	323	376
Spell	2	.....
Read	91	57
Read and write	137	150
Common	1	.....
Fair	.....	1
Good English	9	8
Collegiate	1	1
Classical	1	.....
	565	593

PRESENT POPULATION.

Education.

Illiterate	790
Spell	3
Read	160
Read and write	337
Good English	18
Fair	5
Collegiate	2
Total	1,315

TABLE No. 17.

Occupation.

	1885.	1886.
Agent	.....	1
Barbers	3	4
Blacksmiths	1	2
Brick-masons	.....	2
Brick-moulders	2	.....
Bar-keepers	2	.....
Boatman	.....	1
Butcher	1	.....
Cabinet maker	.....	1
Carpenters	4	5
Clerks	4	.....
Cooks	19	15
Coopers	4	.....
Cow boy	.....	1
Bakers	2	2
Boiler maker	1	.....
Engineers	1	2
Farmers	18	5
Firemen	4	.....
House servants	5	2
Hostlers	6	3
Harness maker	1	.....
Laborers	421	477
Machinists	2	1
Moulder	1	.....
Merchant	1	1
Millers	.....	2
Miner	.....	1
Nurses	2	2
Overseer	1	.....
Painters	4	3
Porters	.....	3
Preachers	.....	2

Printers	2	2
Sailors	1	3
Saddler	.....	1
Sawyer	.....	1
Stevedores	2	.....
Seamstresses	2	3
Shoemakers	2	3
Stone cutters	2	2
Tailor	.....	1
Tobacco rollers	6	.....
Tobacco factory hands	3	4
Teachers	3	1
Turner	1	.....
Waiters	22	25
Washers and ironers	3	2
Well digger	1	.....
Wheelwrights	.....	3
Wagoners	5	4
	565	593

PRESENT POPULATION.

Occupation.	
Agent	1
Barbers	16
Barber and cook	2
Blacksmiths	8
Brick-masons	6
Brick-moulders	2
Bakers	3
Bar-keeper	1
Boatmen	3
Butcher	1
Cobbler	1

Carpenters	15
Clerks	2
Contractor	1
Coachmen	2
Cooks	36
Cotton factory hand	1
Coopers	2
Cabinet-maker	1
Currier	1
Cabin boy	1
Detective	1
Dressmakers	2
Deputy Sheriff	1
Ditchers	4
Distiller	1
Engineers	2
Farmers	20
Foremen	10
Fisherman	1
Grocer	1
Harness-maker	1
House servants	7
Hostlers	10
Laborers	982
Laundresses	5
Machinists	4
Merchant	1
Millers	5
Miner	1
Moulder	1
Nurses	8
Painters	10
Porters	2
Preachers	3
Printers	2
Peddlers	1

Sailors	6
Stage drivers	2
Stevedores	2
Steward of vessel	1
Shoe-makers	14
Shingle-makers	2
Saddler	1
Stone-cutters and Masons	5
Seamstresses	7
Sawyer	1
Tailor	1
Teachers	3
Turner	1
Trader	1
Tinner	1
Tobacco factory hands	19
Teamsters	11
Tanner	1
Waiters	40
Well-digger	1
Wheelwrights	3
	1,315

TABLE No. 18.

Age when received.

	1885.	1886.
Under 15 years	18	15
From 15 to 20 years	151	173
" 20 " 30 "	241	236
" 30 " 40 "	76	94
" 40 " 50 "	41	39
" 50 " 60 "	27	26
" 60 " 70 "	9	10
" 70 " 80 "	2	.....
	565	593

PRESENT POPULATION.

Ages when received.

From 8 to 15 years	41	From 50 to 60 years	55
" 15 " 20 "	352	" 60 " 70 "	23
" 20 " 30 "	557		
" 30 " 40 "	198	Total	1,315
" 40 " 50 "	89		

TABLE No. 19.

Sex.

	1885.	1886.
Males, white	70	87
Males, colored	475	483
Females, white	5	...
Females, colored	15	23
	565	593

TABLE No. 20.

Social relation.

	1885.	1886.
Married	242	230
Single	291	339
Widowers	27	21
Widows	2	2
Divorced	3	1
	565	593

PRESENT POPULATION.

Sex.

Males, white	163
Males, colored	1,087
Females, white	4
Females, colored	61
Total	1,315

Social relation.

Married	531
Single	722
Widowers	51
Widows	8
Divorced	3
Total	1,315

TABLE No. 21.

Counties from which convicts were received.

	1885.	1886.		1885.	1886.
Alamance	1	2	Carteret	1	3
Alleghany	4	1	Caswell	2	7
Anson	3	7	Catawba	3	5
Ashe	3	..	Chatham	..	7
Beaufort	7	9	Cherokee	1	..
Bertie	4	7	Chowan	2	..
Bladen	6	3	Clay	..	1
Brunswick	2	4	Cleveland	17	6
Buncombe	16	11	Columbus	8	5
Burke	2	..	Craven	10	9
Cabarrus	6	9	Cumberland	11	11
Caldwell	2	2	Currituck	4	..
Camden	3	..	Davidson	4	3

	1885.	1886.
Davie	4	3
Duplin	7	5
Durham	18	21
Edgecombe	16	18
Forsyth	18	13
Franklin	10	8
Gaston	2	9
Gates	2	2
Granville	4	16
Greene	1	6
Guilford	12	12
Halifax	8	16
Harnett	5	1
Haywood	3	4
Henderson	6	2
Hertford	2	2
Hyde	6	1
Iredell	15	13
Jackson	1	1
Johnston	11	16
Jones	5	4
Lenoir	15	16
Lincoln	3	3
McDowell	1	2
Macon	1	..
Madison	1	2
Martin	6	9
Mecklenburg	30	18
Mitchell	1	..
Montgomery	1	1
Moore	7	8
Nash	2	12
New Hanover	21	33
Northampton	4	1
Onslow	..	2
Orange	8	5
Pamlico	..	1
Pasquotank	3	5
Pender	7	3
Perquimans	6	1
Person	..	2
Pitt	12	18
Polk	2	...
Randolph	7	3
Richmond	6	4
Robeson	14	13
Rockingham	15	7
Rowan	7	11
Rutherford	1	1
Sampson	8	11
Stanly	2	1
Stokes	6	3
Surry	..	5
Swain	4	2
Transylvania	1	..
Tyrrell	1	..
Union	6	3
Vance	7	10
Wake	23	30
Wilkes	..	6
Warren	7	10
Washington	1	2
Watauga	3	..
Wayne	19	26
Wilson	15	7
Yadkin	1	9
Yancey	2	2
Total	565	593

PRESENT POPULATION.

Showing the counties from which prisoners were received.

Alamance	10	Haywood	9
Alexander	1	Henderson	6
Alleghany	4	Hertford	6
Anson	10	Hyde	6
Ashe	7	Iredell	28
Beaufort	13	Jackson	2
Bertie	12	Johnston	30
Bladen	8	Jones	7
Brunswick	9	Lenoir	32
Buncombe	25	Lincoln	8
Burke	3	Macon	1
Carteret	4	Madison	4
Cabarrus	19	Martin	16
Caldwell	6	McDowell	7
Camden	1	Mecklenburg	56
Caswell	13	Mitchell	3
Catawba	10	Montgomery	4
Chatham	10	Moore	12
Cherokee	1	Nash	18
Clay	1	New Hanover	78
Cleveland	19	Northampton	4
Columbus	19	Onslow	10
Craven	22	Orange	11
Cumberland	21	Pamlico	4
Currituck	4	Pasquotank	8
Chowan	3	Pender	13
Davidson	8	Perquimans	6
Davie	8	Person	13
Duplin	16	Pitt	28
Durham	37	Polk	1
Edgecombe	38	Randolph	12
Forsyth	36	Richmond	14
Franklin	15	Robeson	25
Gaston	16	Rockingham	24
Gates	3	Rowan	18
Granville	22	Rutherford	3
Greene	14	Sampson	29
Guilford	30	Stanly	5
Halifax	27	Stokes	7
Harnett	5	Surry	4

Swain	3	Wayne	55
Union	10	Wilkes	7
Vance	13	Wilson	29
Wake	54	Yadkin	14
Warren	17	Yancey	4
Washington	5		
Watauga	4	Total	1,315

TABLE No. 22.

Term of Sentence.

	1885.	1886.
Six months	1	2
One year	117	113
One and a sixth years	1	.....
One and a half years	18	17
Two years	138	123
Two and a half years	1	5
Three years	92	105
Four years	34	52
Five years	66	76
Six years	14	7
Seven years	11	20
Seven and a half years	2	.....
Eight years	1	7
Ten years	49	32
Twelve years	5	4
Fourteen years	1	2
Fifteen years	8	11
Seventeen years	.....	1
Twenty years	1	13
Twenty-five years	1	.....
Life	4	3
Total	565	593

Average term of sentence is about four years.

PRESENT POPULATION.

Term of Sentence.

One year	103	Eleven years	1
One and a half years	22	Twelve years	10
Two years	222	Thirteen years	1
Two and a half years	7	Fourteen years	4
Three years	222	Fifteen years	35
Four years	123	Seventeen years	1
Five years	227	Eighteen years	3
Five and a half years	1	Twenty years	39
Six years	29	Twenty-five years	3
Seven years	45	Thirty years	1
Seven and a half years	4	Life	18
Eight years	17		
Nine years	1	Total	1,315
Ten years	176		

TABLE No. 23.

Offences.

	1885.	1886.
Arson	1	2
Attempted rape	15	11
Abduction	1	2
Attempt to burn out-house	2	.....
Breaking into store house	2	2
Burning turpentine still	1	.....
Burning stable	1	.....
Burning mill	.....	2
Burning barn	3	4
Burning granary	.....	2
Burning gin-house	1	.....
Burning fodder	.....	1
Buggery	1	.....
Burglary	5	3
Concealing birth of child	2	2

	1885.	1886.
Bigamy	4	4
Crime against nature	.....	1
Carrying concealed weapons	1	1
Embezzlement	2	4
False pretense	12	4
Felony	.....	1
Felonious slaying	3	7
Fraud	.....	1
Forgery	15	9
Felonious entering dwelling	.....	2
Highway robbery	1	3
Horse stealing	.....	4
House breaking	.....	4
House burning	1	2
Infanticide	.....	1
Incest	2	1
Illegal registering as voter	.....	1
Injury to railroad	.....	1
Larceny	386	391
Larceny and receiving	80	83
Manslaughter	10	14
Murder	4	5
Obstructing railroad	.....	3
Perjury	6	12
Rape	1	1
Robbery	1	.....
Stoning train	.....	2
Stealing ride	1	.....
Total	565	593

PRESENT POPULATION.

Offences.

Abduction	4	Fraud	1
Accessory	1	Felony	1
Arson	6	Felonious breaking	4
Assault with intent to rape	15	Felonious slaying	13
Attempt to rape	47	Forgery	23
Attempt to burn gin house	1	Highway robbery	4
Breaking into store	6	Horse stealing	9
Burning turpentine still	1	House breaking	5
Burning house	5	Infanticide	3
Burning barn	9	Incest	3
Burning stables and granary	6	Larceny	816
Burning fodder and oat stacks	2	Larceny and burglary	2
Burning out-houses	2	Larceny and receiving	159
Burning gin house	3	Manslaughter	57
Burning mill	4	Mule stealing	1
Buggery	1	Murder	14
Burglary	16	Maiming and larceny	1
Breaking and robbing	3	Misdemeanor	2
Bigamy	6	Obstructing railroad	3
Concealing birth of child	3	Perjury	20
Carrying concealed weapons	1	Rape	2
Crime against nature	1	Robbery	3
Entering dwelling	2	Receiving	4
Embezzlement	4	Stealing ride	1
False prètense	12	Subornation of perjury	1
		Stoning cars	1
		Injury to railroad	1
		Total	1,315

TABLE No. 24.

Number of Imprisonments.

	1885.	1886.
First	509	539
Second	52	46
Third	4	8
Total	565	593

PRESENT POPULATION.

Number of Imprisonments.

First	1,172	Sixth	1
Second	130		
Third	12	Total	1,315

STEWARD'S REPORT.

STEWARD'S OFFICE, NORTH CAROLINA STATE PENITENTIARY,
RALEIGH, N. C., December 15, 1886.

To the Honorable Board of Directors
North Carolina State Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith I have the honor to submit my biennial report as Steward of this institution, ending the 30th November, 1886.

An itemized account of articles, from whom purchased and prices paid, is shown in large book marked B and C. Statements Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 embrace the amount expended on account of the Penitentiary, Western North Carolina Railroad and Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, from 1st December, 1884, to 1st December, 1886.

The average number of officers, overseers and guards at the Penitentiary, including those employed on farms, Quaker Bridge, Core Creek and Angola Bay roads, Louisburg and Franklinton, Clinton and Warsaw, Pittsboro, and Factory Branch Railroads, Henderson Quarry, Hyde County Canal and Plymouth Turnpike, from 1st December, 1884, to 1st December, 1886, was 70. The cost of feeding each one per day was 16 cents.

The average number of convicts supported by the Penitentiary for the same length of time was 599. The cost of feeding each one per day was $9\frac{3}{4}$ cents, exclusive of vegetables issued from the prison garden.

The entire expenses on the Western North Carolina Railroad from December 1st, 1884, to December 1st, 1886, were $85,951.57.

The average number of officers, overseers and guards on said road was 57. The cost of feeding them per head per day was 16 cents.

The average number of convicts on said road for same length of time was 337. The cost of feeding each one per day was $10\frac{1}{3}$ cents.

The whole amount expended on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad from 1st December, 1884, to 1st December, 1886, was $63,932.00.

The average number of officers, overseers and guards on the said road for the same length of time was 46. The cost of feeding each one per day was 16 cents.

The average number of convicts on said road was 262. The cost of feeding each one per day was 10 cents.

The officers, overseers, guards and convicts have been supplied with quite a variety of vegetables from the prison garden during the summer.

Several thousand pounds of pork have been raised from the scraps and slops from the dining-room and kitchen.

Respectfully submitted, D. C. MURRAY,

Steward.

STATEMENT No. 1

AMOUNT EXPENDED AT NORTH CAROLINA STATE PENITENTIARY FROM DECEMBER 1ST, 1884, TO DECEMBER 1ST, 1885.

For Provisions,	. . . .	$ 22,228 25
Clothing and bedding,	. . .	17,959 24
Leather and findings,	. . .	229 28
Medicines,	. . . . .	627 21
Hardware and furniture,	. . .	9,062 53
Light and fuel,	. . . .	7,579 26
Forage,	. . . . .	3,001 56
Freight,	. . . . .	4,436 01
Commutation and tobacco,	. . .	1,996 70
Stationery and stamps,	. . .	454 63
Lumber, door and window frames, &c.,	.	5,548 60
Ministerial services,	. . .	222 58

For Directors' expenses,	218 10
Telephone exchange,	74 00
Mules,	1,835 00
Wagon,	55 00
Bagging and ties,	347 40
Fertilizers,	2,887 35
Tobacco flues,	117 20
" orderer,	65 00
" curers,	72 00
Breech-loading guns,	1,006 69
To balance due on contract for heating,	3,910 27
Expenses Warden W. J. Hicks to St. Louis,	45 75
Commissions on collections,	69 54
Insurance on tobacco,	105 00
Transporting convicts from Salem to Raleigh,	75 95
Transporting convicts to Angola Bay,	214 15
Building quarters, Angola Bay,	28 50
One Tent,	32 00
Painting,	95 94
Tinning roof,	464 43
Gas pipe,	376 92
Stone for Mansion,	602 54
Laying brick,	212 44
Slate,	1,054 93
Sundries,	862 91
Medical services at Henderson Quarry, railroads and Angola Bay,	660 15
Prison pay-roll,	21,788 38
Architect's pay-roll,	3,665 24
Angola Bay pay-roll,	2,552 39
Louisburg and Franklinton Railroad pay-roll,	2,911 33
Henderson Quarry pay-roll,	1,502 16
Pittsboro Railroad pay-roll,	147 09
	$121,401 60

STATEMENT No. 2.

AMOUNT EXPENDED AT PENITENTIARY FROM DECEMBER 1ST, 1885, TO DECEMBER 1ST, 1886.

For Provisions,	$ 27,527 73
Clothing and bedding,	18,383 26
Leather and findings,	108 71
Medicines,	718 50
Hardware and furniture,	8,406 79
Light and fuel,	4,718 94
Forage,	2,826 52
Freight,	5,408 73
Commutation and tobacco,	1,103 01
Stationery and stamps,	508 49
Ministerial services,	204 16
Medical attention,	529 50
Fertilizers,	1,702 55
Directors' expenses,	220 20
Bagging and ties,	89 95
Breech-loading guns,	450 00
Repairing engine, Oaks Farm,	185 49
Horses, wagons and harness,	753 00
Telephone exchange,	85 00
Rent of land from Stronach and Snow,	218 71
Rent of land for Quarters,	25 00
Clerk's fees in Mial case,	26 35
Expenses suit State *vs.* Guard,	200 07
Service Assistant Clerk,	27 85
1 Cow,	35 00
Assistant Architect's expenses to Philadelphia,	45 29
3 Tents,	96 00
Moving from Hyde county Canal to Plymouth Turnpike,	63 20
Transporting convicts from Warsaw and Goldsboro to Hyde county,	509 08
From Raleigh to Warsaw,	78 79

For Transporting convicts from Lockville to Raleigh,	41 85
Registers and ventilators,	119 40
Lumber, door and window frames, &c.,	6,274 68
Brick,	642 00
Tinning roof, &c.,	1,028 16
Gas-pipe, plumbing, &c.,	1,119 54
Slate and labor,	734 91
Washstands and water-closets,	606 51
Plastering,	1,503 90
Brick work on Supreme Court and Library building,	2,285 00
Brick work, &c., on Mansion,	492 17
Sand,	467 79
Painting Mansion,	185 00
Brick laid at Penitentiary,	2,685 21
Sundries,	848 37
Legal services,	43 34
Angola Bay pay-roll,	88 44
Clinton and Warsaw Railroad pay-roll,	1,652 01
Pittsboro Railroad pay-roll,	5,751 59
Henderson Quarry pay-roll,	1,295 27
Building pay-roll,	2,756 61
Architect's pay-roll,	2,590 50
Prison pay-roll,	21,932 70
Hyde County Canal pay-roll,	1,303 13
Plymouth Turnpike pay-roll,	639 04
Factory Branch Railroad pay-roll,	1,954 04
Total,	$133,697 03

STATEMENT No. 3.

AMOUNT EXPENDED ON WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD FROM DECEMBER 1ST, 1884, TO DECEMBER 1ST, 1885.

For Provisions,	$ 18,702 83
Clothing and bedding,	8,186 95

For	Leather and findings,	140 70
	Medicines,	874 39
	Hardware and furniture,	494 74
	Light and fuel,	407 23
	Forage,	213 47
	Freight and hauling,	1,245 66
	Stationery and stamps,	50 39
	Commutation and tobacco,	1,929 04
	Extra medical services,	128 83
	Ammunition,	60 50
	Directors visiting quarters and per diem,	290 55
	Sundries,	351 16
	Pay-roll,	14,328 28
	Steward's services,	454 92
	One buggy,	75 00
		$47,934 64

STATEMENT No. 4.

AMOUNT EXPENDED ON WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD FROM DECEMBER 1ST, 1885, TO DECEMBER 1ST, 1886.

For	Provisions,	$ 14,005 60
	Clothing and bedding,	7,529 28
	Medicines,	720 54
	Hardware and furniture,	281 36
	Light and fuel,	340 24
	Forage,	201 36
	Freight,	462 70
	Commutation and tobacco,	1,660 84
	Stationery and stamps,	36 40
	Ministerial services,	47 38
	Medical services,	57 00
	Directors' expenses visiting quarters,	393 01
	Steward's services for 12 months,	454 82
	Sundries,	215 79
	Pay-roll,	11,610 61
		$38,016 93

STATEMENT No. 5.

AMOUNT EXPENDED ON CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILROAD FROM DEC. 1ST, 1884, TO DEC. 1ST, 1885.

For Provisions,	$	9,800 62
Clothing and bedding,		4,348 80
Leather and findings,		225 90
Medicines,		801 77
Hardware and furniture,		357 46
Light and fuel,		392 79
Commutation and tobacco,		935 69
Freight,		226 52
Stationery and stamps,		56 95
Lumber,		33 40
Extra medical services,		15 00
Directors' expenses and per diem,		329 90
Supervisor's traveling expenses,		560 01
Sundries,		237 36
Pay-roll,		7,388 22
Steward's service,		211 20
	$	25,921 59

STATEMENT No. 6.

AMOUNT EXPENDED ON CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILROAD FROM DECEMBER 1ST, 1885, TO DECEMBER 1ST, 1886.

For Provisions,	$	14,420 64
Clothing and bedding,		5,430 85
Leather and findings,		181 47
Medicines,		820 11
Hardware and furniture,		632 21
Light and fuel,		649 90
Freight,		420 57
Forage,		410 86
Stationery and stamps,		60 02

Commutation and tobacco, . . .	1,239 99
Ministerial services, . . .	44 00
Medical "	85 00
Lumber and brick, ...	1,263 27
Building quarters and stockades, . .	311 37
Horse, buggy and harness, . . .	192 50
Wagons, harness and covers, . .	176 10
Breech-loading guns, . . .	190 00
1 Cow, ...	30 00
Supervisor's traveling expenses, . .	139 85
Directors' expenses visiting quarters, .	258 25
Steward's services for 12 months, . .	211 20
Sundries, ...	288 47
Pay-roll, ...	10,553 78
	$38,010 41

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the regulations governing this institution, I have the honor to submit this report:

Eleven hundred and sixty-five were admitted, and on being subjected to a careful examination, as has been the custom here for years, one hundred and fifty-eight were discovered to be unhealthy.

Some of them had contracted diseases before their incarceration in the county jails, but the largest number were suffering from the effects of confinement in imperfectly ventilated jails, and were feeble and incapacitated for performing steady labor or resisting disease.

Sixteen of these men were placed in the hospital under treatment at once, and of this number three have succumbed to the diseases with which they were suffering when admitted. It is sincerely hoped that our State Board of Health will be able before very long to reform the management of our county jails, as well as their construction, and thereby remove a fruitful source of our sickness.

I have treated in the hospital one thousand and sixty-six cases of sickness, many of them trivial and lasting but a few days, others quite serious and prolonged in their duration, and some, especially among those sent in from the public works, grave and incurable. Those returned from the W. N. C. Railroad and the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad are almost without exception of this class. Many of them are consumptives; some are scorbutics, and not a few have heart diseases. They go into the hospital for a few days; then are sent out on the yard for light work, which means exercise in the open air, and after awhile they fail entirely. These men are returned to the Penitentiary as rejected men, and are either really sick or incapaci-

tated from the class of labor required, by former illness or injury. Thirty-one from the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad and fifty from the W. N. C. Road have been received into the hospital. From the Quarry, the Pittsboro, and the Louisburg and Franklinton Roads, fifty-eight.

There were forty-seven deaths from disease, and three from gun-shot wounds inflicted by guards while the men were attempting to escape. There died of Typhoid Fever 4, Heart Disease 2, Potts' Disease 1, Tuberculous Euterites 2, Chronic Diarrhœa 3, Bright's Disease 4, Consumption 21, Diabetes 1, Meningitis 3, Measles 1, Pneumonia 4, Cerebral Effusion 1, and of gun-shot wounds 3. Of this number, ten were received from the W. N. C. Railroad, five from the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, two from the L. & F. Railroad, one from the Pittsboro Railroad, one from Angola Bay, two from the Quarry, and three were hopelessly diseased when admitted into prison. Four colored females died of Consumption. They all had had severe attacks of Typhoid Fever before the beginning of the lung trouble, except one, who probably inherited the disease. Thirty-four colored and sixteen white females, three hundred and thirty-eight white and six hundred and seventy-eight colored males were treated in the hospital. Two white men have died. The following diseases have been treated: Adenitis, Abscess, Ascites, Asthma, Asthenia, Bronchitis, Bright's Disease, Boils, Chicken Pox, Consumption, Constipation, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Conjunctivitis, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Debility, Dropsy, Diabetes, Epilepsy, Erysipelas, Emphysema, Euteritis, Endocarditis, Fever Malarial, Fever Catarrhal, Fever Typhoid, Fracture of Arm, Fracture of Leg, Gonorrhœa, Gastritis, Heart Disease, Hernia, Heamaturia, Hemorrhoids, Hydrocele, Hydrothorax, Hepatitis, Itch, Insanity, Incontinence of Urine, Iritis, Jaundice, Menorrhagia, Measles, Meningitis, Neuralgia, Nephritis, Ozena, Ophthalmia, Odontalgia, Orchitis, Paralysis, Pleuritis, Pneumonia, Psoriasis, Pharyngitis, Potts' Disease, Parturition, Rheumatism, Rotheln, Syphilis, Sprain, Scrofula, Scurvy, Sciatica, Tuberculosis, Ulcers, Wounds (incised, lacerated and gun-

shot), surgical operations, for club-foot, for Urethral Fistula, Circumcision, Paracentisis Thoracis and for Hemorrhoids.

The insane men were sent, as the law directs, to the Asylum.

Heretofore it has not been a part of the duty of the Physician of the Penitentiary to make any report of the sick in the stockades, or of the sanitary condition of the quarters, but since the recent order of the Board making it my duty to receive the reports of the Physicians of the stockades, I deem it proper to say that the tone of the reports for November is very gratifying indeed; the number of sick has decreased, and the health of the men said to be excellent. I am sure there has been great improvement in the condition of affairs recently, and whether attributable to the change of season or other causes, it is pleasant to know there is improvement.

I have so recently assumed this additional labor and responsibility, that I am not prepared to give anything like an extended report, but I present the following table, which will convey to you a very accurate statement of the operations of the medical department for the two years past:

NAMES OF WORKS.	YEARS.	AVERAGE NO. PRISONERS.	TAKEN SICK.	DIED FROM DISEASE.	DIED FROM INJURIES.	TOTAL.
Penitentiary	1885	340	576	25	.....	25
	1886	386	511	22	3	25
W. N. C. Railroad	1885	367	784	17	6	23
	1886	307	449	19	7	26
C. F. & Y. V. Railroad	1885	206	562	25	.....	25
	1886	317	492	29	1	30
Angola Bay	1885	55	29	1	.....	1
Henderson Quarry	1885	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1886	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton & Warsaw Railroad	1886	79	7	.....	.....	.....
Louisburg Railroad	1886	119	16	1	.....	1
Factory Branch Railroad	1886	125	39	.....	.....	.....
Hyde County	1886	60	23	2	.....	2
Pittsboro Railroad	1886	108	.....	1	1	2
				142	18	160

Of the one hundred and sixty deaths, eighteen were from gunshot and other injuries.

You will observe that I have not reported Powell's farm in this table, as it is considered and treated in my report as identical with the Penitentiary. It is not designed to retain any sick people

there for treatment, as there are no accommodations for them, and it would not be wise to incur expense in providing hospital quarters, with the general hospital of the Penitentiary so near by. It is understood, that if a prisoner is sick in quarters with a fever lasting more than two days he is to be sent to the hospital. Sanitary matters are much better managed than formerly, and I see no reason why the people should not be healthy. The Steward of Quarters, Mr. Hunt, is a faithful officer and quite competent to administer the simple remedies, so often called for, to those who think they need them. My visits are made as often as necessary.

Sanitary affairs in the prison are carefully attended to, and there is very little sickness of an acute nature among the prison population. The old and feeble and men broken down on the public works make up the majority of the prison force here and at the farm.

The hospital here is, I think, very well managed. The sick are supplied with everything needed. The nurses, who all belong to the invalid class, are generally faithful and as efficient as it is possible for such men to be.

The Hospital Steward is always at his post, ready to do his duty.

The officers of the prison have been uniformly kind, and aid me as much as possible to discharge my duty to the sick.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. McGEE,

Physician.

REPORT

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND,

FROM DECEMBER 1, 1884, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

R. S. TUCKER, R. T. GRAY.
Terms expire January 1st, 1889.

JAMES A. BRIGGS, J. M. BETTS.
Terms expire January 1st, 1891.

C. D. HEARTT, J. R. WILLIAMS,
L. D. STEPHENSON.
Terms expire January 1st, 1887.

Any member whose term has expired holds until his successor is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD:
R. S. TUCKER.

SECRETARY EX-OFFICIO OF THE BOARD:
W. J. YOUNG.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
R. S. TUCKER, J. M. BETTS,
C. D. HEARTT.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PRINCIPAL:

WILLIAM J. YOUNG, A. M.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB:

C. H. HILL, A. M., THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
DAVID R. TILLINGHAST, ZACHARIAS W. HAYNES,
W. F. DEBNAM.

TEACHERS OF ARTICULATION:

MISS MOLLIE E. BAIRD, MISS NETTIE MARSHALL.

TEACHERS OF THE BLIND:

I. C. BLAIR, MISS LAURA L. COSBY,
MISS MARY SHANKS, MRS. NARCISSA J. SIMPSON,
JONAS M. COSTNER, WALTER T. REEVES.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR AND TEACHER OF HIGHER MATHEMATICS:

JOHN A. SIMPSON, A. M.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC:

MRS. S. E. YOUNG, MISS MAGGIE BROMLEY.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN:

R. B. HAYWOOD, A. M., M. D.

STEWARD:

J. G. B. GRIMES.

HOUSEKEEPER:

MISS CARRIE WILSON.

MATRON FOR THE BLIND:

MRS. LOTTIE HARRISON.

MATRON FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB:

MISS LIZZIE B. TURLINGTON.

MATRON AND HOUSEKEEPER AT COLORED DEPARTMENT:

MRS. THENIE JONES.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

FOREMAN OF THE SHOE SHOP:

JOHN W. CLONTZ.

FOREMAN OF BROOM AND MATTRESS SHOP:

W. D. MINTZ.

ENGINEER:

FRANK A. STEADMAN.

DOCUMENT NO. 11.] [SESSION 1887.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND, FROM DECEMBER 1, 1884, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To His Excellency, ALFRED M. SCALES,
Governor of North Carolina:

The biennial period embraced in this our *thirty-fifth* report of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind began December 1st, 1884, and ended December 1st, 1886.

The general condition of the Institution is good, and advancing in prosperity and usefulness. No adverse event has occurred to retard or impair its progress.

Your Board of Trustees, aided by the Principal of the Institution, have used their utmost endeavours to raise the standard of education, whilst maintaining system, order and discipline in training those who have been committed to their charge.

We are pleased to know that the system of instruction of the deaf and dumb and the blind, as practiced in the institutions of the United States, is attracting attention in the older countries of the world. Even our English cousins are seeking information from us. During the early part of this year a Commission was created by the English Government (with the Queen's approval), to gather information relating to the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind, with the view of securing parliamentary action for the establishment of *public institutions* for this purpose in England, and it is a well known fact that in no country

has the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind received more careful attention than in the United States.

At the request of the British Minister, at Washington City, Secretary Bayard has granted permission to Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, of the National Deaf Mute College, at Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., to go to London, on the invitation of the English Government, to give information on the subject of Deaf Mute Education. This is remarkable, especially when we remember when Dr. Thos. H. Gallaudet, 70 years ago, visited Europe to perfect his knowledge of the mode of teaching the deaf and dumb, he was refused permission to enter any of their institutions for this purpose (the schools in Great Britain were managed and controlled by a family gifted in the art of teaching the deaf and dumb), and he was obliged to visit France, and there seek the knowledge he desired. But it is said that "circumstances alter cases," and now his son has received a royal invitation to visit England to give information to a Government Commission.

In this country, public provision has been made in all the states and most of the territories, for the free education of the deaf and dumb and the blind, whilst in Great Britain their education has been relegated to *private* benevolence; the consequence is, here seven-eighths of the deaf and dumb and the blind are educated; there, barely one-half receive any education or training.

PUPILS.

The number enrolled since last report is as follows:	
Deaf mute (males), ...	73
Deaf mute (females), ...	68
Blind (males), ...	57
Blind (females), ...	42
Total, ...	240
An increase since our last report of . .	39
The number of admissions (new pupils) .	75
The number of discharges, graduates, withdrawals, &c.,	60

Of the 240 pupils, there were in the colored department:

Deaf mute (males),	23
Deaf mute (females),	21
Blind (males),	18
Blind (females),	9
Total,	71

HEALTH.

The general health of the pupils has been very good considering the number. Early in 1885 there was an epidemic of measles. All recovered save one blind boy from Rowan county, Henry Cauble; whilst convalescing the disease drifted into typhoid pneumonia, which terminated fatally. A female deaf mute, Belle Paylor, of Caswell county, died last November, of acute peritonitis, and Mary Grainger, a colored deaf mute, from Greene county, died in October last, of typhoid fever. We were deeply pained to lose our engineer, J. Q. Holt, a deaf and dumb graduate of this Institution, who had for a number of years made himself so useful. He died of typhoid fever, on the 3d of August last.

Our Physician, Dr. R. B. Haywood, who had so faithfully administered to the sick in both departments of the Institution, was himself stricken with paralysis during the year 1885. Though improving, he has not been enabled to assume his duties. The Raleigh Academy of Medicine, however, with a generosity and courtesy so notable among members of the medical profession, volunteered their services in taking charge of and performing his duties whilst the paralyzing hand of disease was laid upon him. Each in routine has assumed the regular visitation of the sick and have with zeal and hearty good will supplied his place.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

A remarkable degree of success has attended the efforts of teachers in this department, and we feel much gratification and

encouragement in the interest taken and the advancement made by the pupils. Their progress is commendable, and we shall look for greater proficiency in the future. We are giving all reasonable aid and encouragement to the mode of teaching by *oral* or *lip reading*, and are more and more impressed by this mode of instruction. Whilst it is true that our language is mute, yet our silence can speak.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

The only branches taught in this department have been in shoe, broom, mattress-making and cane-seating. A number of white and colored pupils have been taught in these branches. In the shoe manufacturing department Mr. J. W. Clontz, a deaf and dumb graduate, is Superintendent, and we are glad to know from those heretofore graduated that they are self-sustaining and not a burden or tax upon their friends or the community. Had we the means, many other branches of the mechanic arts would be taught, notably carpentering, printing, cabinet, harness and wagon making and the like; but we must trust to the Industrial Schools of the country to supply in part these branches of practical instruction and training.

The Industrial Department for the *Blind* boys was never in a more satisfactory condition. The Instructor in this department, Mr. W. D. Mintz, who is also a graduate of this Institution, superintends the making of brooms, mattresses and cane-seating. A knowledge of these mechanical pursuits will give employment, as well as profit, to the blind in after life. The blind girls are taught to knit and sew, both by hand and on machines, and to do various kinds of fancy work. The deaf and dumb girls are practiced in cutting out and making their own clothes, as well as a portion of the clothing for the boys. We are pleased with their aptitude and ambition in learning to shape as well to manufacture garments, thereby giving employment to the mind as well as something for idle hands to do.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

After advertisement for proposals for putting in new steam-heating apparatus in the white department, and the removal of that in use, to the colored department, together with the fitting up of a steam laundry, with all necessary machinery, &c., the contract was awarded to Messrs. J. C. Brewster & Co., of this city, for the sum of $12,100, they being the lowest bidders. We found on undertaking to carry out the contract at the colored department, that a new *brick boiler-house*, as well as a *larger well* was necessary to enable the plans to be executed. These improvements were accordingly made. We also constructed a new iron tank at the white department, holding some 4,000 gallons, and one at the colored department, holding some 2,000 gallons of water Some seven new bath-tubs and greatly improved bathing arrangements, as well as many other minor repairs and improvements, have been made at both departments. The heating apparatus at the colored department has not yet been tested, but will be so soon as a proper degree of cold is registered.

We are indebted to Warden W. J. Hicks, of the North Carolina State Penitentiary, for valuable assistance in supervising the works, which supervision was cheerfully given without charge to the State, he refusing compensation for the same.

FINANCES.

The amount carried over from last report, . .	$ 4,003 40
Amount appropriated for current expenses for two years, ...	72,000 00
Amount of appropriation (special) heretofore made, but not expended, . . .	5,000 00
Amount of appropriation (special) last made for steam-heating, &c., . . .	5,000 00
Amount received from all other sources, mechanical departments, &c., . . .	4,733 65
Total, ...	$90,737 05
By amount expended for steam-heating, repairs and for general purposes, . .	$90,737 05

There is a small balance due Messrs. Brewster & Co. of six hundred and ten $\frac{69}{100}$ dollars on improvements which were absolutely necessary to be made.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

In the event of an epidemic or of any contagious disease, we have no hospital or separate house in which the sick could be isolated from those in the main building. Great difficulty is encountered in separating the diseased from the well, and much less convenience as well as quiet is had for the sick and convalescing. We should have a separate building, to be called the *Hospital Building*. The tinning on the buildings at the white department is in a bad condition, having been on the roof for many years. We have repaired, patched and painted until it is useless to longer do so, as it is both costly as well as insecure. We must have, and at once, a new range and fixtures, the one in use having long since done its duty. The sidewalk on the north and north-east of the white department is unsightly as well as dangerous. There is need of a rock wall along a portion of this walk. The Institution is sadly in need of new furniture. Attention has heretofore been called to this necessity. That which we have has been in use a very long time and of course is very much worn and abused. Our blind pupils must necessarily be more destructive to furniture than those more fortunate. We need three pianos; by constant service, those we have are much worn, and it is almost impossible to keep them in tune or repair. We could exchange three of those in use for three new ones by paying a reasonable difference. We also want two cabinet organs. These are our chief and pressing wants. Of course, in a large Institution like ours, with as many pupils and increasing in numbers, our necessities increase, and the amounts to be appropriated must be larger and larger as the years come and go.

We are anxious to establish a department of Drawing and Painting, as a part of the instruction to be afforded in the Institution. Several of the deaf mute pupils have shown remarkable talent, if not genius, in this direction, and we feel that opportu-

nity should be given for all possible development, as it would open up a field of usefulness, and livelihood and worldly distinction. A few of the most talented have received instruction, on a small scale, but in order to properly instruct them, a regular teacher ought to be employed on salary.

It has been, and shall be, our earnest endeavour to conduct the affairs of the Institution in as economical a manner as possible, consistent with this noble charity and the character of the Old North State, who thus provides for her unfortunate children.

APPROPRIATION.

For our urgent and special necessities and for general current expenses, we ask for the sum of forty ($40,000) thousand dollars for each of the next fiscal years, from December the first, 1886, and ending December the first, 1888.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

The officers and teachers are earnest and faithful in performing their duties, and are aiming to bring the Institution up to a standard the equal of any.

TRUSTEES.

One of the Trustees appointed by you, and confirmed by the Senate, two years ago, Mr. J. J. Litchford, has been called to a higher trust. In his death the Institution has lost a faithful servant and the pupils a devoted friend. He died August the 13th, 1885. His term would have expired January 1st, 1891. By your appointment, Mr. James A. Briggs now fills his unexpired term, a gentleman every way worthy of the trust.

Permit me to call your attention to the expiration of the terms of office of Messrs. J. R. Williams, C. D. Heartt and L. D. Stephenson, whose terms expire January 1st, 1887. It is necessary that these or their successors should be appointed, and confirmed by the Senate at its approaching session. These appointments will be for six years.

PUPILS.

The pupils have generally conducted themselves with decorum, and have manifested a desire for information and advancement in their studies.

For a more minute and detailed report, I respectfully refer you to those of the Principal, Physician, Steward and Auditor and the Public Treasurer, *ex-officio* Treasurer of the Institution, accompanying this.

COURTESIES.

The railroads of the State have very generally granted our pupils and teachers special favors and courtesies, for which we feel obliged and duly appreciate.

I have made this report as brief and as practicable as possible. The Board of Trustees only ask for such appropriations as they think are absolutely necessary, and trust they may be recommended by you to the General Assembly soon to convene.

In closing, we, as a people and as citizens of this grand old State, should feel thankful for many blessings, and should invoke the continued protection of Providence, who has so long cared for us.

Respectfully submitted,

R. S. TUCKER,

President Board of Trustees,

For the education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the laws of the State and the custom of this Institution, I hereby present to you my report of the workings of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, during the biennial period commencing December 1st, 1884, and ending November 30th, 1886, being for the fortieth and forty-first years of its existence. This period embraces two school terms, each one beginning on the second Wednesday in September and closing on the first or second Wednesday in June next. The general state of the school has been both prosperous and pleasant, no adverse event having occurred to retard the progress or impair the usefulness of the Institution. The usual course of study has been pursued with uninterrupted regularity and excellent results. The teachers have been ladies and gentlemen of experience and ability, and it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to their fidelity and willingness to do all in their power for the welfare and improvement of the pupils under their instruction. It is due the pupils, to say that they have been studious, evincing a desire to improve the advantages here afforded them, and that their progress and general deportment have been commendable. This commendation is not intended for every individual case, for the bad conduct of some has made frequent reprimands necessary, and a few, on this account, have been excluded from the Institution.

The number of pupils enrolled since my last report is as follows:

The number of Deaf mutes, males, . .	73
" " " " " females, . .	68
" " " Blind, males, . . .	57
" " " " females, . . .	42
Total, ...	240

The number of admissions, . . .	75
" " " discharges, . . .	60

You will see from the above, that there has been an increase of thirty-nine in the past two years. Still there are many others in the State that ought to be here, but we have room for only very few more, especially at the white department, our dining-room and dormitories being crowded almost to their utmost capacity. Of course, as the population of the State increases, the number of these unfortunate children will increase, and more ample accommodations will be needed and enlarged liberality on the part of the General Assembly demanded.

It would be a waste of words for me to urge the claims which the blind and deaf mute children have for a full share of the means of instruction which the State accords to all the young. They have even stronger claims than children in possession of all their faculties, for they carry a heavy burden in their infirmity, and many of them are born in extreme poverty, and are more dependent on education for success and happiness; indeed, without special instruction and training, they must continue to live in homes of darkness and suffering, with the woes of which very few of our citizens are acquainted, and sooner or later become a public charge. All children have a right to instruction. The children of the rich are sure to get it, and the State is bound, alike by duty and interest, to see that none lack the means of obtaining it. This we feel confident she will do. Her generous liberality in the past encourages us to believe she will do her whole duty to these afflicted children in the future. This Institution has indeed been an unspeakable blessing to them, carrying gladness to many a saddened heart, and comfort to many a joyless dwelling. But while we are conscious that it is far from having reached the highest attainable point of usefulness, still we cannot but hope that the amount of good gained through its agency is steadily increasing from year to year.

It is a gratifying result of the culture here obtained, that a large proportion of our graduates have become useful members

of society, and are earning an honorable support in some field of creditable industry. If the history of each pupil could be written, it would show an aggregate of good accomplished highly creditable to the Institution, and worthy of the liberal expenditures in establishing and maintaining it.

CHANGES.

Although there have been some changes in our corps of teachers, the instruction of the pupils has been carried on uninterruptedly and successfully, the best methods known to the profession having been employed to give them a sound, practical education. In the summer of 1885, Prof. E. McK. Goodwin was elected to take charge of a primary class in the deaf and dumb department, and although he had no knowledge of signs or the peculiar processes of deaf mute instruction, he commenced at once to prepare himself for the work, and before the school opened he had acquired sufficient knowledge of signs to enable him to teach with ease and success. Having had experience in teaching the hearing, and being acquainted with the newest and most improved methods of instruction, he proved to be an excellent teacher of the deaf, and at our annual examination at the close of the term, the advancement his class had made was found to be highly creditable. But while in California attending a Convention of Instructors of the Deaf in July last, he was offered a situation at a better salary in the Iowa Institution for the Deaf, which he accepted. The vacancy thus caused was filled by the election of Prof. C. H. Hill, a gentleman eminently qualified in every particular, for the position, having had more than twenty years' experience in teaching the deaf.

In June, 1886, Miss Sallie O. Litchford, who had been Matron in the deaf mute department for several years, resigned that position, and Mrs. Caroline V. Hicks was elected to fill the vacancy, but she soon resigned, and Miss Lizzie B. Turlington was appointed. Miss Turlington is a graduate of this Institution, and for some years past has had charge of the cooking class. She is an accomplished young lady, well qualified for the position, much

loved by all the girls, and energetic and faithful in the discharge of her duties.

Mr. J. Q. Holt, who had been engineer for many years, was, on the 3d of last August, removed from us by the hand of death. He was a faithful officer, of a cheerful, happy disposition, and in his intercourse with officers and pupils always pleasant and polite. He lived a useful life and died having maintained a character unimpeachable and a reputation untarnished. The vacancy caused by his death has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Frank A. Steadman, who seems to be thoroughly competent and is giving satisfaction.

Mrs. Thenie Jones was elected Matron of the colored department in 1885 instead of Mrs. Maria Harrison. Mrs. Jones is an efficient officer.

HEALTH.

The general health of our pupils has continued good. And though disease and death have been permitted to visit us, we have abundant cause for devout thankfulness, when we reflect that cases of either of these afflictions are fewer than in most other communities of equal number. Among nearly two hundred and fifty deaf mute and blind children, many of them of delicate constitutions, there have been but three deaths during the two years. Early in 1885 we were visited by the measles, and though the infection spread until many of the pupils were under its power, still it was of a mild type, and all soon made a complete recovery except one little blind boy, who, before he had recovered from this disease, was attacked with pneumonia. He being naturally delicate this complication made the case a hopeless one, and after a few days' suffering, Henry Cauble, of Rowan county, passed peacefully away.

Miss Belle Paylor, a deaf mute young lady from Caswell county, died on the 18th of last November, of peritonitis. She had been with us a little over six years, and by her kind, gentle and affectionate disposition had endeared herself to all who knew her. All was done for her that could be done by a loving

mother, skillful physicians and kind, sympathizing friends. Her faith in her Saviour was simple and strong, and she was perfectly resigned to the will of her Heavenly Father. She has gone to rest. Her body was taken home by her mother, who was with her during her sickness.

During the month of October, of the present year, a colored deaf mute girl, Mary Granger, from Greene county, died of typhoid fever. Her body was decently buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery, near this city.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Industrial training for the youth of our land is a subject which is attracting much attention at the present day. The idea is not a new one in schools for deaf mutes and the blind. Almost from the foundation of this Institution industrial training has formed an important part of the education of our pupils, both male and female. And the habits of industry here acquired have clung to them in after life, so that most of those who have enjoyed these advantages have been industrious, self-supporting, law-abiding citizens, not ashamed to work. But although much has been done in the past, we ought to do more in the future. Every year's experience deepens my conviction that it is unjust to allow a single pupil to remain here through the golden time of preparation for the active duties of life without giving him the means for the acquisition of skill in some useful trade. We are now giving instruction to the deaf and dumb boys in only one branch of industry, that of shoe-making. Other trades ought to be introduced. I would recommend that some steps be taken to add to our industrial pursuits that of printing. That deaf mutes are peculiarly adapted to type-setting is generally acknowledged, and good printers can at all times find occupation at good living wages. This would afford the pupils an opportunity of publishing a paper or magazine, as is now done in almost all other similar institutions, which would be of incalculable benefit to them. Carpentry and cabinet-making might also be added with very little additional expense. Twenty-six deaf mute boys, nineteen

white and seven colored, have been instructed in shoe-making, most of whom have made good progress. Under the efficient management of our foreman, Mr. J. W. Clontz, much work has been done for the inmates of the Institution, as well as for citizens outside. Still, owing to the short time spent in daily labor, and the extreme youth of many of the boys, the shop has not met all the expenses. The object contemplated in establishing trades is not one of pecuniary profit, nor is it expected that in the short time devoted to their acquisition, mere boys can make the improvement and acquire the skill of those who are older and who make it the chief end of pursuit. It would be pleasing if the earnings of the shop could be made to meet the expenses, but under existing circumstances there is no ground for such expectation.

The industrial department for the blind was never in a more satisfactory condition than at present. Mr. W. D. Mintz, a graduate of this Institution, superintends the instruction in this department, a position he has filled with marked adaptation and ability for a number of years. The trades now taught are broom and mattress-making, and cane seating chairs. It would be well to introduce basket-making, upholstering furniture, &c. The work done is substantial and meets with acceptance, and it gives us pleasure to state that the shop has paid all expenses during the past two years. The pupils are required to work two hours each day—from 3 to 5 p. m. Eleven boys have been under instruction, and some have become expert workmen, able to command good wages when they leave the Institution. The result of their labor is shown in the following statement:

Pine hair mattresses manufactured	39	Chairs cane-seated	55
Shuck and cotton mattresses manufactured	96	Wall brooms made	9
Pillows manufactured	92	Stable brooms made	29
Bolsters manufactured	45	Parlor brooms made	1,342
Mattresses repaired	69	Hearth brooms made	96
		Whisks made	60

For two hours the blind girls are taught by the Matron to knit, crochet and sew, both by hand and machine, and have

given attention to fancy work, all of which finds a ready sale to visitors. The articles manufactured by them indicate a degree of skill and thoroughness that does honor to their teacher and credit to themselves. The success of some of them in handling the sewing machine is wonderful. A knowledge of its use will assist them in making themselves useful in their homes. The following exhibit shows the articles made since my last report:

Towels	101	Bolster ticks	15
Counterpanes	18	Pillow ticks	24
Aprons	28	Flannel skirts	12
Sheets	98	White skirts	24
Pillow-cases	68	Tucked skirts	6
Chemises	31	Under waists	15
Drawers	41	Gowns	12
Mattress ticks	20		

Besides the above-named they have assisted in making forty dresses.

The deaf mute girls receive instruction in cutting and making dresses, making boys' clothes, all kinds of domestic sewing, knitting, crocheting, embroidery and other kinds of fancy work. It gives us pleasure to say that a gratifying degree of efficiency has been attained in this branch of industry, and that particular pains have been taken to render the work-rooms attractive and useful.

In 1883 the General Assembly made a special appropriation of five thousand dollars for repairs and improvements. But this amount being entirely inadequate was not used. In 1885 an additional appropriation of five thousand was made for the same purpose, thus placing at the command of the Board of Trustees ten thousand dollars. But although this amount was found to be insufficient, the Board, realizing the absolute necessity of the work, very wisely determined to delay no longer. After advertising for bids, the lowest being that of Messrs. J. C. Brewster & Co., the contract was awarded to them at $12,100. The more important items for which this amount was expended are as follows: A new steam heating apparatus for the white department, consisting of two forty-five horse power boilers, with all neces-

sary piping, and vertical coil radiators in every room, so that the whole building can with ten degrees of pressure be warmed to seventy degrees of heat in the coldest weather. Also a laundry, fitted up with all the requisite machinery and conveniences, viz.: one ten-horse power engine, one twenty-horse power boiler, a large size nonpareil washing machine, a centrifugal wringer, a French mangle, a drying-room, together with washing trays, boiling, blueing, rinsing and soaking tubs, all supplied with hot and cold water. Also a brick bake-oven of sufficient capacity to bake bread for both institutions, one Knowles pump, a Berryman heater, two large iron tanks, seven bath tubs, and one new water closet. The heating apparatus that had been in use at the white, was removed to the colored department, thoroughly repaired and placed in position, the contractors furnishing such new material as was necessary to make it complete and satisfactory in every respect. It was found necessary to make other improvements not included in the above mentioned contract. At the colored department a brick building was erected for laundry and boiler rooms, also a large well, fourteen feet in diameter, dug, one heater, holding one hundred gallons, to supply laundry, kitchen and bath rooms with hot water, five new bath tubs furnished and put in position. Besides these many other minor repairs have been made which it is not necessary to mention.

Notwithstanding so much has been done, still I deem it proper to call your attention to the fact that some things necessary to thorough efficiency, convenience and comfort have been omitted, and that our Institution is somewhat defective in its equipments as compared with similar institutions in other States, and that a generous liberality will be required to put it in a condition every way worthy of its object and creditable to the State.

New furniture is very much needed, especially in the school-rooms. We ought, also, to have at least three new pianos and two cabinet organs. I would recommend the introduction of single iron bedsteads, which would, no doubt, promote the health and comfort of the pupils and be more economical. The roof

of the building at the white department is in a very leaky condition and should be re-tinned. The stuccoing of the entire building should be recolored and much painting done inside. A stone curbing ought to be placed around the grounds and the sidewalks improved. It is absolutely necessary to have a new and larger range in the kitchen, at once, at the white department.

Though the best possible sanitary condition of the premises be maintained, still it is impossible to prevent sickness; and contagious and infectious diseases will sometimes break out among our pupils. The proper care of the sick, as well as a due regard for the well, demands that they be kept separate. It is therefore very important that we should have a hospital building for that purpose.

Our insurance policies will expire in February, 1887, and, of course, must be renewed.

Taking into consideration the increase of pupils and the improvements needed, I would suggest that you ask the General Assembly for an annual appropriation of forty thousand dollars for the ensuing two years.

THE DEAF AND DUMB DEPARTMENT.

The course of study in this department has not been changed since our last report. Our object is to teach the pupils to read understandingly and write correctly the English language, and to give them a sufficient acquaintance with arithmetic, history, geography, etc., to fit them for the duties of life. Three classes are taught by the sign and two by the oral method. We will not discuss the relative value of these methods in teaching the deaf. Each has merit and some advantages for special cases that the other does not possess. My views on this subject are in accord with the sentiments expressed by the Convention of Instructors of the Deaf, which met in California, last July, in which every phase of deaf mute instruction in America was represented. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The experience of many years in the instruction of the deaf has plainly shown that among the members of this class of persons great difference exists in mental and physical condition, and in capacity for improvement, making results easily possible in certain classes, which are actually unattainable in others, these differences suggesting very widely different treatment with different individuals; it is therefore,

Resolved, That the system of instruction existing at present in America commends itself to the world, for the reasons that its tendency is to include all known methods and expedients which have been found to be of value in the education of the deaf, while it allows diversity and independence of action, working at the same time in harmony, and aiming at the attainment of a common object by all.

Resolved, That earnest and persistent endeavors should be made in every school for the deaf to teach every pupil to speak and read from the lips, and that such efforts should only be abandoned when it is plainly evident that the measure of success attainable is so small as not to justify the necessary amount of labor.

THE BLIND DEPARTMENT.

The pupils in the blind department have pursued the usual course of study, including reading, writing, the various branches of mathematics, from arithmetic to conic sections, English grammar, history, geography, physiology and natural philosophy. The moral and religious training of the pupils has not been overlooked. Music and a number of industrial branches have been taught as formerly, namely, with a view of supplying as many as possible of our pupils with the means of earning a livelihood after quitting the Institution.

The embossed books, prepared maps and a considerable quantity of valuable music printed in the Wait notation, are furnished to this and all other similar institutions in the United States at the expense of the National Government, so that they cost the State nothing. This free publication of books, &c., adds immensely to the resources of the blind, and is a cause of rejoicing to all who are interested in their education. There are other apparatus and appliances, however, now regarded as indispensable in the best institutions of Europe and of this country, with which this Institution is very inadequately equipped. I refer to models in wood, plaster, &c., of quadrupeds, birds, plants and other familiar objects with which seeing children become acquainted almost unconsciously, but of which blind children,

without the aid of some such tangible representation, can have only the vaguest or most erroneous ideas. A complete collection of such models would probably have to be imported from Europe, yet its great usefulness would justify any reasonable expense in procuring it. A school museum to be useful to the blind should consist, not of rare and wonderful objects, but of things with which every seeing person is very familiar. Clay-modelling has been introduced into some institutions with excellent results. A system of drawing in tangible lines is as yet only an experiment. The Kindergarten method of teaching is the ideal method for blind children, and has been introduced into a number of American institutions with the happiest results. It is earnestly to be hoped that a Kindergarten department may soon be added to this Institution. Blind children are often deficient in physical vigor and greatly need an attractive system of healthful sports and recreations. Compulsory, monotonous exercise is often distasteful and is evidently insufficient. A good gymnasium is much to be desired.

The loss of sight is obviously a very serious one. Only when his remaining faculties are cultivated to the utmost can a blind person hope to compete successfully with his more fortunate fellow-citizen in the struggle of life. His chances for success improve, however, with every forward step he is enabled to take in the path of intellectual training.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Steady advancement has marked this important branch of our school, which is under the direction of Prof. J. A. Simpson, who is distinguished for great proficiency in the theory and practice of musical science. For further information in regard to this department, I refer you to the following report of the Musical Director:

BLIND DEPARTMENT, N. C. INSTITUTION DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND,
RALEIGH, December, 1886.

W. J. YOUNG, *Principal:*

SIR:—Concerning the music department of the Institution, I have to report that the progress made by the pupils during the last two years has been generally

good. The regular course of instruction in instrumental and vocal music, comprising lessons on the piano-forte, the reed organ and the church organ, vocal training of classes and of single pupils, and instruction in thorough-base and harmony has been continued. Additional instruction, not provided for in the regular course, has been freely given whenever the needs and the capabilities of the pupils seemed to call for it.

The piano students have learned exercises, studies, etc., from the "National School for the Piano," and from the works of Schmidt, Kohler, Duvernoy, Czerny, Cramer, Mason and Plaidy. Some waltzes, marches, and other pieces by popular composers have been taught; but, our aim being to teach music, not merely as an accomplishment, but mainly with a view to preparing as many as possible of our pupils to become teachers themselves, our chief attention has been given to compositions of permanent value. Among these the pieces written especially for children by Gurlitt, Burgmuller, Baumfelder and Schumann, and printed in the Wait system of musical notation, have been found extremely useful to the younger scholars; while the older scholars have been taught a number of sonatinas, polonaises, nocturnes, etc., by Clementi, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Beethoven and others.

The most marked defects in the execution of our advanced pupils are unevenness of touch and want of delicacy in expression. Both these faults are mainly attributable to the bad condition of our pianos. The best we have have been in use nine or ten years; and one, at least eighteen years. It has been very difficult to keep them in sufficiently good repair to be at all serviceable.

Reed organs are now so common throughout the country that it has been found necessary to make our pupils familiar with their use, and a large number of suitable pieces by the best composers have been taught. We have no good instrument of this kind in the institution. The cabinet presented to the Institution some twenty years ago by Mrs. Dix and others, though once excellent, is now of little service.

I have so frequently had occasion to point out the great importance, to the blind, of a knowledge of the church organ, that I need here do little more than refer you to former communications of mine on the subject. The pupils taking lessons on the organ have been taught exercises and studies from the works of Zundel and Dudley Buck, and pieces in various styles by Whiting, Southard, Cherubina, Mozart and other eminent composers.

The Institution is fortunate in possessing a good pipe organ. There is danger, however, that it will be seriously damaged by the constant jarring caused by the unsteady working of the bellows lever. This will be unavoidable as long as the lever is worked by hand. Small gas engines, costing from $125 to $150, have been used elsewhere as organ-blowers with excellent effect and at trifling expense.

The three vocal classes, primary, intermediate and advanced, have had daily lessons as usual. The improvement in this branch of music has been more marked than in any other. Those pupils whose voices and other qualifications warrant it, have received special lessons in voice culture and singing, the results of which have been very gratifying. If our pupils are to be music teachers, it is important that they should understand the principles of voice culture, competent voice trainers being much better paid than ordinary teachers. The text books used in this branch are the works of Sieber, Garcia, Hauptner and others.

It may well be doubted whether a blind person can succeed as a music teacher without some knowledge of harmony; certainly a thorough knowledge of it adds greatly to his chances of success. Though this study is extremely difficult for the blind, yet several of our pupils have made good progress in it; and the efforts of both teacher and scholars have been well rewarded. The works of Johnson, Curwen, Weber, Richter, Marks and others have been used as text books.

The teaching of certain branches of mathematics having been allotted to me, I may report here that algebra, geometry, trigonometry and conic sections have been taught as usual, and with the usual excellent results. This branch of knowledge, while especially useful to the blind, is also one that they can pursue with fewer hindrances than almost any other: and the success of our pupils in acquiring it has accordingly been very decided. We use chiefly Robinson's series.

The technicon lately purchased by you is likely to prove a very valuable acquisition. It can hardly fail to aid our pupils very greatly in the difficult and tedious work of developing and training the muscles used in playing the piano. We shall soon need other machines of the kind.

I take this occasion to thank heartily all the teachers associated with me in this department for their ready and efficient co-operation in my efforts for the advancement of our pupils.

Allow me to say in conclusion, that the proper discharge of the duties of my department is a task of such difficulty that for several years I have felt compelled to devote to it two or three hours daily in addition to the time required of me by the by-laws of the Institution. Most of this extra time has been employed in directing the practice of the pupils, and part in giving lessons in Latin, French and Italian to those pupils whose advancement warranted and demanded such lessons. Besides which I have found it necessary to organize and train a choir for the study of sacred music, and also a class in piano tuning. This last-mentioned branch of instruction is of the utmost importance to the blind, and should by all means be made a part of the regular course.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN A. SIMPSON,
Musical Director.

THE COLORED DEPARTMENT.

In this department there have been no changes in the course of study or corps of teachers since our last report. There has been an increase of pupils, and in the blind department the number has been larger than ever before in the history of the Institution. Four teachers are employed, two in the deaf mute and two in the blind department, all competent and of many years' experience, and are doing good work. The pupils generally after leaving the Institution do well. Two of the deaf mute graduates are teaching in institutions in other States, and others are

engaged in useful labor of various kinds, and are making a comfortable support. Three of the blind are ministers of the gospel, one is teaching music and others are engaged in making brooms and mattresses and cane-seating chairs. More attention should be given to teaching the girls various industrial pursuits. On account of numerous other duties the Matron has not sufficient time to devote to this work.

The number under instruction in this department during the past two years is as follows:

Deaf mutes, males, ...	23
Deaf mutes, females, ...	21
Blind, males, ...	18
Blind, females, ...	9
Total, ...	71

CONVENTION.

On the 15th of July last, the eleventh convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb assembled in Berkeley, California. This was the largest convention of the kind ever held in this country, forty-one institutions, embracing every phase of deaf mute instruction, being represented, and was most royally entertained at the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, by the able and courteous Principal, Dr. Warring Wilkinson. The convention was honored by the presence of Governor Stoneman, who extended to the delegates a most cordial welcome to the State. The citizens of Berkeley and the neighboring cities of Oakland and San Francisco seemed to vie with each other in their attentions. By your appointment, I had the honor of representing this Institution, together with two of our teachers, Miss L. B. Turlington and Prof. E. McK. Goodwin. The sessions continued for more than a week, and the deliberations were exceedingly interesting and instructive. These conventions are useful in furnishing to each institution a knowledge of what all others are doing, thus stimulating all who attend to improve

their institutions, and keep abreast with the times in all that pertains to this department of education. While *en route* the delegates were handsomely entertained at the Illinois Institution for one day, and at the Colorado Institution for two days. Our thanks are not only due to the officers of these institutions for their kindness and attention, but especially to Dr. Philip G. Gillet for the very complete arrangements for our comfort and convenience during the entire trip; and to the various railroad authorities for reduced fare, ample and elegant accommodations and many courtesies.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The publishers of the following papers and magazines continue to send them gratuitously to our reading-room, which are most cordially welcomed, and read with interest and profit by our pupils:

The Morning Star, The Wilson Advance, The New Bern Weekly Journal, The Kinston Free Press, The Christian Sun, The New York Weekly News, Zion's Herald, The Concord Times, The Charlotte Observer, The News and Farm, The Albemarle Enquirer, Missouri Deaf Mute Record, The Deaf Mute Mirror, The Deaf Mute Journal, The State Chronicle, The Deaf Mute Visitor, The Mute's Chronicle, The North Carolina Teacher, The Sunday-School Journal, The Maryland Bulletin, The Piedmont Press, The Goodson Gazette, The Deaf Mute Optic, The Deaf Mute Hawkeye, The Biblical Recorder, The Silent Observer, The Weekly Sentinel, The Person Courier, The Newton Enterprise, The Danbury Reporter-Post, The Tablet, The Nebraska Mute Journal, The Observer and Gazette, The Mute's Companion, The Asheville Citizen, The Wisconsin Deaf Mute Times, The Person County Courier, The Kansas Star, The Deaf Mute Advance, The Baltimorean, The Teacher, The Central Protestant, The Sunday-School Lesson Papers, The Kentucky Deaf Mute, and *The Nashville Christian Advocate.*

We gratefully acknowledge a donation of twenty-four volumes of the New Testaments in raised type, for the use of the blind, by the American Bible Society.

We also acknowledge with pleasure the obligations of many of our pupils to Drs. J. H. Crawford and R. H. Lewis for valuable professional services rendered, without any other reward than the pleasure of doing good.

On behalf of our pupils we thank the various railroad companies of the State for gratuitous passes, or greatly reduced fare, and the conductors for kindness and courtesies shown them.

To Major J. C. Winder we all unite in hearty thanks for free transportation on our annual picnics. These were indeed pleasant occasions and greatly enjoyed by both officers and pupils.

We tender our sincere thanks to Col. W. J. Hicks for many acts of kindness and valuable services rendered the Institution, without any pecuniary remuneration.

In conclusion, it gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the fidelity, efficiency and zeal of the officers and teachrs. Where all have done so well it would be invidious to particularize. Without exception they are deserving of your approval and continued confidence.

Rejoicing with you in the success which has attended our labors in the past, and gratefully appreciating your kindness and counsel, we commend our Institution, in all of its interests, to that merciful Heavenly Father who has so signally blessed us hitherto.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. YOUNG,

Principal.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith hand statement of the expenditures and receipts of this Institution from December 1, 1884, to December 1, 1886:

1884.	Dec. 1.	Balance on hand,	$ 4,003 40
		Special appropriation on hand,	5,000 00
		General appropriation for two years,	72,000 00
		Special appropriation,	5,000 00
		Receipts from all sources,	4,733 65
		Total,	$90,737 05
Expenditures from December 1, 1884, to December 1, 1886,			$90,737 05

There will always be a difference between the report of the Auditor and that of the Treasurer, both in the amount on hand and the amount received from the Steward, owing to the fact that the Treasurer's accounts are closed on the last day of each month, before many of the vouchers have been presented for payment, and before the Steward has turned over to him the funds in his hands.

Very respectfully,

J. G. B. GRIMES,

Auditor and Steward.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

The health of the inmates of the Institution has been better than could have been expected, considering the large number of pupils.

Since my connection with the Institution this has been the first term that I have been able to report no epidemic prevailing amongst the inmates, except an alarming epidemic of measles, which occurred at the commencement of the term two years ago. Out of forty-three cases one proved fatal, that of Henry Cauble, by being complicated with pneumonia.

There has been no case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, or whooping cough, which is rather remarkable.

A number of cases of fever have occurred during this term, but they kindly yielded to treatment, except one case of typhoid fever, that of Mary Grainger, a colored girl.

Two cases of typhoid pneumonia gave serious apprehension as to their termination. They both recovered.

Belle Paylor, another deaf and dumb girl, was taken with acute peritonitis, which terminated fatally. This case was ably treated by Dr. E. Burke Haywood and Dr. Royster. Every attention was given to alleviate her sufferings that kind friends could bestow.

All the other cases occurring in the Institution yielded readily to remedies, and gave little trouble in their treatment.

The Matrons have discharged faithfully every duty, and in their attentions to the sick have been untiring.

I am greatly indebted to the members of the Raleigh Academy of Medicine for kindnesses and courtesies extended to me during my recent illness, and for the very able and efficient manner in which they have performed my duties for me.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

RICHARD B. HAYWOOD,
Physician to the Institution.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind for the fiscal years 1885 and 1886.

Dec. 1st, 1884, balance,		$ 5,318 74
Appropriation 1885,		36,000 00
Appropriation 1886,		36,000 00
Special appropriation under act March 3, 1885, for 1885,		5,000 00
Ditto for 1886,		5,000 00
Received from Steward,		4,122 79
Total receipts,		$91,441 53
Amount of vouchers paid during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1885,	$44,868 38	
Amount of vouchers paid during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1886,	44,890 35	
Total disbursements,		$89,758 73
Balance Nov. 30th, 1886,		$ 1,682 80

Respectfully submitted,

D. W. BAIN, *Treasurer ex-officio.*

LIST OF PUPILS

In Attendance from December 1st, 1884, to November 30th, 1886.

DEAF MUTE MALES.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
ALLRED, JEROME	Chapel's Mills	Richmond.
AUMAN, ALLEN	Pisgah	Randolph.
BINGHAM, ERNEST	Bingham School	Alamance.
BROWN, WM. M	Waco	Gaston.
CONNER, HENRY F	Waco	Cleveland.
CRAWFORD, VIRGINIUS	Graham	Alamance.
CORE, JOHN	Giles' Mills	Sampson.
CHILTON, GEORGE	Bliss	Forsyth.
CLARK, LUKE	Lilesville	Anson.
CHAMBERS, WM. H	Concord	Cabarrus.
EKARD, DAVID L	Conover	Catawba.
FRALEY, FRANCIS	Bush Hill	Randolph.
GREEN, B. C	McBride's Mills	Watauga.
JENKINS, MATTHEW	Raleigh	Wake
JOHNSON, M. H	Burgaw	Duplin.
KNOTTS, WILLIAM	Lilesville	Anson.
LINDSAY, FRANK A	Kernersville	Forsyth.
MEDLIN, A	Monroe	Union.
MORGAN, EDGAR	Hominy	Buncombe.
MENDENHALL, JAMES	Crowder's Creek	Gaston.
MARTIN, CLARENCE	Burnt Chimney	Rutherford
MOORE, JOHN	Hurdle's Mills	Person.
MAUNEY, GEORGE P	Lincolnton	Lincoln.
MCCORQUODALE, M	Giles' Landing	Cumberland.
MASSENGILL, S. W	Harper	Johnston.
PIKE, JOHN D	Winston	Forsyth.
POOL, JOHN	Ashboro	Randolph.
PERRY, JAMES E	Newport	Carteret.
RICKMAN, WM. M	Gypsy	Henderson.
ROBERTSON, H. G	Crystal	Guilford.
ROBINSON, JOHN	Cypress Creek	Bladen.
SMITH, SANFORD	Hertford	Perquimans.
SLOAN, JOHN M	Amity Hill	Rowan.
SAPP, IRA	Apple Tree	Ashe.
SHERRILL, JOHN	Hickory	Catawba.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
STOCKARD, ALBERT	Long Branch	Alamance.
STOCKARD, JOHN	Long Branch	Alamance.
STRICKLAND, DAVID	Blackman's Mills	Sampson.
SLOUGH, JOHN W	Harrisburg	Cabarrus.
SCALES, ELDRIDGE	Salisbury	Rowan.
SMITH, SION	Stony Fork	Watauga.
STARNES, JOSEPH D	Indian Trail	Union.
SUMMERLIN, JOHN		
SHEFFIELD, ISAAC	Tyra	Moore.
TAYLOR, HARLOW	Pittsboro	Chatham.
WILLIAMS, LACY	Aurora	Beaufort.
WRIGHT, JAMES A	Wilmington	New Hanover.
YERTON, D. F	Harrisburg	Cabarrus.
YODER, OSCAR E	Lincolnton	Lincoln.
YOUNG, JOHN W	Salem Chapel	Forsyth.

DEAF MUTE FEMALES.

ALLISON, MARY	Statesville	Iredell.
ANGIER, SIEWERS	Durham	Durham.
BARNETT, MARY	Roxboro	Person.
BAKER, JOSEPHINE	Wilmington	New Hanover.
BROOKS, SUSAN E	Chub Lake	Person.
CLONTZ, ROSA	Alexanders	Buncombe.
CLONTZ, SALLIE	Alexanders	Buncombe
CAVNESS, LODOSKY	Jamestown	Guilford.
CALDWELL, MAGGIE	Querys	Mecklenburg.
COX, MARTHA W	Jonesboro	Moore.
CULBRETH, NANCY E	Rutherfordton	Rutherford.
CHAPMAN, BARBARY	Morganton	Burke.
DICK, SALLIE	Lumberton	Robeson.
DILLWORTH, DORA M	Kernersville	Forsyth.
DAVIS, MATTIE	Lexington	Davidson.
FARROW, IDA M	Wilmington	New Hanover.
FARROW, VIRGINIA	Wilmington	New Hanover.
FAISON, PAULINE	Winton	Hertford.
GILBERT, TENNESSEE J	Old Fort	McDowell.
GEORGE, ELIZABETH	Wilmington	New Hanover.
GARDENER, ELLA	Winslow	Harnett.
GARDENER, MAGGIE	Winslow	Harnett.
HAYES, LAURA	Eagle Mills	Iredell.
HUMPHREY, GERTRUDE	Lexington	Davidson.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
JONES, ALICE F	Carthage	Moore.
KNOTTS, MARY	Lilesville	Anson.
KESLER, LAURA J	Garfield	Rowan.
LAWS, CAMILLA	Kilby	Alexander.
MARTIN, LAURA	Burnt Chimney	Rutherford.
MCKELLER, MARY	Lumberton	Robeson.
MCCORQUODALE, NANCY	Giles' Landing	Cumberland.
MUMFORD, ANNIE	Hanrahan	Pitt.
NEAL, MATTIE	Marion	McDowell.
NORRIS, MINNIE	Holly Springs	Wake.
PARIS, HARRIET E	Alexanders	Buncombe.
PURNELL, DELIGHT	Lumberton	Robeson.
PUTNAM, MARY	Hall's X Roads	Lincoln.
PAYLOR, BELLE	Leasburg	Caswell.
RICKS, NANNIE	Rocky Mount	Edgecombe.
SHEFFIELD, ANNA J	Tyra	Moore.
SHELTON, JOSEPHINE	White Rock	Madison.
SILVERS, EMMA	Bakersville	Mitchell.
SHERRILL, LAURA	Hickory	Catawba.
STRICKLAND, LYDIA	Blackman's Mills	Sampson.
TUCKER, MAGGIE	Concord	Cabarrus.
WILLIAMS, ALICE	Aurora	Beaufort.
WILLIAMS, FLORENCE	Greensboro	Guilford.

BLIND MALES.

ANDERSON, JAMES R	Price's Store	Rockingham.
ANDERSON, CHARLES	Price's Store	Rockingham.
ALLEN, WILLIAM	Collettsville	Caldwell.
BADHAM, DAVID W	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
BAILEY, JOHN	Hickory	Catawba.
BARNES, QUENTON	Wilson	Wilson.
CAUBLE, W. H	Salisbury	Rowan.
CLARK, WALTER D	Clarkton	Bladen.
COGGIN, WM. W	Hunsucker's Store	Montgomery.
DAVIS, W. H	Polkton	Anson.
DORITY, W. P	Lincolnton	Lincoln.
DUDLEY, JULIUS	Bass	Sampson.
FISHER, RALPH H	Huntley	Sampson.
FLOYD, RALEIGH	Durham	Durham
HARRIS, HENRY	Louisburg	Franklin.
HARDISON, WM	Mount Olive	Duplin.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
HUFFSTETLER, ARCH. M	Lincolnton	Lincoln.
HARRIS, LAURA M	Ransomville	Beaufort.
HAMPTON, JOHN	Winston	Forsyth.
HOLLIFIELD, WILLIE	Marion	McDowell.
JOYNER, JOHN H	Toisnot	Nash.
LEAGAN, WM	Settle	Iredell.
LASSITER, JESSE J	Jackson	Northampton.
MCCURRY, WM	Marion	McDowell.
MCKNIGHT, EVAN	Lewisville	Forsyth.
MCCARTER, ELBERT	Helton	Ashe,
MARTIN, HEZEKIAH	Polkton	Anson.
MOORE, J. R	Murdock	Iredell.
OWENS, CHARLES F	Greensboro	Guilford.
ROWE, CHAS. W	Wilmington	New Hanover.
STEWART, W. R	Monroe	Union.
SATCHWELL, JOHN	Ransomville	Beaufort.
SAWYER, GEORGE	Elizabeth City	Pasquotank.
WARD, GEORGE	Powelsville	Bertie.
WHITE, G. E	Germantown	Stokes.
WORKMAN, OLIVER S	Keeversville	
WICKER, MATTHIAS	Winston	Forsyth.
WICKER, CALVIN	Winston	Forsyth.

BLIND FEMALES.

ANDERSON, DICIE A	Price's Store	Rockingham.
ANDERSON, BESSIE S	Price's Store	Rockingham.
ASHCRAFT, NARCISSA	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
ALLEN, ALICE	Collettsville	Caldwell.
BLAKE, MILLIE	Cary	Wake.
BLACKWELDER, E. NORA	Garibaldi	Gaston.
DOBY, MARY E	Enochsville	Rowan.
DOWNEY, MARY A	Rutherfordton	Rutherford.
FERRELL, GENORA	Hartsville	Wake.
FLOYD, E. F.	Greensboro	Guilford.
FISHER, GERTRUDE	Huntley	Sampson.
GRIFFIN, ELLA	Woodville	Pasquotank.
JOYNER, GEORGIANA	Toisnot	Nash.
LINDSAY, MARY E	Lilesville	Anson.
LOVITT, BETTIE	Kinston	Lenoir.
MASON, RUTH	Garysburg	Northampton.
MOORE, HATTIE	Murdock	Iredell.

McGHEE, JULIA	Louisburg	Franklin.
NOBLES, PATTIE	Greenville	Pitt.
PICKETT, MATILDA J	Chapel Hill	Orange.
REAVES, ELLEN	Little River Academy	Cumberland.
RICH, MARY E	Magnolia	Duplin.
RAINEY, FANNIE L	Concord	Cabarrus.
SMITH, CALEDONIA	Raleigh	Wake.
SMITH, DAISY	Greensboro	Guilford.
SIBLEY, LENORA	Wadesboro	Anson.
STEVENS, CARRIE	Asheville	Buncombe.
SAULS, SUSIE	Eureka	Wayne.
STATON, MARY E	Hendersonville	Henderson.
WINCHESTER, ANNIE	Monroe	Union.
WILLOUGHBY, KATE	Lumberton	Robeson.
WHITE, ALICE	Trail Branch	Buncombe.
WATKINS, JESSIE F	Faisons	Sampson.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE COLORED.

DEAF MUTE MALES.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
ALEXANDER, LEROY A	Querys	Mecklenburg.
BONEY, ELIJAH L	Wallace	Duplin.
BAIN, RICHARD	Fayetteville	Cumberland.
BOOKER, JAMES H	Holly Springs	Wake.
DUDLEY, SQUIRE	Wilmington	New Hanover.
DIXON, DANIEL S	Wallace	Duplin.
FREEMAN, JOHN H	Shotwell	Wake.
GILMER, RICHARD	Concord	Cabarrus.
HODGES, MONROE	Danville	Caswell.
HARVEY, ELIAS	Fremont	Wayne.
HARRIS, ALEXANDER S	Querys	Mecklenburg.
HALL, ELIJAH	Wilmington	New Hanover.
JOHNSON, WYETT	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
JACOBS, JOHNSON	Robeson	Columbus.
JACOBS, GEORGE	Robeson	Columbus
KING, WILLIAM	Greenville	Pitt.
MCKINNEY, RUFUS	White Oak Hall	Polk.
MCALLISTER, JOHN H	Dallas	Gaston.
NAILER, DUNCAN	Cameron	Moore.
RIGGSBEE, JOHN WESLEY	Morrisville	Wake.
REYNOLDS, AMARIAH	Enfield	Halifax.
SMITH, JOHN	Gatesville	Gates
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM	High Point	Guilford.

DEAF MUTE FEMALES.

ATWATER, JENNIE	Chapel Hill	Orange.
BLACKMAN, FLORENCE	Fayetteville	Cumberland.
BOOKER, JANE	Holly Springs	Wake.
BOINS, MARTHA	Wilmington	New Hanover.
CHAMBERS, MATTIE E	Statesville	Iredell
COPELAND, ELLA	Enfield	Halifax.
DAVIS, GEORGIANA	Concord	Cabarrus.
DIXON, LAURA	Kinston	Lenoir.
FOX, DOLLY	Simmon Grove	Chatham.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
GRANGER, MARY	Hookerton	Greene.
LANIER, RECKIE	Chalk Level	Chatham.
MCALLISTER, MARY G	Long Creek	New Hanover.
MOORE, ANNIE	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
NEWBY, ALETHIA M	Winfall	Perquimans.
PARKER, MARY B	Battleboro.	Edgecombe.
PARKER, ANNIE	Kinston	Lenoir.
PARKER, CAROLINE	Macon	Warren.
PEELER, NORA	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
PHERRIBO, ROSA B	Hillsboro	Orange.
SIMMONS, MAGGIE	Wilson	Wilson.
SEARS, JANE	LaGrange	Lenoir.

BLIND MALES.

BARDEN, WILLIAM L	Wilson	Wilson.
BOOTH, BUD	Morrisville	Wake.
CARRINGTON, ANDERSON	Brownville	Granville.
CHAPMAN, OCTAVIUS	Greenville	Pitt.
HIGGINS, MOSES	Dysartville	McDowell.
HOLLAND, GIDEON	Holly Springs	Wake.
HAWKINS, MITCHELL	Asheville	Buncombe.
JONES, HARRY H	Raleigh	Wake.
MITCHELL, AARON	Rosendale	Columbus.
MCDOWELL, JOHN	Island Ford	Rutherford.
MCRAE, ROBERT	Mangum	Anson.
MURPHY, ROBERT	Clinton	Sampson.
PARKER, CHARLES	Gibson	Richmond.
RANKIN, WALTER	Mt. Holly	Gaston.
ROLLINS, EDDIE	Ballentine's	Wake.
WILLIAMSON, ISAAC	Black Creek	Wilson.
WOODS, ERNEST	Raleigh	Wake.
WALLER, JOSEPH	Hampton	Granville.
ARNOLD, SARAH	Ballentine's	Wake.
COWARD, DINAH	Urnel	Craven.
GIBSON, HELEN	Hamlet	Richmond.
LEAK, CHRISTIANA	Hamlet	Richmond.
MCDANIEL, ROSA	Enfield	Halifax.
RIX, CHARLOTTE	Raleigh.	Wake.
STROWD, ROSETTA	Merry Oaks	Chatham.
SUTTON, EDITH	Steele Creek	Mecklenburg.
TAYLOR, LUCINDA	Camden C. H	Camden.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

The North Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind is located at Raleigh, the Capital of the State. It is strictly an educational institution, having for its object the moral, intellectual and physical training of the young deaf and dumb and the blind, of both sexes, residing in the State, and is, therefore, neither a house of refuge for the aged and helpless, nor a hospital for the treatment of disease.

The Institution consists of two departments—the white and colored. The two classes are in separate buildings, situated at the distance of a mile apart; still each enjoys equal privileges and advantages with the other, being, as they are, under the same Principal and Board of Trustees.

The arrangement of the Institution is such as to secure the separation of the male and female pupils, except in the work of the school-room, where they are under the supervision of their teachers.

The officers and teachers of the Institution recognize the fact that a high and holy responsibility is resting upon them, and at all times endeavor to exercise the same tender watchcare and kindness towards the pupils committed to them as they would wish their own children to have if they were in the same condition. Special attention is paid to the cleanliness of their rooms and the wholesomeness of their diet; and every pupil in the Institution is required to bathe at least once a week in rooms prepared and arranged expressly for that purpose.

Each pupil in the Institution is required to work two hours per day. The trades taught the males are: For the blind, mattress-making, broom-making and chair-seating. The deaf-mute males are taught shoe-making, and as soon as the

finances of the Institution will permit, it is contemplated to introduce other useful trades. The girls in both departments are required to sew, knit, and to do the mending necessary for themselves and the male pupils. The blind girls are also instructed in bead work.

The school year commences on the second Wednesday in September in each year, and continues for ten school months, leaving the vacation during the warm season.

Applicants who are under eight or over twenty-one years of age are not admitted.

No person of *imbecile or unsound mind*, of confirmed *immoral character* or incapacitated by physical infirmity for useful instruction, will be knowingly received into the Institution; and in case any pupil shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction, or willfully and persistently disobedient to the regulations of the Institution, such pupil will be thereupon discharged.

All are required to come provided with an adequate supply of good, comfortable clothing, embracing suitable articles for both summer and winter wear, in such quantities as to admit of the necessary change for washing and repairing, the whole to be neatly packed in a good trunk, with a good lock and key.

Each article of clothing should be distinctly marked with the owner's name, in order to prevent confusion or loss, and must be sent in good order and condition, not only upon the entrance of the pupil, but also at each subsequent return from home after the vacation.

The course of study pursued at the Institution embraces all the English branches, consisting of spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and the sciences, and ordinarily requires eight years to complete it. The blind are taught, in addition, vocal and instrumental music.

Pupils from this State are admitted to all the privileges of the Institution, upon compliance with the rules, *free of charge;* being provided with board, washing, fuel, tuition, books, medical attendance, and everything necessary, except *clothing, shoes, and traveling expenses.*

Where the parents are unable to furnish clothing and shoes, or where the child is without living parents, the county in which such child or children live must do so. In which case $20.00 will be the amount so required, payable invariably in advance. From this rule there will be no variation.

All letters to pupils should be addressed to the care of the Principal of the Institution, in order to insure their prompt delivery.

Persons desiring to procure the admission of pupils should apply by letter or otherwise to the Principal of the Institution for instructions as to the manner of procedure, and no pupil should be sent to the Institution until such instructions shall have been fully complied with. It is to the interest both of the pupils and the Institution that they should enter at the beginning of the session, and therefore such rule must be observed.

A special appeal is made to any one seeing this circular, and knowing the whereabouts of any deaf mute or blind person of the proper age to become a pupil of the Institution, to inform the Principal of the name and post office address of the said person and his or her parent or guardian. This is requested even though the parents may be unwilling to allow their children to attend the school.

For further information address the Principal of the Institution.

N. B.—We have an arrangement by which we can obtain railroad passes for pupils at reduced rates. To secure this accommodation, correspond with the Principal.

INTERROGATORIES

TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE ANY DEAF MUTE CHILD IS ADMITTED INTO THE INSTITUTION.

Name?
Is he white or colored?
Where was he born?
When was he born?
Was he born deaf?
At what age did he lose his hearing?
By what disease or accident did he become deaf?
Is the deafness total or partial?
Have any attempts been made to remove the deafness?
Is there any ability to articulate or read on the lips?
Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction?
Is he laboring under any bodily infirmity?
Does he show any signs of mental imbecility or idiocy?
Has he had the small pox or been vaccinated?
Has he had the scarlet fever?
Has he had the measles?
Has he had the mumps?
Has he had the whooping cough?
Are there any other cases of deafness in the family?
Are there any cases of deafness among relatives or ancestors?
What is the name of the father?
What is the name of the mother?
What is the occupation of the father?
What is his post office address?
What is his railroad station?
Are either of the parents dead?
Has a second connection been formed by marriage?
Was there any relationship between the parents previous to marriage?

INTERROGATORIES

TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE ANY BLIND CHILD IS ADMITTED INTO THE INSTITUTION.

Name?
Is he white or colored?
Where was he born?
When was he born?
Was he born blind?
At what age did he become blind?
By what disease or accident did he become blind?
Is the blindness total or partial?
Have any attempts been made to remove the blindness?
Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction?
Is he laboring under any bodily infirmity?
Does he show any signs of mental imbecility or idiocy?
Has he had the small-pox or been vaccinated?
Has he had the scarlet fever?
Has he had the measles?
Has he had the mumps?
Has he had the whooping-cough?
Are there any other cases of blindness in the family?
Are there any cases of blindness among relatives or ancestors?
What is the name of the father?
What is the name of the mother?
What is the occupation of the father?
What is his post-office address?
What is his railroad station?
Are either of the parents dead?
Has a second connection been formed by marriage?
Was there any relationship between the parents previous to marriage?

REPORT

OF THE

WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM

AT

MORGANTON, N. C.

FROM DECEMBER 1, 1884, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM.

DIRECTORS:

W. J. YATES, PRESIDENT.

JAMES W. WILSON,	F. T. FULLER, M. D.,
E. A. PERKINS,	JAMES C. HARPER,
I. I. DAVIS,	J. G. HALL,
JAMES P. SAWYER,	JOSEPH P. CALDWELL.

OFFICERS:

P. L. MURPHY, M. D.....SUPERINTENDENT.
W. P. IVEY, M. D.....ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
F. M. SCROGGS.....STEWARD.
MRS. C. A. MARSH.....MATRON.

DOCUMENT NO. 12.] [SESSION 1887.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM, AT MORGANTON, N. C.

MORGANTON, N. C., December 7th, 1886.

To His Excellency, ALFRED M. SCALES,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—In accordance with Act of the General Assembly, the Board of Directors of the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum respectfully submit to your Excellency a brief report of their operations and management for the two fiscal years ending November 30th, 1886.

In compliance with the provisions of an Act passed by the General Assembly in March, 1885, the Board of Directors took charge of the work of completing the north wing of the Institution, and appointed a special committee of their number—Messrs. J. C. Harper, J. G. Hall and Dr. F. T. Fuller—to superintend and oversee the work. Messrs. Harper and Hall served for nearly ten years on the Old Building Commission and did much hard and laborious work for the State without any pecuniary compensation whatever, except receiving merely traveling expenses. They did their work well, and are deserving of the thanks of the State. The Directors' Committee (Harper, Hall and Fuller), under the new arrangement, have discharged their duties faithfully, and, after many unavoidable delays and hindrances unforeseen, completed the north wing about the 1st of October,

1886. Their report is herewith respectfully submitted, and it will we seen that about ten thousand dollars of the building fund will be returned to the treasury.

Before the north wing was entirely completed (about the 17th July), it was occupied with the male patients, so as to afford an opportunity to make needful and necessary repairs to the south wing before receiving many additional patients of either sex.

This Board, appreciating the crowded condition of the North Carolina Asylum, at Raleigh, and in order to relieve the pressure on that Institution, last summer invited a conference with a committee of that Asylum for the purpose of extending the dividing line further east. The conference was held at the Western Asylum on the 6th of August, and resulted in extending the line east so as to take into the western district twelve more counties, viz.: Person, Durham, Chatham, Moore, Richmond, Montgomery, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Caswell, Orange and Alamance. In accordance with that arrangement, thirty-eight patients were immediately removed from the Asylum at Raleigh to the one at Morganton.

We hope it is not improper in this Board to respectfully suggest to your Excellency the great importance of increasing the accommodations at the North Carolina Asylum for the unfortunate insane of the State. That Institution is now about full, and this one will be full in a few months, and then what is to be done with that unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens who need special medical treatment, no one can now tell. We respectfully ask that you call the attention of the Legislature to the important matter.

The Board, in a humane and conscientious discharge of its duties, have in some few instances received patients from the Eastern District and admitted them into this Asylum. Besides the necessity for a change of locality and climate, as indicated by physicians, there were peculiar circumstances attending the surroundings of some patients that made it

proper and advisable to admit them here. And the Directors of the Asylum at Raleigh, for similar good reasons, have admitted into that Institution patients from this district. Both Boards have acted reciprocally, with the utmost courtesy towards each other, and in the interest of humanity and the welfare of that poor, unfortunate class of people of the State who can only be relieved by the beneficence of the State. Therefore, we respectfully ask that the present law in regard to admissions in asylums be so changed as to allow the Boards of Directors of the Western Asylum and the North Carolina Asylum discretionary powers in admitting patients from each other's districts.

In addition to four or five thousand dollars' worth of repairs to the south wing during the past year, the Board has had a good deal of fencing done around the premises, the grounds partially graded, and many other improvements made; established telephone communication between the Asylum and the depot on the Western Road; put up in the building a system of electric bells, and purchased for the use of the patients a piano, organ, billiard table, &c.—all paid for by exercising proper economy in expenditures.

Of the $18,000 which was appropriated by the Legislature for the support of an increased number of patients which it was thought would be received into the Asylum the past year after the completion of the north wing, about $14,500 has been left in the State Treasury, as it was found impossible to take the increased number of patients soon enough to require the use of all that fund.

The Board, with the cordial co-operation of the Superintendent, has done all it could to afford shelter and treatment of the insane of the State. It has admitted all new cases, relieved the insane confined in jails, and taken all other cases where there seemed to be any prospect of successful treatment. But with all its good intentions and efforts to give satisfaction, the Board knows that it has not entirely succeeded. Many long-standing chronic cases, idiotic and epi-

leptic cases, have been offered and refused, because there either seemed to be not the slightest prospect for their successful treatment, or there was then no spare room for such cases in the Institution. We can only declare that we have tried to do our duty to mankind and the best interests of the State, and are ready for investigation in any respect whatever.

In the winter time, the road leading from the Asylum to the railroad depot (about a mile in length) becomes almost impassable. It makes the support of the Institution more expensive, and is a source of great inconvenience to all concerned. The Board, therefore, respectfully asks that a small appropriation of money and the use of a few convicts be granted by the honorable General Assembly to build a macadamized road for the use of the Asylum.

In December, 1884, Major S. M. Finger, the then President of the Board, having been elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, resigned, and W. J. Yates was elected President of the Board.

The Board refers your Excellency and the General Assembly to the report of the Superintendent and other officers of the Institution, for all detailed information as to its management and operations. All reports are herewith submitted, and the Board respectfully hopes that they will receive a careful reading and examination, not only by your Excellency, but by each member of the Legislature.

The record books, account books, and all papers connected with the management of the Institution, are at the Asylum, and a full and careful examination of the same is respectfully invited.

The Superintendent and all the subordinate officers of the Institution have been faithful in the discharge of their duties, and we believe have done their duty to the State as well as to the unfortunate class of people committed to their care.

Respectfully submitted for the Board,

W. J. YATES,
President.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Gentlemen of the Board of Directors of the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum:

Herewith I have the honor to present you my fourth annual report, which will also, for the benefit of the incoming Legislature, include the workings of the Asylum for the past two years—that is, from November 30th, 1884, to November 30th, 1886.

The following table shows the movement of population for each year and for the two years:

	1885.			1886.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Remaining Nov. 30th, 1884..	85	97	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number admitted.....	37	49	86	84	90	174	121	139	260
Discharged recovered	21	22	43	15	24	39	36	46	82
Discharged improved	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	4	8
Discharged not improved	3	2	5	1	1	2	4	3	7
Discharged not insane	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Died	11	12	23	7	7	14	18	19	37
Total number removed.....	37	38	75	26	34	60	63	72	135
Remaining Nov. 30th	85	108	193	144	163	307	.....	.....	.....

You will observe a great difference in the results of the two years, both as to number of recoveries and deaths. I have no very satisfactory explanation to offer why there were so many more deaths during the year 1885 than the year 1886—a little more than 8 per cent. in one and less that 4 in the other. In looking over the causes of deaths for the former (see appendix), it will be noticed that something over half were chronic and incurable diseases, and that pulmonary consumption and heart disease figure largely; for the latter there was only one death from an acute disease. The health of

the patients during the year just ended could not have been better.

The recoveries for the year 1885 were 50 per cent. of the number admitted; for 1886, 22.4 per cent., which makes the average something over 36 per cent. The large increase of patients admitted was during the last months of the year, which would have a tendency to reduce the percentage of recoveries and deaths. The average for the two years is about what is usual in asylums for the insane.

Several patients who recovered during the year are ready to be discharged. If these had been counted the percentage of recoveries would have been higher still. The largest number under treatment at one time during the year 1885 was 219; the smallest, 182. In 1886 the largest number was 317; the smallest, 195.

We have persisted in our endeavors to keep the patients employed. Seventy per cent. work at something. I would judge that half of this number at least are usefully employed. I believe the number can still be increased. The laundry keeps employed from 8 to 10 female patients, which is all the outside work we have for women. It is unnecessary to enlarge on the usefulness of work as a remedial agent in the treatment of the insane; it is almost a self-evident fact.

It may be a matter of interest to some to know that no form of mechanical restraint is used in this Hospital. Occasionally, though not often, we have resorted to the use of hyoscine and hyoscyamine with general good results, both as a calmative and a sleep producer. Our experience with paraldehyde has not been such as to recommend it very highly as a hypnotic, though in several cases of sleeplessness in persons suffering with melancholia it was serviceable.

The north wing was ready for patients on the 17th of July, 1886, at which time the male patients were removed from the south to the north wing. The capacity of the Asylum being thus doubled, it was thought best by a joint session of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Insane

Asylum and your body to enlarge the Western Asylum district. The line was, therefore, changed to a line on the Virginia line between Person and Granville counties, running south with the eastern boundary lines of the counties of Person, Durham, Chatham, Moore and Richmond, to the South Carolina line. The patients in the Raleigh Asylum from the counties of Caswell, Guilford, Montgomery, Randolph, Richmond and Rockingham, 38 in number—18 males and 20 females—were removed to this Asylum.

After that date all cases not in the Asylum residing west of the above line are to be admitted here. This Asylum district was greatly enlarged, but notwithstanding this we still have room for nearly 150 patients. This room, it is believed, will be taken up by the first of March or April, 1887, when again the Board will be put to the painful necessity of refusing cases that ought to be in the Asylum. There are abundant reasons why it has not already been taken up. The best results being always in view, it would be manifestly unwise to receive all cases as application is made. A wise discretion must be exercised lest the Institution be filled up with patients who are not amenable to treatment, to the exclusion of unfortunates who, if they could be admitted, could be greatly benefited or entirely relieved.

Applications from the latter class have not been received as rapidly as had been expected, and meantime the applications in behalf of many chronic and incurable cases are held in abeyance. The policy governing the Executive Committee in receiving patients has been to take all recent or supposed curable cases and those whom it would be dangerous to allow to go at large. There is not room enough in the two Asylums for the white insane to accommodate all the white insane of the State. The committee, therefore, have refused admission to several cases which were considered harmless and incurable.

I would respectfully ask that you solicit the Legislature, if practicable, to enlarge the Asylum at Raleigh, which I be-

lieve can be done at a small cost by using convicts, and to erect an asylum for the criminal insane. A large number of patients in one asylum can be supported at a less *per capita* cost than a small number. Dr. Grissom, in a recent report, so ably set forth the need for an asylum for criminals, that it would be a work of supererogation for me to add another word.

Again would I insist on the early treatment of the insane if recoveries are to be expected. On this subject, Dr. C. H. Hughes, in a recent editorial in the *Alienist and Neurologist*, says:

"In every country to-day are hundreds who by timely medical treatment have recovered reason lost and minds threatened with perpetual derangement who bless these modern instrumentalities of their restoration. They come back to the world of rational life and testify as though risen from the dead; yet in the world of sane people there are numbers now living who are destined to die hopelessly insane, because they will be kept by ignorance and unjust suspicion from that timely hospital or expert medical treatment in the incipiency of their malady, which might save them; for insanity in its earliest stages, in the first attack, is one of the recoverable maladies, while in its chronic stages it is one of the most hopeless, as it is one of the most pitiable, of afflictions. * * * * The right to a rational chance for recovery at the hands of those who are well in mind is one of the rights which appertain to insanity whether it be rational enough to demand its rights or not."

The condition of most chronic cases is ameliorated by hospital treatment, and in a great many instances they are made more comfortable than they could be by their friends at home. The best work of asylums and hospitals is not always the number of recoveries made by their agency, but in lightening the mental and physical suffering of their unfortunate charges. It is noticed here, as it doubtless is in all asylums, that persons under asylum discipline give little or no trouble,

yet at home are intractable and even dangerous. As in acute insanity among the best remedies are employment and amusement, so it is in the chronic insane.

Insanity is intense selfishness, and anything that takes and keeps the mind from self, goes a long way towards restoration, certainly towards amelioration of their suffering.

The weekly dances are enjoyed better than any amusements we are able to furnish, and consequently they are kept up. The attendants and others gave several theatrical entertainments and occasionally a musical concert. The Asylum Library is small, yet large enough to give the patients much pleasure. Several editors furnish their papers gratis, a few are subscribed for, and we purchase some exchanges. Many of the patients take a lively interest in the current events of the country. If the editors of county papers knew how much their insane fellow-citizens enjoyed the papers from their counties, we would have a larger list to distribute in the wards.

Dr. W. P. Ivey, of Catawba county, was elected Assistant Physician in December, 1885. He went on duty in February following, and has proved himself to be efficient and faithful.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

When the south wing was vacated by the male patients, it gave a good opportunity to repair the damage done to the wards and to institute some improvements that were deemed advisable. The damage to wards was extensive, owing to the fact, that the classification was bad, because both sexes were in one wing, and wards not intended or fitted for violent patients, were used for such. The south wing was put in good order throughout; the most extensive improvement was laying tile floors in the water-closets and bath rooms. The repairs were more extensive and costly than were anticipated, which I believe is always the case.

The principal damage was to the door frames and plastering. The fire-walls to the boilers had fallen and were re-

placed; this was a considerable item of expense. A large amount of fencing was built, fruit and other trees to the number of several hundreds set out. All this goes to swell the amount of money spent. Economy has been practiced in every respect.

When it is considered that no appropriation has ever been made for any improvements outside of the building, and that the farm was poor and not fenced, and that all the improvements are of a permanent nature, it is not to be wondered at that they have been expensive. And, too, it is well known, that at the beginning of all enterprises the expenses at first are out of proportion to the work done, hence, in opening the new wing the expenses proportionately greatly exceeded for a month or two what it has been since.

As said above, no money has ever been appropriated for any out-houses or for the improvement of the grounds. It is hoped that the Legislature will give money enough for these objects, and also for a good road from here to the railroad station. Often in winter the road is almost impassable, thus entailing great expense in getting supplies shipped by rail. I would respectfully recommend the building of a macadamized road. The committee on water supply, appointed by the President of the Board, make certain recommendations which are worthy of your serious consideration.

The reports of the Treasurer, Steward, Matron and Farmer are appended, and contain valuable information.

EXPENDITURES.

The amount of money spent for the two years was eighty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, from which is to be deducted certain money now in the hands of the Steward.

The cost for support proper has not been large. A careful statement of all expenditures will be found in the Treasurer's and Steward's reports.

The number of patients has been largely increased and a considerably larger number will be received during the present year. It is estimated that the daily average of patients for the next five months will be about 350, and after that 450. It is thought $200 per capita will be barely sufficient for their support. Taking this as a basis, $80,000 will be needed for the year 1887, and $90,000 for the year 1888.

The Legislature made an appropriation for the expected increase for the year 1886 of $18,000. Only $3,500 of this was necessary; $14,500, the unexpended balance, is returned into the State Treasury.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The thanks of the Asylum are again due to Mr. John S. Pierson, of New York, this time for a lot of Christmas cards;

To Miss Hope Summerell, of Salisbury, N. C., for a lot of magazines;

To the Morganton Band, for an entertainment;

To Prof. Wm. Baker, of Charlotte, N. C., for a concert;

To the editors of the following papers, *Home-Democrat*, Charlotte, N. C.; *Landmark*, Statesville, N. C.; *State Chronicle*, *Christian Advocate*, *Biblical Recorder*, Raleigh, N. C.; *Watchman*, Salisbury, N. C.; *North Carolina Presbyterian*, Wilmington, N. C.; *Asheville Citizen*, Asheville, N. C.; *Star*, Morganton, N. C.

The officers and employees have, as a rule, performed their work satisfactorily.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I thank you for many courtesies shown me, and valuable aid given me.

Respectfully submitted,

P. L. MURPHY, M. D.,

Superintendent.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR, NOVEMBER 30, 1884, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in Asylum, November 30, 1884,	85	97	182
" admitted during the year,	37	49	86
" treated during the year,	122	146	268
" discharged as recovered,	21	22	43
" discharged as improved,	2	2	4
" discharged as unimproved,	3	2	5
" died,	11	12	23
Total removed,	37	38	75
Remaining November 30, 1885,	85	108	193

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR, NOVEMBER 30, 1885, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in Asylum, November 30, 1885,	85	108	193
" admitted during the year,	85	89	174
" treated during the year,	170	197	367
" discharged as recovered,	15	24	39
" discharged as improved,	2	2	4
" discharged as unimproved,	1	1	2
" discharged as not insane,	1	...	1
" died,	7	7	14
Total removals,	26	34	60
Remaining November 30, 1886,	144	163	307

TABLE III.

SHOWING THE MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS FOR THE PERIOD OF TWO YEARS, FROM NOV. 30, 1884, to NOV. 30, 1886.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients in Asylum November 30, 1884,	85	97	182
" admitted during the period,	122	138	260
" treated during the period,	207	235	442
" discharged as recovered,	36	46	82
" discharged as improved,	4	4	8
" discharged as unimproved,	4	3	7
" discharged as not insane,	1	0	1
" died,	18	19	37
Total removed,	63	72	135
Remaining November 30, 1886,	144	163	307

TABLE IV.

SHOWING THE AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED, AND OF THOSE REMOVED DURING THE PERIOD, NOVEMBER 30, 1884, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

	Admitted		Removed.									
			Recovered.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Not Insane.		Died.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
From 10 to 20	10	8	6	2	1		1					
" 20 to 30	42	41	12	15	3		1				3	5
" 30 to 40	26	36	10	12		2			1		6	5
" 40 to 50	17	29	4	8				1			4	5
" 50 to 60	18	14	3	7		1	1	1			3	1
" 60 upwards	8	7	1	1		1		1			2	3
Unknown	1	3		1			1					
Totals	122	138	36	46	4	4	4	3	1	0	18	19

TABLE V.

SHOWING THE DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION OF THOSE ADMITTED AND OF THOSE REMOVED DURING THE PERIOD, NOVEMBER 30, 1884, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

	Admitted		Removed.									
			Recovered.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Not Insane.		Died.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Less than one month	13	14	8	5	2	2			1			
One and less than three months	20	24	11	13	1							
Three and less than six months	11	22	5	11				1				
Six and less than twelve months	10	10	3	3			1	1				
One and less than two years	14	13	2	4		1						
Two and less than three years	10	9	1	2			1	1			1	
Three and less than five years	10	19	4	3		1	1				1	
Five and less than ten years	9	10		2	1		1				1	
Ten and less than twenty years	9	11	1	2							4	4
Twenty and upwards	8	3									2	1
Unknown	8	3	1	1			1					
Totals	122	138	36	46	4	4	5	3	1	0	9	5

TABLE VI.

SHOWING THE ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD FROM NOV. 30, 1884, TO NOV. 30, 1886.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Acute illness,	1	3	4
Acute illness and anxiety,		1	1
Anxiety,		1	1
Blow on Head,	1	0	1
Business troubles,	3	1	4
Congenital,	1	0	1
Disappointment,	3	6	9
Dissipation,	1	1	2
Domestic affliction,		9	9
Domestic affliction and financial trouble,		1	1
Domestic affliction and ill health,		3	3
Domestic trouble,	3	6	9
Domestic trouble and ill health,	1	1	2
Early marriage and child bearing,		1	1
Epilepsy,	13	1	14
Fear of Hydrophobia,	1	0	1
Fright,	1	4	5
Hard study,	2	0	2
Heredity,	10	7	17
Heredity and ill health,		1	1
Heredity and malnutrition,		1	1
Heredity and religious excitement,		1	1
Homesickness,	1	0	1
Ill health,	5	13	18
Ill health and disappointment,	1	0	1
Insufficient nourishment,	1	0	1
Intemperance,	3	0	3
Jealousy,		1	1
Law suit,	1	0	1
Loss of sight,	1	0	1
Masturbation,	7	0	7
Menogenesis,		2	2
Menopausis,		3	3
Neurasthenia,	1	0	1
Not stated,	45	52	97
Overwork,	4	0	4
Overwork and anxiety,	1	0	1
Paralysis,	1	0	1
Pressure on brain,	1	0	1
Puerpery,		5	5
Religious excitement,	2	3	5
Religious excitement and disappointment,		1	1
Sun stroke,	1	0	1

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Superlactation,		1	1
Syphilis,	1	1	2
Syphilis and alcohol,	1	0	1
Uterine disease,		5	5
Uterine disease and religious excitement,		1	1
Solitary life,		1	1
Venery, excessive,	3	0	3

TABLE VII.

SHOWING CAUSE OF DEATH OF THOSE WHO DIED DURING THE PERIOD FROM NOV. 30, 1884, TO NOV. 30, 1886.

	1885.			1886.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Accident,				1	0	1
Bronchitis,		1	1			
Diarrhœa, chronic,	1	0	1			
Epilepsy,				3	1	4
Exhaustion,		3	3			
" maniacal,	2	2	4	1	0	1
" melancholic,					2	2
Heart, disease of,		1	1	1	1	2
" fatty degeneration of,		1	1		1	1
" paralysis of,	1	1	2			
Paresis,	3	0.	3	1	0	1
Phthisis,	2	1	3		1	1
Pleurisy Fraumatic,		1	1			
Pneumonia,					1	1
Suicide,	1	0	1			
Typhoid Fever,		1	1			
Typhomania,	1	0	1			

TABLE VIII.

SHOWING CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED FOR THE PERIOD NOV. 30, 1884, TO NOV. 30, 1886.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	56	63	119
Single,	64	58	122
Widowed,	1	17	18
Unknown,	1	0	1

TABLE IX.

SHOWING OCCUPATION OF THOSE UNDER TREATMENT FOR THE PERIOD NOV. 30, 1884, TO NOV. 30, 1886.

Book-keepers	2	Laborer's son	1
Civil Engineers	2	Laborers' wives	18
Clergymen	3	Lawyer	1
Clergymen's wives	3	Lawyer's wife	1
Clerks	4	Mechanics	2
Clerk's wife	1	Mechanics' wives	5
Domestics	5	Merchants	6
Druggist	1	Merchant's daughter	1
Druggist's wife	1	Merchants' wives	6
Drummer	1	Miller	1
Factory operatives	5	Miller's daughter	1
Farmers	88	Miller's wife	1
Farmers' daughters	37	Musician's wife	1
Farmers' sons	13	Physicians	2
Farmers' wives	70	School Teachers	8
Gardener	1	School Teacher's wife	1
Housekeepers	6	Seamstresses	3
Indian Agent	1	Traders	2
Laborers	43	Tobacco dealer	1
Laborers' daughters	3	None	79

TABLE X.

SHOWING NUMBER ADMITTED AND REMOVED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM, MARCH 29, 1883.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted,	238	274	512
Discharged recovered,	57	65	122
" improved,	6	6	12
" unimproved,	6	5	11
" not insane,	1	0	1
Died,	24	35	59

MORGANTON, N. C., Dec. 7th, 1886.

To W. J. YATES,

President Directors W. N. C. Insane Asylum:

Your Building Committee would herewith submit report: For the annual financial report of the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1886, we refer you to the accompanying

reports of Mr. John A. Dickson, Secretary and Treasurer to your Committee.

The following is our biennial report, including the operations and expenditures of your Committee for the two years ending November 30th, 1886:

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from Building Commission	$ 3,827 73
" " " State Treasurer, two years	75,000 00
" " " sale of material, stock, &c., by Building Com. to April 1, 1885, Schedule B, 1	1,114 82
Amount received by your Committee, Schedule B, 2, 1885, and B, 1886	2,272 65
	$82,215 20

DISBURSEMENTS.

By vouchers of the Building Commission, received as cash, Dec. 1, 1884, to April 1, 1885	$ 4,310 36	
By vouchers April 1st, 1885, to Nov. 30th, 1885	32,968 87	
By vouchers Dec. 1st, 1885, to Nov. 30th, 1886	38,533 64	
By balance on hand	6,402 33	
	$82,215 20	
Total expenditures	$75,812 87	
By balance on hand	6,402 33	
		$82,215 20

The expenditures, in detail, are as follows:

Expense office committees, Sec. and Treas., and James Walker's salary, Schedule D, 1885, and C, 1886	$ 4,909 86
Brickmaking, Schedules E, 1885, and D, 1886	4,555 32
Bricklaying, Schedules F, 1885, and D, 1886	7,107 90
Lumber, Schedules G, 1885, and D, 1886	4,442 43
Carpenters, Schedules H, 1885, and D, 1886	7,441 27
Roofing, Schedule I, 1885	6,405 19
Plastering, Schedules J, 1885, and E, 1886	5,717 44
Excavation, Schedules J, 1885, and I, 1886	1,060 67
Iron joists, Schedule J, 1885	884 92
Iron cornice, Schedule J, 1885	322 40
Finials, Schedule J, 1885	107 24
Transom Lifters, Schedule J, 1885	47 17

Fire-places, Schedule K, 1885, and H, 1886	$ 251 18
Paints and oils, Schedules K, 1885, and I, 1886	577 97
Galv. leaders, Schedule I, 1885	69 37
Cement and work, Schedules K, 1885, and I, 1886	1,665 55
Guards, iron and wire, Schedules K, 1885, and H, 1886	1,698 24
Gas fitting, Schedules K, 1885, and F, 1886	365 39
Gas fixtures, Schedule F, 1886	254 42
Steamfitting and plumbing, Schedules L, 1885, and E, 1886	7,940 68
Nails, Schedules K, 1885, and J, 1886	151 00
Doors and sash, and hardware, Schedules L, 1885, and E, 1886	6,329 65
Hot water tank, Schedule L, 1885	399 69
Cold water tanks (3), Schedule F, 1886	522 43
Iron (sundries), Schedules L, 1885, and I, 1886	62 51
Drying Lumber, Schedules L, 1885, and D, 1886	460 12
Registers, Schedule E, 1886	1,231 79
Gas machine and gasoline storage, Schedule F, 1886	1,850 00
Worthington pump, &c., Schedule F, 1886	385 17
Fan and engine, Schedule F, 1886	929 97
Covering pipe, Schedule F, 1886	441 72
Rubber hose, Schedule G, 1886	395 48
Terra cotta pipe, Schedule G, 1886	211 81
Laundry machinery, Schedule G, 1886	294 69
Encaustic tiling, Schedule G, 1886	1,075 52
Range (cooking), Schedule G, 1886	142 18
Chapel seats, Schedule G, 1886	390 00
Radiators (extra for chapel), Schedule G, 1886	45 29
Laying pavement, Schedule H, 1886	428 66
Dumb-waiters, Schedule H, 1886	63 14
Front lamps and posts, Schedule H, 1886	34 01
Stone door-sills, Schedule H, 1886	102 19
Slate stairs, Schedule H, 1886	2,126 80
Slate steps, coping and flagging, Schedule I, 1886	1,268 47
Grading terrace, Schedule I, 1886	178 32
Cleaning up, Schedule J, 1886	175 43
Incidentals, Schedule L, 1885, and Schedule J, 1886	292 22
	$75,812 87

The figures in lines of expenditures refer to detailed and itemized schedules of the Secretary and Treasurer for the fiscal years respectively, all of which may be found with his reports.

Respectfully submitted,

F. T. FULLER, *Chairman pro tem.*

J. G. HALL.

SCHEDULE A—1.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY THE BUILDING COMMISSION FROM DECEMBER 1, 1884, TO APRIL 1, 1885.

DR.

To balance on hand December 1st, 1884	$ 3,827 73	
To cash from sundry sources, see Schedule B—1	1,114 82	
		$4,942 55

CR.

By expenditures on account of expense	$ 334 65	
" " " " " bricklaying	2,295 48	
" " " " " brickmaking	105 56	
" " " " " lumber	819 42	
" " " " " carpenters and M...	703 57	
" " " " " sundries	51 68	
By balance turned over to Board of Directors	632 19	
		$4,942 55

SCHEDULE A—2.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY THE BUILDING COMMITTEE FROM APRIL 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1885, INCLUSIVE.

DR.

To amount received from Commissioners	$ 632 19	
To amount received from State Treasurer, account appropriation	35,000 00	
To amount received from sundry sources, Schedule B—2	1,804 60	
		$37,436 79

CR.

By expenditures, on account of		
Expense	$ 936 88	
Bricklaying	3,987 37	
Brickmaking	4,139 98	
Lumber	2,251 50	
Carpenters	3,303 15	
Roofing	6,374 81	
Plastering	5,243 94	
Excavation	426 33	
Iron joists or beams	884 92	
Iron cornice	322 40	
Finials and their bases	107 24	

Transom lifters	$ 47 17	
Improvements to fire-places in Superintendent's rooms	97 02	
Paints and oils	159 41	
Galvanized leaders	69 37	
Cement floor, bases and quoins	1,009 94	
Gas-fitting	350 12	
Nails	121 85	
Iron for cupolas	10 70	
Steam-fitting and plumbing	161 01	
Doors and sash	1,365 78	
Drying lumber	181 62	
Tank and improvements to hot water supply	399 69	
Iron and wire guards	888 73	
Incidentals (sundry labor and material)	127 94	
Balance to next account	4,467 92	
		$37,436 79

SCHEDULE A—3.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT, FROM DECEMBER 1, 1884, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1885, INCLUSIVE.

DR.

To balance on hand December 1st, 1884	$ 3,827 73	
" part of appropriation drawn	35,000 00	
" cash, sundry sources, Schedule B—1 and 2	2,919 42	
		$41,747 15

CR.

By expenditures, on account of				
Expense	Commissioners,	$ 334 65		
"	Committee,	936 88	$ 1,271 53	
"	Commissioners,	2,295 48		
Bricklaying	Committee,	3,987 37	6,282 85	
"	Commissioners,	105 56		
Brickmaking	Committee,	4,139 98	4,245 54	
"	Commissioners,	819 42		
Lumber	Committee,	2,251 50	3,070 92	
"	Commissioners,	703 57		
Carpenters	Committee,	3,303 15	4,006 72	
"	Commissioners,	30 38		
Roofing	Committee,	6,374 81	6,405 19	

Plastering.....Committee,	$5,243 94	$5,243 94		
Excavation..... "	426 33	426 33		
Iron joists ..... "	884 92	884 92		
Iron cornice..... "	322 40	322 40		
Finials..... "	107 24	107 24		
Transom lifters..... "	47 17	47 17		
Fireplaces... ..... "	97 02	97 02		
Paints and oils .... "	159 41	159 41		
Galv. leaders..... "	69 37	69 37		
Cement..... "	1,004 94	1,004 94		
Guards. ..... "	888 73	888 73		
Gas-fitting..... "	350 12	350 12		
Nails. ..... "	121 85	121 85		
Steam-fitting, &c.. "	161 01	161 01		
Doors and sash..... "	1,365 78	1,365 78		
Tank, &c..... "	399 69	399 69		
Iron for cupola.....Commissioners,	7 55			
" " " ...Committee,	10 70	18 25		
Drying lumber.....Commissioners,	9 50			
" " ...Committee,	181 62	191 12		
Incidentals.....Commissioners,	4 25			
" .....Committee,	127 94	132 19		37,279 23
Balance to next account.....				$4,467 92

SCHEDULE B—1.

RECEIPTS FROM SUNDRY SOURCES, BY THE BUILDING COMMISSION, FROM DECEMBER 1, 1884, TO APRIL 1, 1885.

To cash of E. F. Reed, for four bbls. lime.....	$ 6 50	
" " J. F. Woodard, for 4,000 salmon brick	19 00	
" " F. M. Scroggs, for one pair mules.....	270 00	
" " J. T. Battle, for account six mules sold him,	650 00	
" " J. C. Hallyburton, for rent of house.....	15 00	
" " H. W. Johns Manufacturing Co., rebate on cement felting.....	42 93	
" " J. W. Wilson, on account of engine, &c., sold him	111 39	
		$1,114 82

SCHEDULE B—2.

SUNDRY RECEIPTS, BUILDING COMMITTEE, TO NOV. 30, 1885.

For 41 bbls. lime sold	$ 48 30		
" ashes sold	6 00		
" four mules sold Corpening	460 00		
" 214,700 brick sold, (salmon),	794 85		
" 2 old mud-mills sold	4 00		
" 1 old barrel sold	25		
" 600 old boards sold	90		
" 6,000 laths sold	12 00		
" 3 cords wood sold	4 50		
" 30 days' hire of mules of Tate	15 00		
" clay used, of Tate	17 55		
" rent of brickyard, of Tate	17 55		
" balance on mules of J. F. Battle	50 00		
" credit on account of engine, &c., of J. W. Wilson.	347 95		
" freight on sheeting returned by C. E. Graham	1 75		
" rent of house of J. C. Hallyburton	24 00	$1,804	60
Total receipts for the fiscal year,		$2,919	42

SCHEDULE C.

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF BALANCE ON HAND.

Personal Ledger Accounts.

John Bowers, acct. steamfitting and plumbing	$ 449 93		
Hickory Manufacturing Co., acct. doors and sash	21 72		
J. G. Hall, Director, acct. expenses	92 93		
J. C. Harper, Director, acct. expenses	117 75		
James Walker, acct. salary	100 00		
Tom Walton, acct. pay-roll	1 50		
		$	783 83
Cash deposited with the Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank of Charlotte, N. C.		2,311	57
Cash in safe		1,372	52
		$4,467	92

SCHEDULE D.

DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF EXPENSE, FROM DEC. 1, 1884, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

DR.

To expenditures, see Schedule A, 3		$1,271 53

CR.

Commissioners' and Committee's expenses	$ 59 25	
Salary Secretary and Treasurer	947 40	
Secretary and Treasurer's expenses to Philadelphia and return	68 73	
Office rent	36 00	
Office boy (cleaning and making fires)	16 50	
Fire wood, and cutting up same	11 30	
Lights, errands, &c	1 75	
Stationery and blanks	25 18	
Postage	5 03	
Telegraphing	9 44	
Transportation of currency	16 00	
Sundry Express charges	5 65	
Hack hire (Com'rs, $2, Hall $1, Walker $1, Stebins $1)	5 00	
Registration, reconveyance brick yard	1 30	
A. G. Bauer, draughtsman	63 00	
		$1,271 53

SCHEDULE E.

RESULT OF EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF BRICK-MAKING, NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

DR.

To tools on hand last account	$ 1,380 90	
To expenditures	4,245 54	
		$ 5,626 44

CR.

By hauling 650,000 brick made last season, at $1.25 per thousand	812 50	
By 328,300 brick made and delivered, at $4.57 per thousand	1,500 09	
By 200,000 brick made and on hand, at $3.32 per thousand	664 00	
By brick-yard deeded Asylum	300 00	
By 212,200 made and sold for	782 85	

By mules sold:

J. F. Battle	$700.00	
F. M. Scroggs	270.00	
L. H. Corpening	460.00	
		$1,430 00
By ashes sold	$6.00	
By 2 mud mills sold	4.00	
By 600 boards sold	90	
By 1 barrel sold	25	
By 3 cords woods sold	4.50	
		15 65
By 30 days' hire mules		15 00
By clay used by S. McD. Tate		17 55
By rent of yard " "		17 55
By tools, wagons, carts, &c., on hand		71 25
		$5,626 44

SCHEDULE F.

RESULT OF EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF BRICK-LAYING, NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

DR.

To lime and sand on hand Dec. 1st, 1884	$ 97 25	
To expenditures	6,282 85	
		$6,380 10

CR.

Laying 1,150,800 brick in wall, at 4.17½	$4,805 80	
Salary of master builder, 1884, to February, 1885	1,526 00	
Cash for 41 bbls. lime sold	48 30	
		$6,380 10

SCHEDULE G.

RESULT OF EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF LUMBER, NOV. 30, 1885.

DR.

To expenditures	$ 3,070 92

CR.

24,019	feet	clear heart flooring, 4 in. wide, at	$18.00	$432 34	
36,893	"	" " " 5 in. wide, at	15.00	553 34	
37,656	"	" " trimming lumber, at	15.00	564 63	
5,976	"	extra good " " at	12.50	74 70	
5,068	"	" " " at	10.00	50 68	
48,601	"	merchantable framing " at	9.00	437 40	
134,407	"	common, at $7.00 to $7.50		957 83	
292,620					$ 3,070 92

SCHEDULE H.

RESULT OF EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF CARPENTERS, NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

DR.

To expenditures	$4,006 72

CR.

Wages paid carpenters and helps	$3,752 80	
Laying 125 squares flooring, at 60c. per sq.	$75.00	
" 96¾ " " 75c. "	72.55	
" 50 " " 65c. "	32.50	
		180 05
Putting parting beads and stops in 119 windows, at 12½c.		14 87
Setting 118 door frames, at 50c		59 00
		$4,006 72

SCHEDULE I.

RESULT OF EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF ROOFING AND GALV. LEADERS, NOVEMBER 30, 1885.

DR.

To expenditures, roofing	$6,405 19
" " galv. leaders	69 37
	$6,474 56

CR.

479 24-100 squares slate roofing, at $9.75	$4,672 58	
5,820 feet of galv. flushing at 25c		1,455 00
8 32-112 boxes I. C. roofing tin, freight and cartage		133 15
100 pounds solder, and freight		14 58
50 days' work, tinner		114 33
1 keg tinned slating nails		8 50
47 feet 4 in. tin leaders, at 15c	$ 7.05	
603 feet 7 in. galv. leaders, and freight	66.14	
73 hooks, and freight	3.23	
		76 42
		$6,474 56

SCHEDULE J.

RESULT OF EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF PLASTERING, NOV. 30, 1885.

DR.

To expenditures.....$5,243 94

CR.

23,740 yards plastering (hard finish), @20½c	$4,869 38	
1,928 " " (brown finish)@14½c	279 59	
6 arches, done in calcined plaster,@$7.50	45 00	
Extra work done on cement washboard	18 00	
6,000 laths sold	12 00	
10,000 " on hand	20 00	$5,243 94

EXCAVATION.

2,117½ cubic yards of excavation, @18c	$381 33	
Extra allowance for rock	20 00	
Grading around building	25 00	$ 426 33

IRON JOISTS OR BEAMS.

93 8 in.-80 lb. beams, 28,449 lbs., at $3.10 delivered	$881 92	
Drayage from depot	3 00	$ 884 92

IRON CORNICE.

— feet galvanized iron cornice, per agreement	$320 40	
Drayage from depot	2 00	$ 322 40

TERMINALS.

6 galvanized iron finials and bases, and freight	107 24	$ 107 24

TRANSOM LIFTERS.

37 transom lifters, put in center building,	$ 47 17	$ 47 17

SCHEDULE K.

IMPROVEMENTS TO FIRE-PLACES IN SUPERINTENDENT'S PRIVATE ROOMS.

2 sets East Lake frames and backs, tile hearths and andirons,	$ 97 02	$ 97 02

PAINTS AND OILS.

1 bbl. 1,100 lbs. Harrison's ready-mixed paint, and freight	$ 75 28	
20 gallons Harrison's ready-mixed paint, and freight	14 31	
52 " linseed oil and freight	31 27	
300 lbs. Lewis's white lead	19 55	
1 dozen extra paint brushes	19 00	$ 159 41

CEMENT.

325 bbls. Rosendale cement, freight and cartage	$ 713 75	
Putting on 400 yards base	20 00	
Labor concreting basement, &c.	276 19	—$1,009 94

GUARDS.

362 wrought-iron window-guards, delivered	$ 884 53	
Drayage from depot	2 00	
Express charges on sample wire-guards sent for bids	2 20	—$ 888 73

GAS-FITTING.

3,764 feet gas-pipe, from $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $\frac{1}{4}$ in., with necessary fittings, freight, cartage and laying	$333 45	
Four days' services J. W. Phillips, getting prices in Philadelphia	16 67	—$ 350 12

NAILS.

36 kegs and 60 lbs. nails, from 10d. to 3d. fine, freight and carting	121 85	—$ 121 85

SCHEDULE L.

STEAM-FITTING AND PLUMBING.

Services J. W. Phillips, preparing plans, &c.	$148 33	
40 hangers, used in ducts	12 68	—$ 161 01

DOORS AND SASH.

68 glass, cut to order, freight and cartage	15 08	
3 lights 28x29 in. / 3 " 29x49⅝ " } ribbed glass, freight and cartage,	14 29	
2 prs. spring hinges	5 30	
96 " and 389 single wood sash, delivered	1,238 09	
Drayage from depot	12 30	
11 dozen butts, freight and cartage	6 58	
78 gross wood screws, freight and cartage	18 34	
44 dozen pulleys, freight and cartage	52 40	
10 " 1½ in. Japanned buttons, freight and cartage	2 20	
2 cans putty	1 20	—$1,365 78

TANK AND IMPROVEMENTS TO HOT WATER SUPPLY.

One 12 feet iron tank, freight and cartage, fitting, and part cost setting	390 81	
Tube, ferrules, &c., to repair heater	8 88	—$ 399 69

IRON.

24 cuffs and 10 bolts, for cupolas	$ 18 25	$ 18 25

DRYING LUMBER.

26⅞ days' carting to and from kiln, @ $2.00	$ 51 75	
44¼ cords wood, @ $1.50	64 37	
75 days' and nights' attendance, @ $1.00	75 00	$ 191 12

INCIDENTALS.

1 bale, 1,087 yards, sheeting, to protect plastering	66 97	
New tools and repairs to old ones, machine oil, &c.,	65 42	$ 132 39

SCHEDULE A.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

DR.

To balance on hand Dec. 1st, 1885	$ 4,467 92	
To cash of State Treasurer, acct. appropriation	40,000 00	
To cash of sundry sources, see Schedule B	468 05	
		$44,935 97

CR.		See Schedule
By expenditures, acct. Expense	$ 3,638 33	C
Brick-laying	825 05	D
Brick-making	309 78	D
Carpenters and mechanics	3,434 55	D
Lumber	1,371 51	D
Drying lumber	269 00	D
Doors, sash, locks, &c	4,963 87	E
Plastering	473 50	E
Registers	1,231 79	E
Steam-fitting and plumbing	7,779 67	E
Gas-fitting	15 27	F
Gas fixtures	254 42	F
Gas machine and tank	1,850 00	F
Pump	385 17	F
Fan and engine	929 97	F
Covering pipe	441 72	F
Storage tanks	522 43	F
Rubber hose	395 48	G
Terra cotta pipe	211 81	G
Laundry	294 69	G

			See Schedule
By expenditures, acct.	Tiling	$ 1,075 52	G
	Range	142 18	G
	Seats Asylum Hall	390 00	G
	Radiators Asylum Hall	45 29	G
	Fire places, third floor	154 16	H
	Laying pavement	428 66	H
	Wire guards	809 51	H
	Dumb waiters	63 14	H
	Lamps for front	34 01	H
	Stone sills	102 19	H
	Slate stairs	2,126 80	H
	Slate steps, cop'g & flagging,	1,268 47	I
	Cement and cement work	655 61	I
	Excavation	634 34	I
	Grading terrace	178 32	I
	Paints and oils	418 56	I
	Iron	44 26	I
	Nails	29 15	J
	Sundries	160 03	J
	Cleaning up	175 43	
			$38,533 64
Balance on hand			$ 6,402 33

SCHEDULE B.

RECEIPTS FROM SUNDRY SOURCES, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

J. W. Wilson, for balance on engine and mill		$277 27
Protest fee collected of Wm. M. Wilson & Co		2 50
Overcharge on Registers, collected of R. R. Co		5 23
Rent collected of J. C. Hallyburton		33 00
For 3 half pint bottles ink sold		1 50
" brick-yard tools sold		31 70
" 17,200 brick sold		78 00
" 1,000 old boards sold		1 50
" old domestic sold		11 80
" 4,200 laths sold		8 40
" half gallon boiled oil sold		40
" envelopes sold		20
" 5 barrels lime sold		6 55
" 4 barrels cement sold		10 00
		$468 05

SCHEDULE C.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

DR.

To expenditures		$3,638 33

CR.

By salary Jas. Walker, M. B., 430 days and expenses	$2,167 00	
By salary John A. Dickson, Secretary and Treasurer	1,047 90	
By Committee's expenses	287 55	
By Attorney's fees	15 00	
By office rent	57 65	
By office boy	18 00	
By firewood for office	15 00	
By stationery	3 00	
By postage	13 25	
By telegraphing	6 33	
By transportation currency	2 50	
By post-office box rent	85	
By moving office	2 00	
By errands, sundry express, cartage, lights, &c	2 30	
		$3,638 33

SCHEDULE D.

BRICK-MAKING.

DR.

To expenditures		$309 78

CR.

By balance paid E. S. Walton for clay	$ 14 79	
By cost of caring for, loading, and hauling 222,650 brick to Asylum	294 99	
		$309 78

BRICK-LAYING.

Laying 239,250 brick, at $3.85	$ 825 05	
		$ 825 05

CARPENTERS AND MECHANICS.

Wages paid carpenters and painters	$3,025 52
Hanging inside blinds	108 04
Laying 295¼ squares flooring, at 75c	221 39
Laying 15 squares flooring, at 65c	9 75
Setting 36 door frames, at 50c	18 00
Tinning 13 doors, at 35c	4 55

Putting on 153 locks, at 20c	$ 30 60	
Putting on 167 locks, at 10c	16 70	
		$3,434 55

LUMBER.

4,175 feet edge grain flooring, at $1.80	$ 75 14	
4,318 " clear heart flooring, at $1.50	64 77	
5,340 " do. and freight, bought at Alma, N. C	103 75	
25,480 " " " " " at Greensboro	565 29	
28,054 " clear heart trimming lumber, at $1.50	420 79	
2,132 " good " " " at $1.25	26 66	
3,173 " extra good " " at $1.00	31 73	
8,542 " " " " at 90c	76 86	
870 " common lumber, at 75c	6 52	
		$1,371 51

DRYING LUMBER.

85½ cords wood, at $1.50	$ 129 75	
102¼ days' and nights' attendance to kiln	102 25	
18½ days' hauling to and from kiln	37 00	
		$ 369 00

SCHEDULE E.

DOORS, SASH, LOCKS, &C.

233 cast iron sash, glazed	$ 996 08	
37 wood sash, glazed	122 31	
324 doors	1,208 82	
90 screen doors	342 00	
72 transoms	88 92	
63 sets inside blinds, and hardware	453 90	
503 brass knobs, locks, and exc., and extra knobs, exc., and keys	1,204 32	
7 boxes and 89 lights, glass and freight	44 83	
6 lights, ribbed glass, and freight	15 63	
40 gross wood screws and freight	10 07	
4 1-12 dozen bunches sash cord and freight	15 75	
706 sash weights and freight	199 27	
866 pair butts, screws, and freight	176 38	
214 bolts and freight	47 15	
4 dozen thumb latches and freight	5 00	
1 pair double-acting hinges	5 60	
112 pounds putty and freight	4 64	
Drayage from depot	13 50	
770 feet pine lumber	7 70	
		$ 4,963 87

PLASTERING.

2,201 yards plastering, at 21½c.....$ 473 50

————$ 473 50

REGISTERS.

1,155 registers, freight, cartage and setting.....$1,231 79

————$1,231 79

STEAM-FITTING AND PLUMBING.

For N. W. complete, per contract, with extras.....$7,779 67

————$7,779 67

SCHEDULE F.

GAS FITTING.

350 feet pipe and 30 ells and freight.....$ 15 27

————$ 15 27

GAS FIXTURES.

159 single and double pendants and brackets, with fittings, freight and cartage.....$ 254 42

————$ 254 42

GAS MACHINE AND TANK.

One 750 light maxim machine and one 50 barrel storage tank, set in place.....$1,850 00

————$1,850 00

PUMP.

One 17½ by 4½ Worthington pump and freight, with necessary pipe and fittings, to connect with cistern....$ 385 17

————$ 385 17

FAN AND ENGINE.

One 12-foot ventilating fan and 1 20-horse engine, with connections, set in place.....$ 929 97

————$ 929 97

COVERING PIPE.

Wages of hands covering steam and hot water pipes with asbestos cement.....$ 441 72

————$ 441 72

STORAGE TANKS.

Three 3,000 gallon iron storage tanks, with connections, set in place, in N. W.....$ 522 43

————$ 522 43

SCHEDULE G.

RUBBER HOSE.

1,000 feet 2 in. Ajax hose	$ 330 00	
20 sets 2 in. couplings	35 00	
10 2 in. play pipes, ½ in. nozzle	15 00	
7 reducers	8 75	
Freight	6 73	
		$ 395 48

TERRA COTTA PIPE.

1,454 feet of drain pipe, from 3 in. to 8 in., 57 fittings, freight and cartage	$ 211 81	
		$ 211 81

LAUNDRY.

1 No. 2 brass cylinder washer, and 1 No. 1 Tyler ironer, and freight	$ 294 69	
		$ 294 69

TILING.

Best imported encaustic tiles, Portland cement, freight and cartage, and cost of laying in all the bath rooms and water-closets of the North Wing	$1,075 52	
		$1,075 52

RANGE.

1 8-foot cooking range, and freight	$ 142 18	
		$ 142 18

SEATS FOR ASYLUM HALL.

300 oak opera chairs, and freight	$ 390 00	
		$ 390 00

RADIATORS FOR HALL.

4 direct radiators, set in place	$ 45 29	
		$ 45 29

SCHEDULE H.

FIRE-PLACES—THIRD FLOOR.

5 sets tile facings, 3 tile hearths, 3 Eastlake iron backs and brass frames, 3 pair brass andirons, 4 fenders, 5 fire sets, shovels, &c., and freight	$ 154 16	
		$ 154 16

LAYING PAVEMENT.

Grading bed	$ 163 70	
Setting 2,653 feet brick curb	79 59	
Laying 1,483 square yards brick pavement	185 37	
		$ 428 66

WIRE GUARDS.

165 guards, 325 pieces wire cloth, and 77 gross screws, freight and cartage	$ 809 51	
		$ 809 51

DUMB WAITERS.

5 sets of pulleys, weights, and rope for waiters, freight and cartage	$ 63 14	
		$ 63 14

LAMPS.

2 Boulevard lamps, and 2 Philad. posts and freight	$ 34 01	
		$ 34 01

STONE SILLS.

11 granite door sills, freight and cartage, and setting in place	$ 102 19	
		$ 102 19

SLATE STAIRS.

19 flights, set in place	$2,126 80	
		$ 2,126 80

SCHEDULE I.

SLATE STEPS, COPING AND FLAGGING.

68 steps and 22 platforms, set in place	$678 00	
140 feet of coping	170 00	
1,083 square feet flagging, laid in place	420 47	
		$1,268 47

CEMENT AND CEMENT WORK.

201 bbls. cement, freight and cartage	$423 70	
Putting on 1,049 feet of washboard	62 94	
Putting on 466 square yards of base	30 29	
Wages of hands concreting and repairing do	138 68	
		$ 655 61

EXCAVATION.

Wages of hands cutting ducts, sewers and lines for pipe	$634 34	
		$ 634 34

GRADING TERRACE.

Wages of hands employed	$178 32	
		$ 178 32

PAINTS AND OILS.

100 gallons double boiled oil and freight	$ 53 00	
93 gallons shelac and freight	266 45	
29½ gallons alcohol and freight	77 78	
10 gallons asphaltum	10 75	
115 lbs. white lead	8 80	
50 lbs. putty and freight	1 78	
		$ 418 56

IRON.

436 lbs. bar iron	$ 13 65	
521 lbs. sheet iron	16 28	
1 box 20x28 tin	8 75	
Freight and cartage	5 58	
		$ 44 26

SCHEDULE J.

NAILS.

6¼ kegs nails, assorted sizes	$ 24 62	
32½ pounds brads	4 53	
		$ 29 15

SUNDRIES.

16 brackets and 34 bolts	$ 15 40	
12 days' wages, watchman	9 00	
224 pieces moulding	22 40	
1 dozen paint brushes	18 00	
7½ days' wages, tinner, repairing	16 75	
1 anemometer	27 00	
1 box 14x20 tin	5 02	
8½ gallons machine oil	5 53	
Iron door for gas house	4 75	
Repairing tools, machinery, &c	36 18	
		$ 160 03

CLEANING UP.

Wages of hands cleaning out building and cleaning off grounds	$ 175 43	
		$ 175 43

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors of the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, for the fiscal years 1885 and 1886:

Balance December, 1884		$ 5,459 99
Appropriation, 1885		43,000 00
Appropriation, 1886		43,000 00
Total receipts		$91,459 99
During the fiscal year 1885, amount of vouchers paid	$41,574 96	
During the fiscal year 1886, amount of vouchers paid	48,523 20	
Total disbursements		$90,098 16
Balance December 1st, 1886		$ 1,361 83

Respectfully submitted,

D. W. BAIN,
Treasurer ex officio.

NOTE.—There will be a difference in my report and that of the Steward, as to the expenditures, owing to the fact that he includes vouchers which were for November expenses, but were not received by the Treasurer for payment until after the close of the fiscal year.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

AMOUNT OF MONEY SPENT EACH MONTH ON ACCOUNT SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE FROM NOV. 30, 1884, TO NOV. 30, 1886.

From Nov. 30, 1884, *to Nov.* 30, 1885.

For December, 1884		$ 3,353	16
" January, 1885		3,069	29
" February, "		3,054	79
" March, "		4,153	96
" April, "		2,891	04
" May, "		3,059	01
" June, "		3,610	78
" July, "		3,254	56
" August, "		3,384	67
" September, "		3,208	50
" October, "		2,911	03
" November, "		2,949	21
		$ 38,900	00

From Nov. 30, 1885, *to Nov.* 30, 1886.

For December, 1885		$ 3,740	86
" January, 1886		2,633	23
" February, "		2,593	61
" March, "		4,914	59
" April, "		3,332	81
" May, "		2,604	70
" June, "		4,909	18
" July, "		5,112	26
" August, "		5,305	70
" September, "		6,082	90
" October, "		5,473	38
" November, "		3,992	19
		$ 50,695	41

Total amount for the full period.....$89,595 41

STEWARD'S EXHIBIT FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1884.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Advertising	$	$ 5 50
Amusement		7 50
Bedding		4 00
Beef	6¾	229 98
Blacksmithing		17 30
Butter	20	58 00
Beans and Peas	75	18 00
Coffee	11	147 65
Cheese	14	26 18
Crackers	6	3 60
Corn	62	45 13
Chickens	12½	70 97
Confections		6 73
Dry goods and notions		81 73
Drugs and chemicals		58 55
Directors' expenses		94 60
Exchanges		3 15
Eggs	17	42 00
Express		6 80
Flour	2 37	147 00
Freight and drayage		98 90
Farming tools		3 25
Fruits		68 91
Forage, chops, &c		95 40
Geese and turkeys		24 12
Gasoline	13½	83 36
Hardware		12 27
Improvements and repairs		59 42
Lights		28 15
Lye and soaps		2 75
Lumber		90 00
Meal	67	31 60
Music		19 19
Paints and oils		1 20
Pepper and spices		2 05
Pork	7	116 69
Rice	6½	21 31
Salaries		416 65
Stationery		30 90
Syrups and molasses	22	38 61
Sausage	11	16 00
Telegrams		50

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Traveling expenses	$	$ 6 50
Tin and hollow ware		14 95
Transient labor		33 00
Tobacco	35	19 60
Vinegar	18	8 64
Vegetables		6
Wood and willow ware		19 20
Water, heating and gas fixtures		18 95
Wagons and harness		5 90
Wood		858 97
Total for the month of December		$3,353 16

STEWARD'S EXHIBIT FOR MONTH OF JANUARY, 1885.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Amusement	$	$ 1 05
Bedding		71 25
Beef	6¾	285 66
Butter	18	46 26
Beans and Peas	80	5 40
Crackers	5½	6 38
Corn	63	77 91
Chickens	14	24 12
Dry goods and notions		50 63
Drugs and chemicals		18 48
Exchanges		7 00
Eggs	15	31 86
Express		10 15
Flour	2 88	63 48
Freight and drayage		61 22
Fruits		76 86
Forage, chops, &c		26 17
Geese and turkeys		3 00
Gasoline	13½	83 64
Hardware		22 71
Hams	11¾	55 47
Improvements and repairs		114 23
Incidentals		1 75
Lights		20 00
Lumber		38 14
Meal	60	60 50
Paints and oils		5 40

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Postage	$	$ 20 00
Pepper and spices		4 40
Pork	7	229 81
Salaries		416 65
Sugar	9	3 38
Stationery		32 20
Shoes and shoe findings		2 95
Syrups and molasses	36	35 32
Soda and baking powders		17 50
Sundries		7 00
Traveling expenses		10 50
Tin and hollow ware		9 27
Trees and vines		12 75
Tobacco	40	48 40
Vegetables		67 58
Wagons and harness		45
Wood	1 30	34 12
Wages		848 29
Total for the month of January		$3,069 29

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Bedding	$	$ 14 00
Beef	6¾	143 09
Blacksmithing		4 25
Butter	20	17 50
Beans and peas	1 50	20 35
Corn	65	9 25
Dry goods and notions		1 30
Drugs and chemicals		27 15
Flour	2 19	140 20
Freight and drayage		71 83
Farming tools		8 60
Fruits		13 00
Forage, chops, &c		99 20
Glass and putty		2 50
Gasoline	13½	82 69
Hardware		27 72
Improvements and repairs		59 38
Ice		29 15
Lights		17 85
Lye and soaps		13 70

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Lumber	$ 75	$ 32 40
Meal	60	120 00
Postage		14 25
Pepper and spices		90
Pork	6½	44 52
Rice	7	44 59
Salaries		441 65
Stationery		12 00
Shoes and shoe findings		46 19
Syrups and molasses	25	24 00
Soda and baking powders		1 88
Salt	1 02	5 10
Seeds		1 80
Stock		270 00
Traveling expenses		44 50
Trees and vines		4 85
Transient labor		36 12
Vegetables		21 33
Water, heating and gas fixtures		2 50
Wagons and harness		1 25
Wages		858 25
Ex-Legislative Committee		23 50
Insurance		100 00
Ministerial services		100 00
Total for the month of February		$ 3,054 79

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Amusement	$	$ 24 00
Bedding		37 50
Beef	6¾	231 25
Blacksmithing		9 77
Butter	20	82 21
Coffee	10⅜	242 05
Cheese	13½	7 43
Corn	70	140 00
Chickens	17½	18 20
Dry goods and notions		487 97
Drugs and chemicals		27 23
Directors' expenses		38 60
Extracts and sauces		60
Exchanges		3 79

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Eggs	$ 13	$ 85 38
Express		6 50
Flour	2 15	107 50
Freight and drayage		135 96
Farming tools		6 26
Fruits		24 25
Forage, chops, &c		62 94
Geese and turkeys		6 50
Gasoline	13½	82 35
Hardware		12 95
Hominy	3¾	11 25
Hams	11½	98 90
Improvements and repairs		3 75
Incidentals		96 30
Lights		42 67
Lye and soaps		10 65
Lumber		3 02
Liquors	1 25	61 25
Paints and oils		15 90
Postage		1 00
Queensware		52 24
Salaries		416 65
Starch		2 04
Sugar	5¾	356 13
Shoes and shoe findings		50 87
Seeds		26 80
Surgical instruments		6 00
Sausage	11	10 78
Telegrams		1 90
Traveling expenses		6 25
Tin and hollow ware		62 28
Transient labor		3 25
Vegetables		38 58
Water, heating and gas fixtures		32 65
Wood	1 50	10 50
Wages		851 16
Total for the month of March		$4,153 96

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Advertising	$	$ 3 00
Amusement		10 00
Bacon	6⅞	79 80
Bedding		41 10
Beef	6¾	228 66
Blacksmithing		2 00
Butter	20	24 05
Chickens	20	15 60
Coal		3 00
Drugs and chemicals		55 91
Directors' expenses		16 65
Extracts and sauces		3 75
Eggs	12	56 87
Express		5 05
Flour	2 20	220 00
Freight and drayage		81 47
Fish		9 40
Fruits		4 00
Forage, chops, &c		120 22
Furniture		3 00
Geese and turkeys		1 00
Gasoline	13½	83 63
Hardware		11 94
Hams	12	130 20
Improvements and repairs		88 06
Lye and soaps		18 30
Paints and oils		1 90
Salaries		416 65
Shoes and shoe findings		8 44
Syrups and molasses	25	26 00
Salt	1 10	11 00
Seeds		16 48
Tea	55	44 55
Telegrams		5 91
Traveling expenses		3 50
Transient labor		57 75
Tobacco	38	39 14
Vegetables		22 05
Water, heating and gas fixtures		20 16
Wagons and harness		16 00
Wood	1 75	28 87
Wages		855 98
Total for the month of April		$2,891 04

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Bacon	$ 6⅞	$ 125 93
Bedding		29 10
Beef	6¾	201 35
Blacksmithing		10 81
Blanks and blank books		5 62
Butter	20	24 30
Beans and peas	1 10	2 20
Corn	82	164 00
Chickens	20	11 80
Confections		2 88
Dry goods and notions		88 79
Exchanges		2 05
Eggs	10	18 50
Express		8 15
Flour	2 40	216 50
Freight and drayage		84 33
Fruits		4 90
Forage, chops, &c		91 15
Furniture		38 27
Geese and turkeys		1 00
Hardware		7 15
Hams	11¾	99 61
Improvements and repairs		47 70
Incidentals		6 75
Lye and soaps		5 80
Lumber	92½	51 80
Paints and oils		11 45
Salaries		441 16
Starch	7½	1 50
Stationery		4 50
Shoes and shoe findings		14 21
Soda and baking powders		15 05
Telegrams		1 15
Transient labor		40 86
Tobacco	40	44 00
Vegetables		11 20
Wood and willow ware		1 50
Water, heating and gas fixtures		48 20
Wood	1 50	185 76
Wages		887 18
Total for the month of May		$3,059 01

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Amusement	$	$ 13 50
Bacon	6⅓	147 39
Bedding		7 00
Beef	6¾	220 52
Blacksmithing		4 00
Butter	20	106 80
Chickens	16	54 22
Carpets and mattings		4 85
Drugs and chemicals		117 22
Directors' expenses		37 55
Eggs	10	49 94
Express		1 10
Flour	2 60	156 00
Freight and drayage		404 22
Fertilizer		18 75
Fruits		1 64
Forage, chops, &c		93 00
Furniture		92 20
Gasoline	13½	41 45
Hardware		6 07
Hams	11¼	104 82
Incidentals		10 00
Mutton	7¾	5 37
Queensware		5 17
Rice	5¾	39 12
Salaries		416 65
Shoes and shoe findings		32 18
Syrups and molasses	25	26 75
Surgical instruments		23 25
Traveling expenses		110 00
Transient labor		15 00
Vinegar	18	9 36
Vegetables		1 31
Water, heating and gas fixtures		54 60
Wood	1 50	352 53
Wages		827 25
Total for the month of June		$3,610 78

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Advertising	$	$ 8 75
Bedding		38 80
Beef	6½	186 93
Blacksmithing		11 85
Books		15 00
Butter	18	33 62
Beans and peas		4 50
Cheese	20	1 60
Crackers	5¾	6 27
Corn	84	84 00
Chickens	12½	25 80
Coal	1 15	240 48
Confections		2 30
Dry goods and notions		2 99
Drugs and chemicals		39 74
Eggs	10	45 67
Flour	2 60	135 30
Freight and drayage		309 17
Fruits		39 32
Forage, chops, &c		65 67
Gasoline	13½	34 69
Hardware		48 20
Improvements and repairs		7 27
Incidentals		1 50
Liquors	1 53	70 00
Paints and oils		50 36
Postage		10 00
Salaries		416 65
Sugar	9	6 32
Soda and baking powders		2 25
Salt	1 00	10 00
Seeds		1 70
Tin and hollow ware		12 80
Tobacco	37	14 80
Wood and willow ware		10 75
Wood	1 50	410 60
Wages		848 91
Total for the month of July		$3,254 56

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Bacon	$ 7¼	$ 163 94
Beef	6¼	107 56
Blacksmithing		6 25
Blanks and blank books		13 75
Butter	20	58 23
Corn	79	158 00
Chickens	13	30 52
Carpets and matting		9 21
Dry goods and notions		29 72
Drugs and chemicals		4 10
Eggs	10	22 80
Express		22 35
Flour	2 50	100 00
Freight and drayage		95 80
Fertilizer		53 00
Fruits		31 43
Forage, chops, &c		39 43
Furniture		40 30
Hams	11½	51 17
Improvements and repairs		21 15
Paints and oils		34 48
Queensware		15 40
Salaries		441 65
Sugar	6 7-10	277 43
Syrups and molasses	25	26 38
Soda and baking powders		6 25
Telegrams		6 67
Tin and hollow ware		3 00
Transient labor		14 20
Wood and willow ware		10 00
Wagons and harness		3 85
Wood	1 50	630 74
Wages		855 91
Total for the month of August		$3,384 67

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Bacon	$ 6 5-10	$128 96
Beef	6¼	70 25
Blacksmithing		4 55

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Butter	$ 20	$ 8 05
Cheese	10	7 85
Chickens	15	1 05
Dry goods and notions		729 54
Drugs and chemicals		94 55
Directors' expenses		45 23
Eggs	10	30
Freight and drayage		43 55
Fruits		18 70
Forage, chops, &c		30 00
Furniture		34 30
Gasoline	13½	68 72
Hardware		15 14
Hominy	3¾	7 75
Hams	11½	11 42
Improvements and repairs		45 98
Incidentals		7 00
Meal	80	8 00
Paints and oils		19 00
Postage		5 00
Pepper and spices		5 35
Queensware		22 45
Salaries		416 65
Starch	4¼	1 70
Shoes and shoe findings		3 00
Stock		25 00
Vinegar	17	7 99
Wood and willow ware		2 55
Wood	1 50	494 03
Wages		824 89
Total for the month of September		$3,208 50

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Advertising	$	$ 4 00
Amusement		21 00
Bacon	6¼	136 72
Beef	6¼	389 68
Blacksmithing		10 25
Butter	20	77 65

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Corn	$ 73	$ 18 98
Chickens	15	34 42
Dry goods and notions		36 54
Drugs and chemicals		5 80
Exchanges		5 75
Eggs	10	22 14
Express		4 30
Freight and drayage		105 25
Farming tools		2 40
Fruits		152 73
Forage, chops, &c		21 40
Geese and turkeys		10 50
Gasoline	13½	83 23
Hardware		1 85
Improvements and repairs		67 42
Lumber	75	7 66
Meal	71	32 25
Paints and oils		13 20
Postage		14 50
Salaries		416 65
Sugar		55 40
Soda and baking powders		5 45
Seeds		8 90
Sundries		1 65
Stock		25 00
Telegrams		4 15
Tobacco	40	29 30
Water, heating and gas fixtures		4 80
Wagons and harness		17 50
Wood	1 50	253 12
Wages		809 49
Total for the month of October		$ 2,911 03

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Advertising	$	$ 1 50
Amusement		7 50
Bacon	5½	59 17
Bedding		76 70
Butter	20	91 20

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Cheese	$ 10¾	$ 7 38
Crackers	6	8 42
Corn	45	18 90
Chickens	15½	103 92
Confections		3 60
Dry goods and notions		14 87
Drugs and chemicals		148 83
Eggs	13½	33 33
Flour	2 50	125 00
Freight and drayage		59 78
Farming tools		70
Fruits		31 30
Forage, chops, &c		90 10
Glass and putty		3 25
Geese and turkeys		15 00
Gasoline	13½	160 34
Hardware		24 72
Hominy	3 75	11 50
Hams	11½	81 96
Improvements and repairs		102 38
Incidentals		25 00
Lye and soaps		26 75
Lumber		25 75
Liquors	1 25	58 75
Meal	50	22 25
Paints and oils		41 20
Postage		5 00
Queensware		5 40
Salaries		441 65
Shoes and shoe findings		2 31
Syrups and molasses	30	40 75
Soda and baking powders		24 81
Seeds		12 25
Sundries		50
Stock		25 00
Traveling expenses		15 70
Wood and willow ware		9 75
Wages		885 04
Total for the month of November		$2,949 21

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Amusement	$	$ 13 88
Bacon		76 73
Bedding		9 00
Beef		410 32
Blacksmithing		8 50
Blanks and blank books		3 95
Butter		69 50
Coffee		267 40
Corn		90 33
Chickens		43 75
Confections		4 70
Dry goods and notions		29 83
Directors' expenses		65 45
Exchanges		3 15
Eggs		50 66
Express		4 60
Flour		175 00
Freight and drayage		154 16
Fertilizer		155 00
Fish		6 94
Fruits		16 20
Forage, chops, &c		174 22
Geese and turkeys		12 50
Gasoline		77 97
Hardware		18 44
Improvements and repairs		68 59
Incidentals		3 07
Lumber		35 31
Meal		30 00
Paints and oils		1 00
Postage		10 00
Pork		12 38
Salaries		416 65
Starch		1 60
Shoes and shoe findings		62 00
Soda and baking powders		3 25
Salt		10 00
Stock		100 00
Sausage		8 50
Telegrams		2 66
Tin and hollow ware		11 30
Transient labor		4 50

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Tobacco	$	$ 112 83
Vinegar		2 10
Vegetables		30 45
Wood		39 81
Wages		832 68
Total for the month of December		$3,740 86

STEWARD'S EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1886.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Bacon	$	$ 33 02
Beef		77 38
Blanks and blank books		11 74
Butter		51 60
Beans and peas		15 00
Cheese		5 80
Chickens		37 96
Confections		8 00
Drugs and chemicals		72 72
Exchanges		7 00
Eggs		20 04
Express		6 40
Flour		130 50
Freight and drayage		46 10
Farming tools		60
Fruits		8 20
Forage, chops, &c		109 10
Glass and putty		50
Gasoline		161 28
Hardware		16 78
Hominy		10 75
Ice		135 00
Lye and soaps		6 60
Lumber		3 00
Rice		28 26
Salaries		416 65
Shoes and shoe findings		2 00
Syrups and molasses		28 28
Soda and baking powders		6 25
Sundries		2 00
Sausage		14 64

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Tin and hollow ware	$	$ 13 75
Transient labor		10 27
Wood and willow ware		5 00
Wagons and harness		3 25
Wages		827 81
Insurance		100 00
Ministerial services		200 00
Total for the month of January		$2,633 23

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Amusement	$	$ 21 00
Bacon		123 76
Bedding		8 00
Beef		259 02
Blacksmithing		7 30
Butter		12 36
Beans and peas		15 08
Cheese		6 16
Crackers		2 04
Corn		41 71
Chickens		1 80
Carpets and mattings		111 41
Dry goods and notions		17 24
Drugs and chemicals		27 41
Eggs		14 17
Flour		50 00
Freight and drayage		45 54
Fruits		20 00
Forage, chops, &c		27 82
Hardware		7 85
Improvements and repairs		5 00
Meal		32 50
Paints and oils		139 65
Postage		10 00
Pork		31 80
Salaries		476 65
Shoes and shoe findings		55 69
Soda and baking powders		10 15
Stock		7 00

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Sausage	$	$ 12 25
Tin and hollow ware		61 41
Trees and vines		18 75
Transient labor		9 58
Vegetables		44 40
Wood and willow ware		14 00
Wages		845 11
Total for the month of February		$2,593 61

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Bacon	$	$ 96 93
Bedding		15 00
Beef		259 04
Blanks and blank books		11 50
Butter		55 05
Beans and peas		7 65
Coffee		261 69
Chickens		24 95
Dry goods and notions		688 85
Directors' expenses		43 20
Eggs		50 74
Express		4 85
Flour		330 13
Freight and drayage		188 88
Fruits		35 62
Forage, chops, &c		102 59
Furniture		152 68
Glass and putty		3 00
Gasoline		158 73
Hats		78 50
Hams		140 32
Lye and soaps		4 60
Lumber		40 62
Liquors		35 50
Paints and oils		32 74
Pepper and spices		8 75
Pork		67 29
Salaries		466 65
Sugar		382 91
Shoes and shoe findings		6 33

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Syrups and molasses	$	36 71
Soda and baking powders		24 10
Salt		9 50
Seeds		70 68
Telegrams		1 27
Tin and hollow ware		10 38
Trees and vines		63 75
Transient labor		10 00
Vegetables		35 55
Wood and willow ware		11 70
Water, heating and gas fixtures		32 23
Wagons and harness		4 85
Wages		848 58
Total for the month of March		$4,914 59

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Bacon	$	121 79
Bedding		35 20
Beef		326 76
Blacksmithing		21 15
Books		12 00
Butter		81 75
Cheese		6 49
Corn		56 25
Chickens		24 40
Carpets and matting		86 00
Dry goods and notions		160 31
Drugs and chemicals		79 68
Eggs		121 03
Freight and drayage		35 95
Fruits		21 20
Forage, chops, &c.		117 00
Furniture		32 88
Hardware		66 10
Hams		57 77
Improvements and repairs		128 40
Incidentals		12 00
Lye and soaps		14 50
Lumber		12 50
Liquors		65 94

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Meal	$	26 00
Paints and oils		22 75
Postage		15 00
Queensware		36 03
Salaries		424 99
Shoes and shoe findings		29 48
Soda and baking powders		9 45
Surgical instruments		32 78
Sausage		6 26
Telegrams		1 39
Tin and hollow ware		25 44
Transient labor		3 00
Vegetables		47 25
Water, heating and gas fixtures		22 50
Wagons and harness		75 00
Wages		858 44
Total for the month of April		$3,332 81

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Amusement	$	13 50
Bacon		46 10
Bedding		75 65
Beef		200 81
Blacksmithing		8 25
Butter		15 85
Corn		15 00
Chickens		10 60
Dry goods and notions		17 82
Drugs and chemicals		3 72
Extracts and sauces		85
Exchanges		3 25
Eggs		11 75
Flour		159 75
Freight and drayage		78 50
Forage, chops, &c		34 20
Hardware		1 42
Hominy		7 25
Hams		54 65
Improvements and repairs		10 80

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Lights	$	$ 21 50
Meal		20 00
Paints and oils		24 15
Postage		2 00
Salaries		533 31
Soda and baking powders		7 70
Tin and hollow ware		70 70
Vegetables		3 18
Wood and willow ware		16 00
Wagons and harness		25 00
Wood		258 71
Wages		852 73
Total for the month of May		$2,604 70

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Advertising	$	$ 7 00
Amusement		6 00
Bacon		218 83
Bedding		40 40
Beef		142 06
Butter		110 10
Beans and peas		10 90
Cheese		3 39
Corn		51 43
Chickens		17 75
Dry goods and notions		20 50
Drugs and chemicals		87 01
Directors' expenses		59 35
Exchanges		14 57
Eggs		44 25
Express		11 85
Flour		135 00
Freight and drayage		212 13
Fertilizer		10 20
Forage, chops, &c		36 19
Gasoline		57 36
Hardware		29 15
Hams		128 55
Improvements and repairs		995 04

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Lights	$	$ 8 10
Meal		66 70
Paints and oils		203 82
Postage		16 10
Rice		43 68
Salaries		466 65
Shoes and shoe findings		96 88
Soda and baking powders		9 10
Salt		10 00
Stock		255 00
Transient labor		44 30
Tobacco		81 09
Wood and willow ware		42 39
Wood		238 95
Wages		877 41
Total for the month of June		$4,909 18

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Advertising	$	$ 8 00
Amusement		12 00
Bedding		61 30
Beef		71 56
Butter		71 95
Corn		65 69
Chickens		38 77
Dry goods and notions		685 57
Exchanges		5 00
Eggs		39 48
Express		10 30
Flour		121 45
Freight and drayage		215 30
Fruits		79 12
Forage, chops, &c		50 60
Furniture		6 93
Gasoline		124 57
Hardware		58 08
Hats		2 45
Hams		52 63
Improvements and repairs		1,438 52

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Incidentals	$	$ 4 00
Lumber		11 60
Meal		70 00
Oats		15 00
Paints and oils		143 12
Postage		10 00
Queensware		9 50
Salaries		466 65
Starch		3 60
Stationery		9 25
Soda and baking powders		12 25
Tin and hollow ware		72 27
Transient labor		36 99
Wood and willow ware		1 00
Wood		80 00
Wages		947 76
Total for the month of July		$5,112 26

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Bacon	$	$ 491 38
Bedding		247 39
Beef		189 32
Blacksmithing		17 40
Butter		81 80
Crackers		2 50
Corn		70 00
Chickens		60 05
Dry goods and notions		127 51
Drugs and chemicals		96 32
Extracts and sauces		14 25
Exchanges		4 70
Eggs		44 27
Express		13 85
Flour		155 21
Freight and drayage		417 79
Fruits		9 32
Forage, chops, &c		33 57
Gasoline		99 22
Hardware		28 70

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Hams	$	107 06
Improvements and repairs		182 18
Lard		25 20
Lights		7 45
Lye and soaps		6 60
Paints and oils		187 10
Postage		15 00
Queensware		224 68
Salaries		516 65
Sugar		222 95
Stationery		103 90
Shoes and shoe findings		35 77
Syrups and molasses		23 79
Soda and baking powders		9 10
Sundries		11 13
Stock		30 00
Tea		22 05
Tin and hollow ware		6 75
Transient labor		10 74
Vinegar		13 38
Wood and willow ware		44 50
Wood		293 77
Wages		1,001 40
Total for the month of August		$5,305 70

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Advertising	$	6 75
Amusement		12 00
Bacon	8 05	183 63
Bedding		34 50
Beef	4¾	112 46
Butter	20	163 05
Crackers	8⅔	3 38
Corn	70	140 00
Chickens	12½	80 05
Dry goods and notions		46 60
Directors' expenses		66 05
Eggs	10	80 62
Flour	2 60	163 90

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Freight and drayage	$	$ 308 12
Fruits		35 88
Forage, chops, &c		53 95
Hardware		38 92
Hams	13½	47 50
Improvements and repairs		1,586 04
Incidentals		9 50
Liquors	1 20	54 00
Meal	70	31 50
Mutton	8⅕	1 00
Paints and oils		55 62
Salaries		502 75
Sugar	5¼	175 23
Stationery		2 75
Salt	1 00	10 00
Traveling expenses		22 60
Tin and hollow ware		43 20
Transient labor		51 37
Wood	1 50	888 17
Wages		1,071 81
Total for the month of September		$6,082 90

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Bacon	$ 7⅞	$ 389 14
Beef	4¾	190 08
Butter	20	58 80
Coffee	12⅝	341 95
Cheese	13	24 87
Crackers	15	1 65
Corn	63½	65 60
Chickens	12½	25 80
Carpets and matting		9 00
Dry goods and notions		625 04
Drugs and chemicals		117 53
Eggs	10	17 15
Express		13 10
Flour	2¾	173 25
Freight and drayage		178 67
Fruits		38 91

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Forage, chops, &c	$	$ 89 36
Gasoline	17½	119 54
Hardware		14 16
Hominy	3 50	10 50
Hams	13	119 34
Improvements and repairs		184 77
Incidentals		25 95
Lye and soaps		16 20
Liquors	2 00	20 00
Lime and cement		17 75
Meal	70	45 75
Mutton		15 35
Paints and oils		176 82
Postage		13 00
Rice	4½	15 26
Salaries		491 65
Stationery		40 52
Shoes and shoe findings		220 20
Syrups and molasses	22	23 76
Sod and baking powders		39 90
Seeds		4 20
Telegrams		9 21
Tin and hollow ware		38 50
Transient labor		19 21
Vinegar	20	9 35
Wood	1 50	277 80
Wages		1,144 79
Total for the month of October		$5,473 38

EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Amusement	$	$ 13 50
Bacon	7 4-10	158 21
Beef	4¾	163 16
Butter	20	171 25
Crackers	11	13 87
Chickens	13¾	35 40
Coal	1 70	326 40
Carpets and matting		12 25
Dry goods and notions		5 00
Directors' expenses		8 99

Articles.	*Av. Price.*	*Total.*
Exchanges	$	$ 3 88
Eggs	11	60 24
Express		15 60
Flour	2 75	55 00
Freight and drayage		256 18
Fertilizer		88 40
Fruits		45 92
Forage, chops, &c		114 84
Geese and turkeys	65	37 27
Gasoline	17½	151 60
Hams	14	42 21
Improvements and repairs		118 09
Paints and oils		1 00
Rice	3⅞	20 07
Salaries		516 65
Shoes and shoe findings		29 75
Salt	92½	23 13
Tin and hollow ware		18 25
Trees and vines		34 00
Vegetables		45 57
Wagons and harness		150 00
Wood	1 50	110 86
Wages		1,145 65
Total for the month of November		$ 3,992 19

REPORT FROM THE SHOE SHOP FROM NOVEMBER 30, 1884, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

Asylum to Shoe Shop.	DR.
Making 212 pairs shoes	$ 294 70
Repairing 891 pairs shoes	365 70
Repairing harness	20 25
Repairing saddles and bridles	8 11
Repairing suspenders, &c.	12 45
Incidental work	2 45
Amount of work furnished to Asylum by Shop	$ 703 66
Shoe Shop to Asylum.	DR.
Wages paid to shoemaker	$ 351 66
Leather furnished to shop	296 89

Shoe findings and dressings	$ 36 25	
Tools, &c	4 74	
Amount of material furnished to Shop by Asylum		$ 689 54
Balance to credit of Shop		$ 14 12

REPORT FROM FARM AND GARDEN FROM NOVEMBER 30, 1884, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

Asylum in account with Farm and Garden.

174 bushels salad at 25 cents	$ 43 50
322½ bushels snap beans at 50 cents	116 25
59 bunches asparagus at 10 cents	5 90
568 bushels Irish potatoes at 50 cents	284 00
29½ bushels lettuce at 25 cents	7 37
108½ bushels onions at 75 cents	81 37
586 dozen onions at 10 cents	58 60
55 gallons strawberries at 30 cents	16 50
62½ bushels garden peas at $1	62 50
52 dozen radishes at 10 cents	8 20
21¼ bushels beets at 30 cents	6 37
38½ bunches parsley at 10 cents	3 85
38½ bushels squashes at 25 cents	9 62
7 bushels parsnips at 25 cents	1 75
1½ bushels sage at $1	1 50
1¼ bushels pepper at $1	1 25
¼ bushel thyme at $1	25
3307 heads cabbage at 4 cents	132 28
6½ bushels cucumbers at 30 cents	1 95
114¾ bushels tomatoes at 50 cents	57 37
3½ bushels okra at 50 cents	1 75
944 dozen roasting ears at 10 cents	94 40
358 musk melons at 4 cents	14 32
34 watermelons at 10 cents	3 40
22½ bushels Lima beans at $1	22 50
4 bushels grapes at $1.50	6 00
969½ bushels sweet potatoes at 60 cents	581 70
25¾ bushels cow peas at 75 cents	19 31
284 bushels turnips at 25 cents	71 00
5 bushels rye at 75 cents	5 25
293 bushels corn at 50 cents	146 50
216 sheaves oats at 2 cents	4 32

1,000 sheaves fodder at 1 cent	$	10 00
39 loads forage at $2		78 00
17 stacks straw at $5		85 00
13½ cords wood at $1.75		23 62
8,043 pounds pork at 7 cents		563 01
14,785 pounds flour at 2¾ cents		406 54
6,583 pounds bran and shorts at 1½ cents		98 74
13,694 gallons sweet milk at 20 cents		2,738 80
Feeding two carriage horses		288 00
Drayage, estimated		500 00
Building rail fence		55 00
70¼ bushels seed wheat at $1		70 25
837 pounds beef at 6½ cents		54 40
Seven calves sold		17 50
Total	$	6,856 69

Farm and Garden in account with Asylum.

Wages paid to farmer and assistants	$	1,554 49
Board of same		388 00
Stock furnished		460 00
Feed for stock		2,232 78
Tools and fixtures		98 22
Fertilizers used		321 35
Seeds		179 56
Transient labor		253 73
	$	5,488 13

Shows the balance between the two above accounts.

Proceeds used by Asylum from Farm and Garden	$	6,856 69
Cost to Asylum for running farm and garden		5,488 13
Balance to credit of farm and garden	$	1,368 56

ACCOUNT OF MONEY RECEIVED BY STEWARD FROM SUNDRY SOURCES.

Amount over from November 30, 1884	$	329 15
By cash from furnishing supplies to Superintendent		419 86
" " board of Mrs. Marsh's children		229 84
" " board of Mrs. Hicks		112 50
" " board Dr. Summerell's horse		60 00

By cash from board Capt. Walker	$ 52 00	
" " board special attendants	242 33	
" " board foreign patient	8 00	
" " work in shoe shop and steam house	43 45	
" " sale of calves and hogs	25 00	
" " sale of wheat	39 00	
" " sale of empty barrels	35 00	
" " fines	36 10	
" refunded by Building Com. for work on inside blinds	57 29	
By cash from sundry sources	57 99	
To whole amount received		$ 1,740 51
To library books	$ 39 77	
" billiard table	260 00	
" carrom bolette table	58 50	
" freight on above	18 02	
" telephone and fixtures	88 75	
" express charges on same	9 55	
" library books	28 55	
" electric bells and fixtures	237 63	
" billiard balls	10 50	
" upright piano	275 00	
" chapel organ	100 00	
" freight on above	17 21	
" express from New York	27 40	
" repairs on telephone	7 25	
" galvonometer for telephone	5 15	
By whole amount spent		$ 1,183 28
Amount on hand November 30, 1886		$ 557 23

MATRON'S REPORT.

WORK DONE IN SEWING-ROOM AND WARDS FROM DEC. 1, 1884, TO DEC. 1, 1886.

	Made.	Repaired.
Coats	237	203
Pants	392	830
Vests	145	97
Shirts	534	1,171
Drawers	443	299
Uprights	17	15
Jackets	10	26
Aprons	411	39
Dresses	464	896
Dresses, duck	40	31
Skirts	288	464
Chemise	267	235
Gowns	106	65
Bodies (under)	63	
Bonnets	41	
Basques	39	97
Bibbs	22	
Spreads—hemmed	945	92
Sheets—hemmed	1,458	352
Pillows	380	23
Pillow cases	1,220	233
Mattresses	250	136
Cotton-beds	136	31
Bed-ticks	33	77
Blankets		220
Quilts	20	
Gum-sheets (hemmed)	27	
Eurekas	2	
Curtains—bed room	5	
Curtains—single	40	
Towels	1,149	
Table cloths, hemmed	16	12
Napkins	146	
Jackets (dining room)	12	
Shoes stitched	121	
Socks—knit	312	432
Hose	162	138

	Made.	Repaired.
Gloves	26	
Ties	96	
Collars	31	
Ruffs	64	
Cravats	24	
Handkerchiefs (hemmed)	16	
Ulsters	6	
Dusting caps	12	
Clothes sacks	58	29
Grain sacks	27	43
Tidies	6	
Table-mats	6	
Lounge pillows	3	
Hats lined	65	
Theatrical suits	4	
Carpets, bed room	1	
Chair cushions	19	
Carriage cushions	5	
Rugs	2	
Rag carpet—yards	176	

FRUITS, PICKLES, &C., PUT UP, 1885–'86, BY HOUSEKEEPER.

Fruit canned	422	gallons.
Blackberry jam	27	"
Jelly from different fruits	465	pounds.
Sweet pickle	60	gallons.
Cranberry sauce	26	"
Chow-chow pickle	90	"
Tomato catsup	23	"
Tomatoes—canned	26	"
Mince meat	75	pounds.
Butter	2,226	"
Vinegar	12	gallons.
Laundry soap	170	barrels.

REPORT OF FURNITURE COMMITTEE.

DECEMBER 8TH, 1886.

To the Honorable Board of Directors
of the Western N. C. Insane Asylum:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee to provide furniture for the north wing of your Asylum, beg leave to report:

That on September 11th, 1885, they organized, with Dr. P. L. Murphy, Superintendent, as Chairman, and Mr. J. A. Dickson, as Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee, who filed with us a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties, his compensation being fixed by the committee at one hundred dollars.

A circular letter was prepared and sent out by the Superintendent and Clerk requesting proposals for the manufacture and delivery of the furniture required. The replies to the same not being satisfactory, and but few bids being made, your committee thought best to direct the Superintendent to go in person to examine the furniture on the markets, and to obtain information relative to the same.

The Committee having agreed, everything being equal, to give the preference to home manufacturers, after consideration of all the information obtained, your Committee decided it was best to purchase from the Robert Mitchell Furniture Company, of Cincinnati, O. At the meeting at which this decision was arrived at, the whole Board were invited to be present.

The appropriation of $10,000 for furniture has been drawn and placed in the hands of our Treasurer, of which amount the sum of $7,901.40 has been expended, for an itemized statement of which the Committee would refer to the vouchers in the hands of the Treasnrer. The furniture ordered, with the approval of the Board, at the September meeting, the bills for

which, amounting to $1,502.41, have not been paid, and has not yet been received. When these bills are paid the Committee will have in their hands a balance of $596.19.

The disposition of this balance is respectfully referred to the Board.

The work of the Committee having been done to the best of their ability, the Committee beg to be discharged.

Respectfully submitted,

P. L. MURPHY, *Ch'n*,

For Committee.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE YEAR 1886.

DOCUMENT NO. 13.] [SESSION 1887.

Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, January 3, 1887.

To His Excellency, Governor ALFRED M. SCALES:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending December 31, 1886.

The year was unmarked in this department by any event of special significance. The standard of efficiency heretofore attained by the Guard has been generally maintained, and the organization, in point of numbers, is about the same as it was the preceding year.

The following companies were disbanded, to-wit: LaFayette Light Infantry, Asheville Light Infantry, Haywood Grays, Polk Rifles, Howard Light Infantry, and Smithville Guards.

The following new companies were organized: High Point Guards, Governor's Guards, Richland Rifles, and Cape Fear Rifles. The two last named companies were formed promptly upon the disbandment of the Haywood Grays and Smithville Guards, respectively, the former at Waynesville, the latter at Smithville.

The Guard aggregates one thousand and forty-three officers and men, formed into twenty-three companies of infantry, twenty-two of which are composed of white men, and one of colored. It is an interesting fact that at the time of the

organization of the State Guard, March, 1877, there were ten colored and but nine white companies in North Carolina.

These companies are formed into four regiments, with one company remaining unattached. Each battalion has the full complement of regimental officers, Field and Staff, the ultimate design being to increase each battalion to ten companies, the number required by law for a complete regiment.

The Guard is well armed and equipped. Each company has the calibre 45 rifle, and accoutrements of improved style, the same patterns in use by the United States Army. Overcoats, blankets and some additional camp equipage are the only articles needed to make the equipment perfect—except the woven belt, the adoption of which, in the Guard, I strongly recommend.

The Guard is ready at all times for active service, and in any emergency could take the field upon a few hours' notice. The force is composed of excellent material, and may be relied upon to do faithful service as soldiers whenever called upon by the civil authorities.

Under The Code, Section 3289, appropriating one hundred and fifty dollars per annum to each company, warrants were issued for twenty-one companies. The total amount drawn was $3,150, or $600 less than the maximum allowed by the statute. Under the Act of 1885, chapter 254, $3,000 was drawn from the Treasury to defray the expenses of the encampment held in July, 1885. This sum has been repaid to the Treasury, as required by the statute, out of money realized by the commutation of ordnance stores appropriated to the State by the United States government.

By direction of your Excellency, I renewed my effort last winter at Washington to recover North Carolina's lapsed quota, amounting to $23,622.25. At my request, bills for the restoration of the lost credits were introduced in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, by Senator Vance and Mr. Bennett, respectively. These bills were referred to the Military Committees of the Senate and House. The House

bill was referred to the Secretary of War for his recommendation. After a full investigation of the matter in the War Department, the Secretary of War returned the bill to the committee with a strong recommendation for its passage. His report will be found in the appendix, marked Exhibit F. So the matter stands. The recovery of this sum would be of great benefit to the State Guard, and I recommend that renewed efforts be made during the next session of Congress for the passage of a bill restoring the lost credits.

The report of the Inspector-General gives an account of the faithful and valuable work done by him during the year in the discharge of the duties of his office. I commend to the attention of your Excellency the several recommendations which he makes for the improvement of the Guard. The work done in his department tends towards economy as well as discipline. It has been accomplished, thus far, at small expense, and should be kept up. I recommend that the Inspector-General be allowed compensation for his services to the Guard. If under existing laws the Chief Executive has no authority to make such allowance, then I recommend that the laws be amended so as to give him the requisite authority.

The report of the Quartermaster-General shows that he has performed the duties of his office in a highly satisfactory manner. I commend to your careful consideration the suggestion which he makes about Camp Russell, and join him in his recommendation.

To improve the Guard still more and to increase it in size, further beneficial legislation is required, and some modifications in existing regulations, which experience has demonstrated need to be changed somewhat. I would respectfully make the following recommendations, and invite your Excellency and the General Assembly to give them careful consideration:

1. To entitle a company to receive the annual appropriation of $150 under the Act of 1883, the regulations should be so amended as to require that it be shown that the average

attendance at monthly parades equals seventy-five per cent. of the company's muster roll; and also, that not a single regular monthly parade and inspection has been negligently omitted during the year. The reasons for this amendment are clearly stated in the report of the Inspector-General.

2. The regiment and company books required to be kept by the Code of Regulations, sections 826, 828, should be furnished. It will be necessary to have them made to order. Authority for this is contained in The Code, Section 3275.

3. The Regulations, section 201, require regimental commanders to visit and inspect the companies of their respective regiments, or detail some field officer to do so, at least once a year. There is no provision in our law for paying the traveling expenses of such officer on such duty. It would be well that the State allow such expenses to be paid out of the Treasury. The duty is an important one, but officers cannot be expected to perform it at their own personal expense. Regimental commanders ought also to be allowed by the State such stationery and postage as may be required by them in the discharge of their official duties. Or, to cover all regimental headquarter expenses during each year, an allowance of $100 per annum might be made each regiment. Colonels of regiments have borne their own expenses cheerfully, but it is a hardship which should be removed.

4. The Guard is not so well practiced in skirmish drill as it should be. To encourage such drill, the Governor should be authorized to pay each company that shows twelve skirmish drills a year with an average attendance of seventy-five per cent. of its muster roll, $100 extra, annual appropriation. Besides this, the company that is shown each year to be most proficient in the skirmish drill should receive honorable distinction at the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, by the bestowal of some suitable prize, or other appropriate mark of distinction, to be provided at the expense of the State. Rifle practice should also be encouraged. To that end, I recommend that marksmen's badges be issued by the State authori-

ties to such men as by their scores at the rifle matches merit such mark of distinction.

5. The Guard should be furnished with a fatigue uniform or service dress by the State, and also with overcoats and blankets. These stores may probably be secured within the next few years under the operation of new national laws, on North Carolina's annual quota.

6. The appropriation of $150 per annum to each company, under the act of 1883, has been of unquestioned advantage to the Guard, but it is too meagre. I recommend that it be increased to three hundred dollars per annum. Even this appropriation would be small in comparison with the sums expended by many of our sister States for the support of similar organizations. North Carolina is quite as well able to support her State Guard liberally as any other State in the Union, and I think the time has come when the military spirit and the laudable patriotism among our young men should receive more generous recognition in the shape of such enlarged appropriations as may be required to meet every legitimate expense incident to the organization. The average annual expenditure upon the militia in the several States of the Union is said to be about $80,000, while in North Carolina it is less than $5,000, State appropriation. The State Guard is a necessity. That fact is no longer questioned. The Constitution of North Carolina commands the General Assembly to provide for the organizing, arming, equipping and disciplining of the militia. The bill of rights proclaims it as an axiomatic principle of government, that a well regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State. The Constitution of the United States recognizes this principle; and hence, the national militia laws. Experience has demonstrated in many States the value of an effective body of militia in times of riot or lawlessness. The mandate of the Constitution being plain, and the value of the State Guard apparent, the whole burden of its maintenance should be borne by the government. Under the beneficial effects of more liberal

aid from the State the Guard could be rapidly expanded to a size more in keeping with the dignity and greatness of the Commonwealth, and answer more nearly the public needs. The four regiments should be increased to ten companies each, and to each regiment there should be attached a Gatling gun section. A Gatling gun should be placed with the first regiment, at Raleigh; with the second regiment, at Wilmington; with the third regiment, at Greensboro or Asheville; with the fourth regiment, at Charlotte. The Gatling gun is coming into general use by the militia throughout the United States.

7. The Commander-in-Chief is empowered by Section 3288 of The Code, as amended by the Laws of 1885, chapter 254, to hold annual encampments for the purpose of military instruction. The fund provided is insufficient for the purpose. I therefore recommend an annual appropriation of $5,000 to carry out the purposes of the said section. Such a sum would be sufficient to encamp the Guard at any one of the available points in the State, provided the encampment was planned and conducted upon a rigidly economical basis, and railway transportation be procured at not exceeding one and one-third cents per mile, per man, the round trip. Of the value of an annual camp of instruction in the work of improving, disciplining, and perfecting the militia, it is needless for me to speak, as it must be obvious to every one who has any knowledge upon the subject.

With some or all of the encouragement above indicated, the State Guard of North Carolina would rapidly go forward to a place second to that of no militia organization in the Union, in point of equipment, discipline and efficiency for the public service. It remains for those who have in keeping the safety, honor, and welfare of the State to say, whether or not more liberal legislation shall be extended to our State Guard than that under which they now exist.

Congress at last has shown a disposition to aid the militia of the States. What is known as the "Sewell Bill," I am gratified to inform your Excellency, has recently been passed

in the House of Representatives by a vote of 198 to 49. The appropriation was fixed by the Senate, where the bill originated, at $600,000, and by the House at $400,000. A conference committee will be appointed, and it is confidently expected will report in favor of the larger sum. The passage of this bill is all that time would admit of getting through the present Congress. The next meeting of the National Guard Association will probably take place in Washington, D. C., in March, and a general reform militia bill will be prepared and introduced in the next Congress. The passage of the Sewell bill is largely due to the efforts of the National Guard Association, which, for several years past, has labored to secure such legislation.

For information more in detail concerning the State Guard, I refer your Excellency to the appendix.

Exhibit A contains a register of the military forces of the State.

B—An abstract of the inspection reports, showing the strength of the Guard in detail.

C—Orders issued to the troops during the year 1886.

D—Report of the Inspector-General.

E—Report of the Quartermaster-General.

F.—Report of the Secretary of War on House Bill 1686, a bill for the restoration of North Carolina's lost credits in the War Department.

Thanking your Excellency for courtesies extended me during the past year, and my brother officers for their cordial co-operation in the work of this department,

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

JOHNSTONE JONES,

Adjutant-General N. C.

(A.)

REGISTER

OF THE

MILITARY FORCES

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:

GOVERNOR ALFRED M. SCALES.

STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:

NAME.	OFFICE.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
Johnstone Jones....	Adjutant General...	Brig. General.....	January 1, 1877..	Asheville.
F. H. Cameron.....	Inspector General..	Colonel	March 25, 1879...	Raleigh.
Eugene Grissom....	Surgeon General....	Colonel	August 28, 1884..	Raleigh.
G. H. Brown, Jr.....	Judge-Ad. General..	Colonel.....	July 20, 1886.	Washington.
Eugene Morehead..	Paymaster General	Colonel.....	August 11, 1885..	Durham.
F. A. Olds.....	Quar. Mas. General	Colonel.....	August 12, 1885..	Raleigh.
F. L. Fries.....	Aide-de-Camp.....	Colonel.....	January 29, 1885	Salem.
John L. Bridgers...	Aide-de-Camp.....	Colonel.....	January 29, 1885	Tarboro.
Isaac F. Dortch.....	Aide-de-Camp.....	Colonel.....	January 29, 1885	Goldsboro.
J. M. Leach, Jr	Aide-de-Camp.....	Colonel.....	January 29, 1885	Lexington.
J. G. Martin.....	Asst. Adjt. General..	Major.....	February 1, 1884	Asheville.
F. R. Curtis.....	Asst. Adjt. General..	Captain.....	February 1, 1884	Asheville.
T. B. Young.....	Asst. Adjt. General..	Second Lieut.....	February 1, 1884	Asheville.
A. L. Smith.....	Asst. Inspr. General	Captain.....	January 29, 1880	Charlotte.
Benehan Cameron..	Asst. Inspr. General	Captain.....	October 26, 1883	Raleigh.
Hubert Haywood...	Asst. Surg. General	Captain.....	Sept. 29, 1884.....	Raleigh.
W. D. Hilliard.....	Asst. Surg. General	Captain.....	June 23, 1884.....	Asheville.
Leo. D. Heartt.....	Asst. Paym'r Genr'l	Captain.....	October 2, 1885..	Raleigh.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF:

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
John W. Cotten	Colonel	December 7, 1882	Tarboro.
D. N. Bogart	Lieutenant-Colonel	May 6, 1885	Washington.
I. A. Sugg,	Major	December 2, 1886	Greenville.
H. K. Nash, Jr.	First Lieut. and Adjutant.	August 16, 1884	Tarboro.
J. E. Clark,	Captain and Quartermaster	October 15, 1885	Greenville.
Frank Stronach	Captain and Commissary	December 4, 1884	Raleigh.
J. M. Baker, M. D.	Captain and Surgeon	August 24, 1880	Tarboro.
James Spicer, M. D.	First Lieut. and Asst. Surg.	December 4, 1884	Goldsboro.
Rev. N. Harding	Chaplain	August 16, 1884	Washington.

COMPANY OFFICERS:

NAME OF COMPANY.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
A. Edgecombe Guards.	Carl W. Jeffreys	Captain	January 17, 1884	Tarboro.
	P. H. Edge	First Lieut.	May 20, 1885	"
	W. H. Powell, Jr.	Second Lieut.	May 20, 1885	"
B. Greenville Guards.	I. A. Sugg	Captain	May 5, 1884	Greenville.
	Richard Williams	First Lieut.	May 5, 1884	"
	Lewis H. Wilson	Second Lieut.	May 5, 1884	"
C. Governor's Guards.	E. B. Engelhard	Captain	October 1, 1886	Raleigh.
	D. S. Waitt	First Lieut.	October 1, 1886	"
	J. F. Ferrall	Second Lieut.	June 22, 1886	"
D. Goldsboro Rifles.	W. T. Hollowell	Captain	March 13, 1884	Goldsboro.
	T. H. Bain	First Lieut.	March 13, 1884	"
	J. R. Griffin	Second Lieut.	March 12, 1885	"
G. Washington Light Infantry.	C. F. Warren	Captain	January 1, 1883	Washingt'n.
	T. C. Carrowan	First Lieut.	January 1, 1883	"
	C. W. Tayloe	Second Lieut.	January 1, 1883	"
I. Pasquotank Rifles.	Julian E. Wood	Captain	December 6, 1881.	Eliz. City.
	William J. Griffin	First Lieut.	December 6, 1881.	"
	Alex. Wadsworth	Second Lieut.	Novemb'r 30, 1881.	"

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF:

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
William C. Jones	Colonel	December 4, 1884	Wilmington.
E. F. McRae	Lieutenant-Colonel	December 4, 1884	Shoe Heel.
W. S. Cooke	Major	December 4, 1884	Fayetteville.
M. S. Willard	Adjutant, First Lieutenant	January 1, 1885	Wilmington.
N. F. Parker	Q. M., Captain	January 18, 1885	Wilmington.
J. F. Bishop	Com., Captain	January 1, 1885	
G. G. Thomas, M. D.	Surgeon, Captain	January 1, 1885	Wilmington.
J. A. Hodges	Asst. Surgeon, First Lieut.	January 1, 1885	
Rev. Jas. Carmichael	Chaplain, Captain	January 1, 1885	

COMPANY OFFICERS:

NAME OF COMPANY.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
A.	W. F. Campbell	Major	August 23, 1884	Fayetteville.
Fayetteville	J. A. McLauchlin	1st Captain	August 23, 1884	"
Independent	J. B. Broadfoot	2d Captain	August 23, 1884	"
Light Infantry.	J. C. Vann	3d Captain	August 23, 1884	"
	J. C. Huske, Jr.	4th Captain	August 23, 1884	"
C.	E. L. Meares	Captain	July 12, 1886	Wilmington.
Wilmington	B. W. Dunham	First Lieut	July 12, 1886	"
Light Infantry.	M. W. Harris	Second Lieut.	July 12, 1886	"
E.	William Black	Captain	October 13, 1883	Shoe Heel.
Shoe Heel	J. S. McRae	First Lieut.	Nov. 22, 1886	"
Rifles.	J. B. Sellars	Second Lieut.	Nov. 22, 1886	"
F.	W. L. Faison	Captain	June 1, 1883	Clinton.
Sampson		First Lieut.		
Light Infantry.	John A. Stevens	Second Lieut.	June 1, 1885	Clinton.
H.	J. T. Holden	Captain	Nov. 18, 1886	Smithville.
Cape Fear	D. S. Bender	First Lieut.	Nov. 18, 1886	"
Rifles.	O. D. Price	Second Lieut.	Nov. 18, 1886	"

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF:

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
James D. Glenn	Colonel	December 4, 1884	Greensboro.
H. G. Cooper	Lieutenant-Colonel	December 2, 1886	Oxford.
R. M. B. Ellington	Major	December 4, 1884	Reidsville.
Edward A. Oldham	Adjutant, 1st Lieutenant	July 31, 1884	Winston.
S. H. Smith	Q. M., Captain	December 2, 1886	Winston.
C. A. Moseley	Com., Captain	December, 1886	Reidsville.
R. F. Gray, M. D	Surgeon, Captain	December 2, 1886	Winston.
J. B. Williams	Asst. Surgeon, 1st Lieut	December 2, 1886	Oxford.
Rev. J. H. Smith	Chaplain, Captain	June 23, 1885	Greensboro.

COMPANY OFFICERS:

NAME OF COMPANY.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
A. Forsyth Rifles.	W. T. Gray	Captain	March 16, 1886	Winston.
	S. T. Neal.	First Lieut	April 22, 1886	"
	F. T. White.	Second Lieut	April 22, 1886	"
C. Richland Rifles.	J. T. Allison	Captain	Nov. 20, 1886	Waynesville.
	W. S. Brown	First Lieut	Nov. 20, 1886	"
	M. T. Rhinehart	Second Lieut	Nov. 20, 1886	"
D. Durham Light Infantry.	E. J. Parish	Captain	August 6, 1883	Durham.
	W. A. Gattis	First Lieut	August 14, 1884	"
	Jas. H. Southgate	Second Lieut	August 14, 1884	"
E. Granville Grays.	W. A. Bobbitt	Captain	February 21, 1885	Oxford.
	H. G. Cooper	First Lieut	February 21, 1885	"
	A. Wallen	Second Lieut	February 21, 1885	"
F. High Point Guards.	W. E. Johns	Captain	June 21, 1886	High Point.
	J. D. Jenkins	First Lieut	June 21, 1886	"
	J. W. Dyer	Second Lieut	June 21, 1886	"
I. Reidsville Light Infantry.	A. J. Ellington	Captain	October 19, 1881	Reidsville.
	S. H. Boyd	First Lieut	October 5, 1886	"
	R. L. Roan	Second Lieut	October 5, 1886	"
K. Iredell Blues.	J. F. Armfield	Captain	May 10, 1886	Statesville.
	M. Lowenstein	First Lieut	May 10, 1886	"
	J. H. Connor	Second Lieut	October 1, 1886	"

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF:

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
J. T. Anthony	Colonel	December 4, 1884	Charlotte.
J. C .Tipton	Lieutenant-Colonel	December 4, 1884	Lincolnton.
G. C. McLarty	Major	December 2, 1886	Monroe.
Harvey H. Orr	Adjutant, First Lieutenant	June 12, 1885	Charlotte.
W. E. Younts	Q. M., Captain	March 25 ,1885	Pineville.
H. J. Jenkins	Commissary, Captain	June 12, 1885	Dallas.
T. A. Crowell, M. D	Surgeon, Captain	March 25, 1885	Monroe.
J. A. Byers,	Asst. Surgeon, First Lieut.	March 25, 1885	Charlotte.
Rev. M. N. Woods	Chaplain, Capt.	March 25, 1885	Charlotte.

COMPANY OFFICERS:

NAME OF COMPANY.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
B.	C. E. Childs.	Captain	Dec. 1, 1883	Lincolnt'n
Southern Stars.	J. E. Lowe	First Lieut.	May 4, 1886	"
	R. L. Edwards	Second Lieut.	May 4, 1886	"
D.	John T. Strayhorn.	Captain	June 1, 1885	Monroe.
Monroe	Jno. R. Winchester	First Lieut.	June 1, 1885	"
Light Infantry.	Ed. Redfearn	Second Lieut.	June 21, 1886	"
E.	T. R. Robertson	Captain	Sept. 19, 1884	Charlotte.
Hornets' Nest	R. H. Screven	First Lieut.	Dec. 21, 1885	"
Riflemen.	H. A. Portman	Second Lieut.	Dec. 21, 1885	"
K.	W. F. Holland	Captain	Dec. 31, 1885	Dallas.
Dallas	W.H. B. Lineberger	First Lieut.	June 23, 1885	"
Light Infantry.	B. F. Tipton.	Second Lieut.	Oct. 1, 1886	"

UNATTACHED COMPANY, (Colored.)

NAME OF COMPANY.	NAME OF OFFICER.	RANK.	DATE OF RANK.	RESIDENCE.
Oak City Blues.	A. T. Haywood	Captain	October 5, 1886	Raleigh.
	C. W. Dunston	First Lieut.	October 5, 1886	"
	R. J. Smith	Second Lieut.	October 5, 1886	"

(B.)

ABSTRACT OF INSPECTION REPORTS, 1886.

	Company.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL.
Companies of the FIRST REGIMENT:							
Edgecombe Guards	A	1	2	5	4	27	39
Greenville Guards	B	1	2	5	4	22	34
Governor's Guards	C	1	3	5	4	42	55
Goldsboro Rifles	D	1	2	5	4	31	43
Washington Light Infantry	G	1	3	5	4	24	37
Pasquotank Rifles	I	1	2	5	4	31	42
Totals		6	14	30	23	177	250
SECOND REGIMENT:							
Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry	A	4	...	5	4	37	51
Wilmington Light Infantry	C	1	2	5	4	49	61
Shoe Heel Rifles	E	1	2	5	4	25	37
Sampson Light Infantry	F	1	2	4	4	32	43
*Cape Fear Rifles, (estimated)	H	1	2	5	4	21	33
Totals		8	8	24	20	164	225
THIRD REGIMENT:							
Forsyth Riflemen	A	1	2	5	4	40	52
*Richland Rifles, (estimated)	C	1	2	5	4	20	32
Durham Light Infantry	D	1	2	3	3	30	39
Granville Grays	E	1	2	5	4	43	55
*High Point Guards,(estimat'd)	F	1	2	5	4	20	32
Reidsville Light Infantry	I	1	2	5	4	27	39
Iredell Blues	K	1	3	5	4	23	36
Totals		7	15	33	27	203	285
FOURTH REGIMENT:							
Southern Stars	B	1	2	5	4	26	38
Monroe Light Infantry	D	1	2	4	3	29	39
Hornets' Nest Riflemen	E	1	2	5	4	24	36
Dallas Light Infantry	K	1	2	4	5	23	35
Totals		4	8	18	16	102	148
UNATTACHED COMPANY:							
Oak City Blues	...	1	2	5	4	31	43

*Recently organized, and not inspected for 1886.

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT MUSTER ROLLS, 1886.

	Field.	Staff.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
First Regiment	3	6	6	14	30	23	177	250
Second Regiment	3	6	8	8	24	20	164	225
Third Regiment	3	6	7	15	33	27	203	285
Fourth Regiment	3	6	4	8	18	16	102	148
Unattached Company	.....	.....	1	2	5	4	31	43
Totals	12	24	26	47	110	90	677	951

AGGREGATE.—Officers of the General Staff	18
Field and Staff	36
Captains	26
Lieutenants	47
Sergeants	110
Corporals	90
Privates	677
Musicians	39
Grand Total, 1886	1,043
Grand Total, 1885	1,091
Decrease	48

(C.)

ORDERS ISSUED IN 1886.

NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 31, 1886.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.]

1. Section 270, State Guard Regulations, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Company commanders are required to make monthly reports, showing strength and condition of company, number of drills, parades, &c., said reports to be made out on blank forms furnished from office of Adjutant-General and to be forwarded to the regimental commander, who will send to this office a consolidated report of his regiment each month, upon blank forms furnished by the Adjutant-General."

2. Section 277 of the Regulations is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Company commanders must make returns to the Quartermaster-General direct, in the prescribed form, November 1st of each year, of all property for which he is responsible."

3. Since the beginning of the present year commissions have been issued as follows:

R. H. Screven, 1st Lieutenant Co. E, 4th Regiment, vice Gilmer Brenizer, resigned.

H. A. Fortman, 2d Lieutenant Co. E, 4th Regiment, vice R. H. Screven, promoted.

W. F. Holland, Captain Co. K, 4th Regiment, vice J. M. Templeton, resigned.

R. S. Jenkins, 2d Lieutenant Co. K, 4th Regiment, vice T. A. Setzer, resigned.

And said officers will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General of North Carolina.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, June 12, 1886.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 2—Series 1886.]

Until further orders the provisions of Sections 376, 377 and 378 of the Regulations of the North Carolina State Guard, except as to Field and Staff Officers, are hereby suspended in so far as regards the color and facings of the uniform prescribed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General of North Carolina.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
[GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.] RALEIGH, October 1, 1886.

I. Companies B and C of the Third Regiment, and Company I of the Fourth Regiment, having failed to comply with the laws and regulations governing the State Guard, are hereby disbanded, and will be stricken from the rolls. Officers in charge of the public property heretofore issued to these companies will deliver the same to Col. F. A. Olds, Quartermaster-General and Ordnance Officer, at Raleigh, unless otherwise directed. Upon failure to do so, the bonds of the several companies will be proceeded against according to law.

II. The "High Point Guards," Captain W. E. Johns, are hereby assigned to the Third Regiment as Company "F." The "Governor's Guard," Captain E. B. Engelhard, are hereby assigned to the First Regiment as Company "C."

III. Since the last General Order (March 31, 1886), commissions have been issued as follows:

George H. Brown, Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Colonel, vice Boykin, resigned.

G. D. Rand, Captain, Company C, First Regiment.
S. C. White, 1st Lieutenant, Company C, First Regiment.
J. F. Ferrall, 2d Lieutenant, Company C, First Regiment.
F. L. Meares, Captian, Company C, Second Regiment.
B. W. Dunham, 1st Lieutenant, Company C, Second Regiment.
M. W. Harris, 2d Lieutenant, Company C, Second Regiment.
John C. Swain, 1st Lieutenant, Company H, Second Regiment.
Owen D. Price, 2d Lieutenant, Company H, Second Regiment.
W. T. Gray, Captain, Company A, Third Regiment.
S. T. Neal, 1st Lieutenant, Company A, Third Regiment.
Frank T. White, 2d Lieutenant, Company A, Third Regiment.
T. J. Allison, Captain, Company C, Third Regiment.
M. T. Rhinehart, 1st Lieutenant, Company C, Third Regiment.
W. E. Johns, Captain, Company F, Third Regiment.
J. D. Jenkins, 1st Lieutenant, Company F, Third Regiment.
John W. Dyer, 2d Lieutenant, Company F, Third Regiment.
J. F. Armfield, Captain, Company K, Third Regiment.
Max. Lowenstein, 1st Lieutenant, Company K, Third Regiment.
Ed. Redfearn, 2d Lieutenant, Company D, Fourth Regiment.
J. E. Lowe, 1st Lieutenant, Company B, Fourth Regiment.
R. L. Edwards, 2d Lieutenant, Company B, Fourth Regiment.
J. W. Bayne, Captain, Company C, First Battalion.
L. A. Barge, 1st Lieutenant, Company C, First Battalion.
B. McKeithan, 2d Lieutenant, Company C, First Battalion.
E. B. Engelhard, Captain, Company C, First Regiment.
D. S. Waitt, 1st Lieutenant, Company C, First Regiment.

IV. The above-named officers, having been commissioned as above recited, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General of North Carolina.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
[GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.] RALEIGH, November 2, 1886.

I. The biennial election of Field Officers of the several regiments, and the battalion, composing the State Guard of North Carolina, will be held on the first Thursday in December next, in accordance with The Code, Section 3286.

II. For such election, the commissioned officers of companies of the several regiments are hereby warned to assemble on the day above named at the following places respectively:

First Regiment, Tarboro.
Second Regiment, Wilmington.
Third Regiment, Winston.
Fourth Regiment, Charlotte.
First Battalion, Raleigh.

III. These elections will be held in accordance with the Code of Regulations, and the proceedings will be reported to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General of North Carolina.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
[GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.] RALEIGH, November 15, 1886.

The Howard Light Infantry, Company C, First Battalion, having failed to comply with the laws and regulations governing the State Guard, is hereby disbanded, and will be stricken from the rolls. Officers in charge of the public property heretofore issued to this company are required to deliver the same forthwith to Col. F. A. Olds, Quartermaster-General, Raleigh, upon pain of the penalties of the statute.

By order of the Governor: JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General of North Carolina.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
[GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.] RALEIGH, December 17, 1886.

I. The "Richland Rifles," Waynesville, Captain J. T. Allison, are hereby assigned to the Third Regiment as Company C, vice the "Haywood Grays," disbanded.

II. The "Cape Fear Rifles," Smithville, Captain J. T. Holden, are assigned to the Second Regiment as Company H, vice the "Smithville Guards," disbanded.

III. At the biennial elections held on the second instant, in obedience to General Orders No. 4, the following Field Officers were elected, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel, John W. Cotten, Tarboro, (Re-elected).
Lieutenant-Colonel, D. N. Bogart, Washington, (Re-elected).
Major, I. A. Sugg, Greenville.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel, William C. Jones, Wilmington, (Re-elected).
Lieutenant-Colonel, E. F. McRae, Shoe Heel, (Re-elected).
Major, W. S. Cook, Fayetteville, (Re-elected).

THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel, James D. Glenn, Greensboro, (Re-elected).
Lieutenant-Colonel, H. G. Cooper, Oxford.
Major, R. M. B. Ellington, Reidsville.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, James T. Anthony, Charlotte, (Re-elected).
Lieutenant-Colonel, J. C. Tipton, Lincolnton, (Re-elected).
Major, J. C. McLarty, Monroe.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General of North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
[SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.] RALEIGH, April 2, 1886.

Colonel F. H. Cameron, Inspector-General, will proceed at once to inspect the companies of the State Guard for the year 1886, as the law and regulations direct, and report to this office the result of such inspections, together with an account of his actual necessary expenses incurred in the execution of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General of North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
[SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 2.] RALEIGH, April 2, 1886.

Colonel F. A. Olds, Quartermaster-General, will proceed at once to draw such ordnance stores as are now placed to the credit of the State of North Carolina in the War Department, commute the same into money, at highest cash prices

obtainable, and place the amount realized in the State Treasury to the credit of the Adjutant-General's Department, and report proceedings and sales to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General of North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
[SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 3.] RALEIGH, July 30, 1886.

Colonel F. H. Cameron will, at his convenience, during the present year, inspect the Durham Light Infantry, and report said inspection to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General of North Carolina.

(D.)

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Inspector-General's Department,
RALEIGH, December 7th, 1886.

GEN. JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General of North Carolina:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of this Department for the year 1886.

In obedience to Special Order No. 1, due notice was given to regimental and company commanders to hold the troops under their command in readiness, and prompt acknowledgment having been received from the commanding officers of the First, Second and Fourth Regiments, the work of annual inspection began April 23d, with Company C, Second Regiment, was conducted as rapidly as circumstances would permit, and ended finally with the inspection of Company D, Third Regiment, December 6th.

The Roster of the Guard, at the beginning of the year, showed a list of twenty-five (25) companies, divided as follows:

First Regiment—Companies A, B, D, G, I.
Second Regiment—Companies A, B, C, E, F, H.
Third Regiment—Companies A, B, C, D, E, I, K.
Fourth Regiment—Companies B, D, E, I, K.
First Battalion—(Colored), Companies A, C.

In addition to the above, two (2) new companies of white troops were organized during the year, viz.: the "Governor's Guard," at Raleigh, and the "High Point Guards," at High Point, who were lettered and assigned respectively to the First and Third Regiments, as Companies "C" and "F."*

*This Company (F) not having completed its equipment, was not inspected, and is not included in estimates regarding present available force.

All of the above were found to come within the State's requirements, and were accordingly favorably reported upon, with following exceptions, viz.:

Second Regiment—Companies B and H. (Reported unfavorably last year).

Third Regiment—Companies B and C. Reported unfavorably.

Fourth Regiment—Company I. " "

First Battalion, (Col.)—Company C. " "

The Regiments paraded for inspection as follows:

Regiment.	Company Letter.	Name of Company.	No. on Muster Roll.	No. Paraded for Inspection.	Per Centage.
First.....	A	Edgecombe Guards.....	39	38	98
"	B	Greenville Guards.....	34	24	72
"	C	Governor's Guard.....	55	50	91
"	D	Goldsboro Rifles.....	43	35	81
"	G	Washington Light Infantry.....	37	30	81
"	I	Pasquotank Rifles.....	42	37	88
Second....	A	Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry.....	51	28	55
"	C	Wilmington Light Infantry.....	60	46	77
"	E	Shoe Heel Rifles.....	37	36	98
"	F	Sampson Light Infantry.....	43	25	59
"	H	Smithville Guards.....	33	25	76
Third.....	A	Forsyth Riflemen.....	52	31	60
"	C	Haywood Grays.....	22	17	79
"	D	Durham Light Infantry.....	39	31	80
"	E	Granville Grays.....	55	39	71
"	I	Reidsville Light Infantry.....	39	34	87
"	K	Iredell Blues.....	36	27	75
Fourth....	B	Southern Stars.....	38	35	92
"	D	Monroe Light Infantry.....	39	32	82
"	E	Hornets' Nest Riflemen.....	36	34	95
"	K	Dallas Light Infantry.....	35	27	77
First Bat.	A	Oak City Blues.....	43	36	84
"	C	Howard Light Infantry.....	37	21	57

TOTAL PRESENT EFFECTIVE FORCE OF THE GUARD:

First Regiment.....	6	Companies,	(and including	Field and	Staff), about.....	260	men.
Second "	4	"	"	"	"	201	"
Third "	6	"	"	"	"	253	"
Fourth "	4	"	"	"	"	158	"
First Battalion.....	2	"	"	"	"	43	"
General Staff.....						14	"
							"
Total.....						929	"

Regimental Field and Staff Officers were present at the inspection of companies under their command, during the present year, as follows:

First Regiment	Field and Staff present at inspection			3	Companies.
Second Regiment	"	"	"	2	"
Third Regiment	"	"	"	1	"
Fourth Regiment	"	"	"	1	"
First Battalion	"	"	"	0	"

The entire Guard are now armed with the 45-calibre Springfield Rifle (U. S. Army pattern), are well supplied (with one or two exceptions) with complete camp outfits, ammunition, &c., all of which, as a rule, are in good serviceable condition, so that the entire force, if necessary, could be put in the field ready for service, on a few hours' notice.

Full and detailed reports of each inspection having been made to headquarters, the exact condition of each command at time of inspection is consequently a matter of official record, requiring no further mention here.

I also, during the year, inspected the State property in use by the corps of cadets at the Davis School, at LaGrange, the result of which was entirely satisfactory, the arms and equipments being clean, well kept, and in good order.

The result of the inspections during the present year shows that while some of the companies have gone steadily forward, others (from some of whom better things were expected), have fallen far short of what they should be and of their former standard of excellence and superiority, still for practical purposes, and the use for which it was organized and intended, the Guard is now, as it has been for some years past, a reliable and efficient body of men, and when you consider the very limited amount of encouragement and support which they receive from the State, and the public at large (for whose service and protection they were organized), the only wonder is that they have maintained their present standard of usefulness and efficiency so long and well. The necessity for keeping up such an organization is a question that has been too long settled to require discussion at this late day,

especially in times like the present. In every other State in the Union, almost without exception, new and better measures are taken every year to increase the efficiency of the State troops, and to encourage them. In glancing over the "Reports" of quite a number of the States, now before me, I find that the average annual appropriation made by each for the support of their respective State Guards, is about $80,500, while North Carolina, with a force numerically larger than some of her sister States, and composed of material inferior to none, appropriates for her State Guard, each year, only about $3,750 — which sum is granted solely for the purpose of paying rent for armories in which State property is to be kept and cared for. It is to be hoped that some day a more liberal spirit may be shown towards those who have served the State so long and faithfully, without thanks, compensation or reward.

In compliance with orders and regulations, I have from time to time, in the official reports of this department, respectfully called attention to such matters as, from observation and experience, I felt convinced that the best interests of the service required should be changed or amended. Many of these recommendations or suggestions I do not consider it necessary to repeat. They are still on file, and the matters referred to require the same attention now that they formerly did. I would, however, again refer particularly to the following sections of G. O., No. 2 (series of 1884), viz.: Secs. I., II, IV, VI. Sec. III, of above order, should also be amended by striking out everything *after* the words "*seventy-five per cent.*," and adding only the words "*of its muster-roll.*" The unfairness attending the practical workings of the "order," in its present shape, is easily illustrated, viz.:

Company A has 32 men on muster roll; parades for inspection 23 men, or 72 per cent. of its muster-roll, and is disbanded. Company B has 50 men on its muster-roll; parades 24 men, or 48 per cent. of its roll, and is retained.

Attention has been called to this matter several times before, but during the present year the necessity for adopting the change

suggested has been so apparent, not only as a matter of discipline and justice to the State, but of common fairness to some of the younger and smaller companies, that I feel compelled once more to call attention to it.

As the companies are unsupplied with "order" or "report" books, &c., it is impossible for the inspecting officer to ascertain, from personal examination, anything relative to their average standard during the year, and can only base his opinion upon what he sees when the troops are under inspection. This public duty is performed only once a year; and that being the case, those companies which do not feel sufficient pride in their organization, or interest in the service, to parade at least three-fourths of the men borne on their muster-rolls, should be disbanded. Sec. VI of G. O. No. 2 should also be more rigidly enforced. The requirements of discipline, so strongly enjoined upon all, demand it. Its disregard, especially on the part of commanding officers, is inexcusable; and that degree of discipline, and prompt and cheerful obedience to proper authority, so absolutely essential and necessary in military life, cannot be reasonably expected or required of the men, so long as officers are permitted to interpret and obey orders to suit their own convenience or pleasure.

Attention is called to the fact that in nearly all of the States the troops are now instructed and perfected in their duties through the means of annual camps of instruction established for that purpose, and useless extravagance and unnecessary jealousy between companies when serving together prevented, by the adoption of a regular State uniform, prescribed by regulation and worn by all when on public service. (When not on State duty, troops are of course at liberty to wear any distinctive "corps dress" they may choose to select). These plans have been found to work so admirably in other States, that I feel it my duty to recommend their consideration here.

In order to secure more perfect efficiency in the future, I would again earnestly recommend that more attention be paid to target practice and skirmish drill; that both officers and men

study the regulations and tactics more carefully, and thereby familiarize themselves more thoroughly with their duties—especially those pertaining to camp-guard and sentry duty. Captains are recommended to form regular classes, composed of their officers and non-commissioned officers, who will be required to demonstrate and explain, at stated meetings, and in the presence of the command, the various movements prescribed. Such a course would not only be the means of imparting much valuable information, but lend new interest to company meetings.

Those companies whose outfit is incomplete should be fully equipped without delay, and all companies should at once be supplied with necessary books and blanks, as provided for and required by regulations.

In conclusion, permit me to call your attention to the able and intelligent manner in which my assistants in this department have performed all duties assigned them.

Yours, very respectfully,

F. H. CAMERON,

Inspector-General.

(E.)

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Quartermaster-General's Department,
RALEIGH, Nov. 30, 1886.

GEN. JOHNSTONE JONES,
Adjutant-General of North Carolina:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the work done in this department during the year ending this day.

Two new companies, the Governor's Guard, Raleigh, and the High Point Guards, High Point, were equipped fully, for field service. There were two companies disbanded, the Lafayette Light Infantry, Fayetteville, and the Asheville Light Infantry. The arms of the former were turned over to the Howard Light Infantry, of Fayetteville, and those of the Asheville company were issued the High Point Guards. For the Governor's Guard, 80 cadet rifles, cal. 45, were purchased. The 50 calibre rifles held by the Howard Light Infantry were turned over to the Davis School, LaGrange, completing its equipment.

The entire Guard now has rifles of calibre 45, of the best pattern. Some of the rifles first purchased, in 1877 and 1878, did not have the safety-notch, which is a necessity. At a very small cost I obtained 525 each of tumblers and sears, which were sent the companies having rifles unprovided with the safety-notch. These tumblers and sears were put in the locks at no expense, and thus all the rifles are uniform. The tumblers and sears were issued by the U. S. Ordnance Department, on the State's quota.

The bulk of issues during the year consisted of stores needed here and there, to maintain the equipment, and of ball and blank

cartridges. The latter were issued in fairly liberal quantity, though more could be issued with advantage.

The receipts of ordnance stores from the U. S. have been less than usual, as very little was needed.

The tents belonging to the State have been well cared for during the year. They have been inspected at least once a month; and in damp weather, oftener; and I am pleased to say that they are in perfect order. Acting under the instructions of his Excellency, Governor Scales, I shipped 180 wedge tents, 540 poles for the same, and 1,800 tent pins, to Charleston, S. C. I received the orders to ship these tents, &c., to the Mayor of Charleston, at noon September 6, and by 3 o'clock that afternoon had all loaded on board a special car kindly furnished by Maj. John C. Winder, the General Manager of the Raleigh & Gaston, Raleigh & Augusta and Carolina Central railways. To him, and to Capt. William Smith, of the same lines, I express my thanks for many courtesies. The car, with the tents, was sent through to Charleston, free of any charge, and transportation was also furnished a man whom I sent with the stores. The tents arrived at Charleston September 8, and were at once receipted for. They were issued to persons in absolute need of shelter; in all cases to white families. Eighteen of the 180 were sent to Summerville. In October 156 of the tents, with the necessary poles, were returned, and in November six more, making 162 returned, and leaving 18 yet to be returned. Very few pins have been returned as yet. All these tents came back in good condition, the needed repairs costing not over $1. They were returned free of any charges for freight.

It is a source of special pleasure to have thus been able to furnish shelter to many hundreds of the people of Charleston and Summerville. The tents are an absolute necessity as a part of the State's supplies, as they are not furnished by the U. S., and at all times needed.

The ordnance stores to the credit of the State on the books of the U. S. Ordnance Department, November 30, 1885, were in value $2,347.20. The quota due from the U. S. for the fiscal

year beginning July 1, 1886, was $4,804.41, making due at that date $7,119.78. Stores to the value of $2,036.34 were drawn and issued the State troops, leaving a balance of $5,083.44 due. By direction of his Excellency, the Governor, $5,000 of this was commuted the present month, and the money received therefrom turned into the State Treasury by his Excellency. The balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year is $83.44. As no stores are needed—the entire Guard being supplied, and there being a sufficiency of such articles as will be called for—there will be no necessity for further requisitions until after next June, when another quota becomes available.

Much negligence was shown by the officers of the disbanded companies at Asheville and Fayetteville in returning to the arsenal, and otherwise accounting for, State property. Suits will be brought for the value of all missing stores.

The condition of Camp Russell, of which the Quartermaster-General is the custodian, is fair. Some of the buildings needed repairs and have received them, at no cost to the State. The grounds were, as usual, turned over to the North Carolina Industrial Association for the holding of its annual fair, and at the close of the exhibition were again taken in charge by me. The buildings, of wood, and unoccupied, will not last many years longer. The land is valuable. I recommend that the present buildings be sold, and the land be neatly fenced. The land is valuable, and will yearly become more so, while the buildings each year diminish in value. The use of the property for a State camp ground is hardly likely to occur, and in such a case tents pitched thereon would not only accommodate more troops, but would prove more comfortable and safe than the present insecure and partially decayed buildings.

The year closes with the State Guard well equipped for service. Only one article is needed to make the equipment complete, that being overcoats. With very limited means, and at remarkably small cost to the State, the work of equipment has gone on since 1876, and the result is a state of affairs which must certainly gratify all who have any military pride.

Attending to the duties both of Quartermaster-General and Ordnance Officer, by express assignment, the year's labors have been for the perfection of equipment. Many courtesies on the part of his Excellency, Gov. Scales, yourself, and of other officers of the Guard, are acknowledged with peculiar pride and pleasure.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. OLDS,

Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S AND ORDNANCE STORES RECEIVED.

	Rifles, Cal. 50	Rifles, Cal. 45.	Rifles, Cadet.	Cartridge Boxes.	Bayonet Scab'ds.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Revolvers, Cal. 45	Officer's Swords.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Canteens.	Tents, Wedge.	Tents, Wall.	Tent Poles, Wedge.	Tent Poles, Wall.	Tin Cups.	Knives and Forks.	Spoons.	Gun Slings.	Cartridges, Ball, Cal. 45.	Blank Cartdges. Cal. 45.	Miscellaneous.
U. S. Ordnance Department	...	.....	80	308	80	140	190	.....	.. ...	45	50	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	525 Tumblers. 525 Sears.
Salisbury Rifles	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	26	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	20	.....	.....	.....	
Polk Rifles	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	26	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	20	.....	.....	.....	
Goldsboro Rifles	...	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Davis School	...	19	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lafayette Light Infantry	...	37	...	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Howard Light Infantry	39	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hornets' Nest Riflemen	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	2	23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Asheville Light Infantry	...	39	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	
Horner's School	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Oak City Blues	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wilmington Light Infantry	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	
Judge Advocate General	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
High Point Guards	...	.....	...	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mayor of Charleston	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	.....	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total Received	39	95	82	348	109	140	218	0	4	128	104	272	185	2	181	2	34	34	40	49	10,000	.....	
Total Issued	40	111	63	355	237	257	213	0	1	164	135	243	203	2	203	2	139	124	125	140	10,740	9,500	
In Arsenal, Nov. 30, 1886	1	3	20	290	299	56	5	2	3	22	22	134	162	21	158	21	45	58	67	0	1,525	135	

QUARTERMASTER'S AND ORDNANCE STORES ISSUED.

	Rifles, Cal. 50.	Rifles, Cal. 45.	Rifles, Cadet.	Cartridge Boxes.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Revolvers, Cal. 45.	Officers' Swords.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Canteens.	Tents, Wedge.	Tents, Wall.	Tent Poles, Wedge.	Tent Poles, Wall.	Tin Cups.	Knives and Forks.	Spoons.	Gun Slings.	Cartrdgs, Ball, Cal. 45.	Blank Crtdgs, Cal. 45.
Polk Rifles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	26	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	17	20	.....		
Granville Grays	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500
Fayetteville Independ't Light Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	500
Iredell Blues	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Southern Stars	.....	.....	.....	40	40	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	500	500
Davis School	40	19	.....	33	48	48	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	5	.....	1,000	500
Goldsboro Rifles	.....	.....	3	7	10	10	10	.....	.....	14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	760
Washington Light Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	500	500
Wilmington Light Infantry	.....	10	.....	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Dallas Light Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500
Forsyth Riflemen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,500
Monroe Light Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500
Greenville Guards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500
Pasquotank Rifles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500
Smithville Guards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500
Edgecombe Guards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	420
Durham Light Infantry	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	120
Shoe Heel Rifles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Howard Light Infantry	.....	37	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	.....
Haywood Grays	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Reidsville Light Infantry	.....	5	.....	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	10	.....	.....
Hornets' Nest Riflemen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	2	23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oak City Blues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Point Guards	.....	40	.....	80	40	40	40	.....	.....	32	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	32	32	40	500	300
Governor's Guard	.....	.....	60	60	60	60	60	.....	.....	60	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	60	.....	500	500
Mayor of Charleston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(F.)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR ON HOUSE BILL 1686.

(Copy.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, February 8, 1886.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, inclosing House Bill 1686, 49th Congress, 1st Session, "to repeal certain provisions of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, relating to the purchase of arms for the use of the States;" and requesting my views thereon, together with any information which will enable your committee to decide upon the propriety of the passage of said bill.

In reply, I beg to enclose herewith a report of the Chief of Ordnance, whose views upon the subject, as therein expressed, are concurred in.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

WM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

HON. E. S. BRAGG,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1886.

The Honorable the Secretary of War:

SIR:—I have the honor to return letter of the 1st instant from the Hon. E. S. Bragg, Chairman House Committee on Military Affairs, to the Secretary of War, enclosing House Bill 1686, and report:

In my annual report of 1875, I stated:

"It is recommended that the attention of Congress be invited to the following:

"An Act to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to distribute arms and military equipments under the acts of April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eight, and the acts amendatory thereof.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be and is hereby authorized and directed to distribute to such States as did not, from the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two to the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, receive the same, their proper quota of arms and military equipments for each year, from eighteen

hundred and sixty-two to eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, under the act of Congress approved eighteen hundred and eight, and the several acts amendatory thereof; *Provided*, That in the organization and equipment of military companies and organizations with said arms, no discrimination shall be made between said companies and organizations on account of race, color, or former condition of servitude.

"Approved March 3, 1873."

"Under the provisions of this act all the States that had been in rebellion were credited on the books of this office with their respective quotas during the period mentioned, and arms and other ordnance stores were issued to several of them on their application, and charged accordingly. At the last session, however, Congress passed the following:

"Extract from an act making appropriation, &c., for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1875:

"*And provided further*, That so much of the appropriations between the first of January, 1861, and the ninth of April, 1865, under the act of April 23, 1808, herein referred to, as would have been used for the purchase of arms to be distributed to the several States that were in rebellion, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States."

"The effect of this last act is to annul the provisions of the act above quoted, approved March 3, 1873, and in consequence to do injustice to some of the States interested by an unequal distribution of stores. So much of the appropriations referred to, as was still to the credit of any of these States, has been "covered into the Treasury of the United States;" but it is suggested whether, in consideration of the two laws above quoted, and the interest of the militia of the States, Congress should not be asked for further legislation thereon."

And in my report of 1877—

"The following is an extract from 'An act making appropriations, &c., for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1875:

"*And provided further*, That so much of the appropriations between the first of January, 1861, and the ninth of April, 1865, under the act of April 23, 1808, herein referred to, as would have been used for the purchase of arms to be distributed to the several States that were in rebellion, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

"The effect of this proviso was to render null and void an act approved March 3, 1873, under which all the States that had been in rebellion were credited on the books of this office with their respective quotas during the period mentioned, and arms and equipments were issued to such as made application, and charged against them accordingly.

"The annulling of its provisions by the above-quoted proviso does injustice to some of the States interested, by an unequal distribution of its benefits, and it is recommended that further legislation thereon be asked of Congress.

"States which drew all their credits before the passage of the repealing proviso of 1875:

Arkansas,	$15,595 63
Georgia,	31,252 67
Louisiana,	22,299 38
Mississippi,	31,116 58
Tennessee,	11,094 89
Texas,	24,408 82
Virginia,	48,404 79

"States which failed to draw their credits under the act of 1873, and which credits were covered into the Treasury under the proviso of the act of 1875:

Alabama,	$21,196 91
Florida,	7,314 99
North Carolina,	23,622 25
South Carolina,	18,049 53"

In conformity with the act above recited of March 3, 1875, the quotas of the States which had not been drawn, were withheld, charges being made against them as follows;

Alabama,	$21,196 91
Florida,	7,314 99
North Carolina,	23,622 25
South Carolina,	18,049 53

While these States were prevented from drawing against these amounts, it is found that these amounts were not turned into the "*surplus fund*" by the Treasury Department; and consequently the simple repeal of the law will be sufficient to restore to these States the credits lost by said act.

I therefore recommend that all after the word "repealed," in line 14, be stricken out, and the bill thus amended, be passed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. V. BENET,

Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

DOCUMENT NO. 14.] [SESSION 1887.

Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF STATE LIBRARIAN.

RALEIGH, Dec. 31, 1886.

To His Excellency, A. M. SCALES,
Governor, and Chairman
Board Trustees N. C. State Library:

SIR:—As custodian of the North Carolina State Library, I herewith present the biennial report of receipts to the Library for the past two years, ending December 31st, 1886.

With great respect, sir, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

J. C. BIRDSONG,
State Librarian.

To the Hon. A. M. SCALES, *Governor;* Hon. S. M. FINGER, *Superintendent Public Instruction, and* Hon. W. L. SAUNDERS, *Secretary of State, Trustees of the North Carolina State Library:*

GENTLEMEN:—Since the last biennial report of State Librarian was submitted (Jan. 1, 1885) to your honorable Board, the State has been deprived of the services of one of its valued officers and citizens, by the death of Captain Randolph A. Shotwell. He was elected State Librarian on the 6th May, 1885, and was removed from this life on the 31st day of July; serving the State he loved so well hardly two months. Had he been spared, he would, from his intimate knowledge of books and writers, proved one of the *best* librarians of the country.

On the 7th October, 1885, I had the honor to be chosen his successsor. In assuming charge of the Library, many changes were found necessary in the arrangement of books. Acting under instructions from the Board, the room was thoroughly overhauled, books and shelving dusted, and a large number of volumes that had accumulated, for which there was no shelf-room, were boxed up and placed in the agricultural building for preservation until the new rooms were ready for occupation. The books were arranged on the shelves by subjects as carefully as the limited space at my command would permit. In performing this duty it was discovered that a large number of valuable works were missing. I at once took steps to recover these missing volumes, and I am pleased to inform you that my success surpassed my expectations; books that were given up for lost were returned to the Library. There still remains out of the Library a goodly number of books, which I find it impossible to secure, as I have no means of knowing their whereabouts, and am, therefore, unable to recover.

On the 2d of February, 1886, the following rules were adopted by your honorable Board, and have been strictly enforced. Before that date a circulating system was in operation, but owing to such a feature much loss and damage to books was the result. It was abolished, and the Library made one of reference only, allowing *all* the privilege of using the Library during the hours established by the rules:

Rules for the Regulation of the State Library, adopted by the Trustees, February 2, 1886:

1. The Library shall be opened daily (Sundays and Public Holidays excepted) from the hours of nine (9) a. m. until two (2) p. m., and from the hours of three (3) p. m. until five (5) p. m., and during the sessions of the Legislature from seven (7) to nine (9) in the evening.

2. Members of the Legislature during its session, the officers of the Executive Departments, of the State, Justices of

the Supreme Court, Attorney General and Commissioner of Agriculture, and no other person, shall be permitted to take books from the Library.

3. If any person not authorized shall take a book from the Library, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than TEN nor more than FIFTY dollars for every book so taken.

4. All books taken from the Library shall be charged to the person taking them in his own right, or to the person giving the order, who will be held responsible for the return thereof, and for any injury thereto.

5. No book shall be permitted to be taken from the Library until a receipt has been given therefor by the party taking it.

6. Any person taking any book, map, or other publication from the Library, shall be liable for all damages done thereto while in his possession, which damages shall be assessed by the Librarian, and paid to him by the person taking such book, map, or other publication. Books must be handled with care. Leaves of books must not be turned down, and no marks with ink, pencil or anything, made on the margin.

7. Any member of the Legislature having in his possession any book, map or other publication belonging to the Library, shall return the same four days before the adjournment of the Legislature.

8. After any book shall have been out thirty (30) days the Librarian shall notify the person having it to return the same.

9. The Librarian shall exercise a proper discrimination as to the delivery or use of such books as he may judge liable to injury. Plates and rare and valuable books will be shown only on special application, and examined under such rules and restrictions as in the judgment of the Librarian the circumstances in each case require.

10. It is distinctly understood that the Librarian will strictly enforce the foregoing rules, and under no circumstances are extraordinary privileges to be granted to any person. Indiscriminate rummaging among the books of the

Library, and loud talking, or reading aloud, shall not be permitted.

A. M. SCALES,
W. L. SAUNDERS,
S. M. FINGER,
Trustees.

The newspapers received at the Library were found badly broken, from the fact that there was no authorized person to look after them during the interim of Captain Shotwell's death and my appointment, but by persistent efforts and correspondence nearly all were completed and bound. The following list comprises the magazines and newspapers regularly received at the Library and are carefully preserved:

MAGAZINES.

"The University Monthly," Chapel Hill.
"North Carolina Teacher," Raleigh.
"Missionary Herald," Boston, Mass.
"The Manifesto," Shaker Village, N. H.
"Journal of Franklin Institute," Philadelphia, Pa.
"The Polyclinic," Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Messenger, Goldsboro.
The Torchlight, Oxford.
Weekly Sentinel, Winston.
Orphans' Friend, Oxford.
Home-Democrat, Charlotte.
Tobacco Plant, Durham.
Weekly Star, Wilmington.
The Citizen, Asheville.
Chatham Record, Pittsboro.
Anson Times, Wadesboro.
People's Press, Salem.
The Times, Concord.
Carolina Watchman, Salisbury.

The Herald, Smithfield.
News and Observer, Raleigh.
The State, Richmond, Va.
The Baltimorean, Baltimore, Md.
The Voice, New York City.
Official Gazette, U. S. Patent Office.

BOOKS.

Owing to the fact there are a large number of books stored throughout the building, for want of room, it is impossible at this time to state the number of volumes belonging to the Library, but my supposition is that they will aggregate over 40,000 volumes. No catalogue has been made for the above reasons; when the new rooms are completed and occupied, and books properly arranged, that work will be immediately done.

The annexed list covers receipts to our collection from October 7, 1885, to the present date, also those for January, February and March, 1885. No record of receipts from April 1, to September 30, 1885, has been found on file in the Library.

By purchase, donation and exchange, we have received 789 volumes, 179 pamphlets, and 201 maps, charts, etc., from the following States, Territories, etc., viz.:

Alabama—

Supreme Court Reports, vols. 75, 76, 77, 78,	4	Volumes.

Arkansas—

Supreme Court Reports, vol. 45,	1	"

Colorado—

Education in	1	"
Laws of, 1885,	1	"

California—

Journal of Senate, 26th Session,	1	"
" " Assembly, " "	1	"
Catalogue of the Law Library,	1	"

Connecticut—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 52 and 53,	2	Volumes.
Laws of, 1886,	1	"
Dakota Territory—		
Laws of, 1885,	1	"
Council Journal, 16th Session, 1885,	1	"
House " " " "	1	"
Delaware—		
Catalogue of State Library, 1885,	1	Pamphlet.
Florida—		
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 20,	1	Volume.
Georgia—		
Code of, 1882,	1	"
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 72 and 73,	2	"
Acts and Resolves, 1884–'85,	1	"
Law Reporter, December, 1885,	1	Pamphlet.
Indiana—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 99, 100, 103, 104, 105, 106,	6	Volumes.
Report of State Librarian, 1883–'84,	1	Pamphlet.
" " Law " 1880,	1	"
History of Northwest and Indian Territories, by D. R. Howe,	1	"
Life of John B. Dillon,	1	"
Iowa—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 64, 65, 66, 67,	4	Volumes.
Senate Journal, 1886,	1	"
House Journal, 1886,	1	"
Laws of, 1886,	1	"
Report of Academy of Science,	1	Pamphlet.
Kentucky—		
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 81,	1	Volume.
Kansas—		
Laws of, 1885 and 1886,	2	"
Report of State Librarian, 1884,	1	"

3d Annual Report of Railroad Commission, 1885,	1	Volume.
Annual Report Board of Health, 1885,	1	"
Birds of Kansas, by N. S. Goss, 1886,	1	"
Report of Bar Association, 1886,	1	"
Senate Journal, 1886,	1	"
House Journal, 1886,	1	"
Fifth Annual Report of State Librarian,	1	"
Louisiana—		
Annual Record of Alumni of High Schools of New Orleans,	1	Pamphlet.
Catalogue of State Library, 1886,	1	Volume.
Michigan—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58,	6	Volumes.
Report of State Librarian, 1884,	1	"
Public Acts, 1885,	1	"
Agricultural Reports, 1884,	1	"
Crop Reports for Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec.,	4	Pamphlets
Vital Statistics, 1883,	1	Volume.
Senate Journal, 1885, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
House Journal, 1885, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
Railroad Reports, 1885,	1	"
Reports of Board of Health, 1884 and 1885,	2	"
Farm Statistics, 1884–'85,	1	"
Auditor's Report, 1885,	1	"
Joint Documents, 1884, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4,	4	"
Crop Reports for Jan. to Oct., 1886,	10	Pamphlets
Pioneer Collections, vols. 7 and 8,	2	Volumes.
Horticultural Report, 1885,	1	"
Report of Labor Commission,	1	"
Insurance Reports, 1886, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
Report Superintendent Public Instruction, 1885,	1	"
Report of Board of Agriculture, 1885,	1	"
Mineral Resources, 1885,	1	"

Mineral Statistics, 1885,	1	Volume.
18th Registration Report,	1	"
Maine—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 75, 76 and 77,	3	"
Acts and Resolves, 1885,	1	"
Catalogue of State Library, 1883–'84,	1	Pamphlet.
Public Documents, 1885, vols. 1 and 2,	2	Volumes.
Legislative Documents, 1885,	1	"
Report of Board of Agriculture,	1	Pamphlet.
Report of Savings Bank and Trust Companies,	1	"
Montana Territory—		
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 5,	1	Volume.
Massachusetts—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 138, 139, 140, 141,	4	Volumes.
History of Wages and Prices from 1752 to 1883,	1	"
Public Documents, 1884, vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4,	4	"
Report of Drainage Commission, 1886,	1	"
Acts and Resolves, 1886,	1	"
Manual of Distributive Co-operation, by Carroll D. Wright,	1	Pamphlet.
Minnesota—		
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 33,	1	Volume.
Laws of, 1885,	1	"
Executive Documents, 1883–'84, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5,	5	"
Senate Journal, 1885,	1	"
House Journal, 1885,	1	"
Geological and Natural History Survey, vol. 1,	1	"
Catalogue of State Library, 1884,	1	Pamphlet.
Catologue of Law Library, 1884,	1	"

Maryland—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 63 and 64,	2	Volumes.
State Archives from 1637 to 1667,	3	"
Laws of, 1886,	1	"
Senate Journal, 1886,	1	"
House Journal, 1886,	1	"
Senate and House Documents, 1886,	1	"
Missouri—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87,	6	"
Laws of, 1885,	3	"
Report of Court of Appeals, vols. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,	6	"
Mississippi—		
Senate Journals, 1886,	1	"
House Journals, 1886,	1	"
Laws of, 1886,	1	"
Department Reports, 1886,	1	"
Mexico—		
Historical Account of Mineral Wealth and Development,	1	Pamphlet.
Chemical Study of Products and Analysis of Plants,	1	"
Geographical, Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Sketch of,	1	"
History of The Cotton Plant,	1	"
Information Relating to Trade at the port of Vera Cruz,	1	"
Notes on the Cultivation of Plants used in the Arts,	1	"
New Mexico—		
Laws of, 1884,	1	Volume.
New York—		
Report Court of Appeals, vols. 98, 99, 100, 101, 102,	5	"

Supreme Court Reports, vols. 44, 45, 46, 47,	4	Volumes.
Laws of, 1777–1784, 1885, 1886,	3	"
Museum Reports, vol. 38,	1	"
Senate Journals, 1885,	1	"
Senate Documents, 1885, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,	7	"
Assembly Documents, 1885, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,	6	"
Election Code, 1885,	1	"
Historical and Statistical Reports, 1885,	1	"
Hun's Supreme Court Reports, vol. 36,	1	"
Regent's Reports, vol. 98,	1	"
Assembly Journal, 1885, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
Sixty-ninth Annual Report of State Librarian,	1	"
Museum Reports, vol. 32,	1	"
Report on Natural History, vol. 24,	1	"
Address of Rev. C. W. Miller at Commencement of Eclectic Medical College, and Catalogue of same,	1	Pamphlet.
Rules of Practice in U. S. Circuit and District Courts,	2	"
Appeal of Cen. Committee for Protection and Perpetuating Separation of Church and State,	5	"
Report of Trustees of State Library, 1885,	1	"
North Carolina—		
Inaugural Ceremony of Memorial Hall at University,	1	Pamphlet.
Report on Coalfields, by Dr. H. M. Chance,	1	"
Account of cutting through Hatteras Inlet, by W. L. Welch,	1	"
Report of Superintendent Eastern Insane Asylum, 1885,	1	"
Report of Adjutant-General, 1885,	1	"
Hand-Book of North Carolina, 1886,	2	"

University Catalogue, 1885–'86,	2	Pamphlets
Report of Agricultural Experiment Station, 1885,	1	"
Address of Hon. K. P. Battle, before South Carolina College, on "The Head and the Hand," June 23, 1886,	1	"
"The Call to Work," address of Rev. C. H. Hall, at the University, June 2, 1886,	2	"
Address of Hon. Augustus VanWyck, at University, 1886,	1	"
Report of Tax Commissioners, 1886,	12	"
Laws of, 1885,	10	Volumes.
Senate Journals, 1885,	10	"
House Journals, 1885,	10	"
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 92, 94,	20	"
North Carolina—Purchase—		
Map of Province of North Carolina, divided into Parishes, by H. Mull,	1	Map.
Fisher River Sketches,	1	Volume.
Natural History of N. C.,	1	"
Defence of, in the Revolution, by J. S. Jones,	1	"
Lawson's History, 1718,	1	"
Emerson's Directory of Tobacco Belt,	1	"
Early Times in Raleigh, by Hon. D. L. Swain,	6	Pamphlets
Wheeler's History,	1	Volume.
Jones' Digest,	1	"
Revised Code, Moore & Biggs,	1	"
Impeachment of Gov. Holden,	1	"
Convention Journal, 1865–'66 and 1868,	2	"
Emmons' Geological Survey, 1858,	2	"
Iredell's Digest (vol. 1, 1 copy, vol. 3, 2 copies),	3	"
Foote's Sketches,	1	"
Laws of, Martin,	1	"

Public and Private Laws, 1863 and 1864,	2	Volumes.
Hawks' Digest, 1778 to 1826,	2	"
Swaim's Executor, 1841,	1	"
Turner's Form Book, 1859,	1	"
Laws of 1860–'61, 1862–'63, 1866–'67, 1858–'59,	4	"
Legislative Documents, 1860–'61, 1865–'66, 1866–'67,	3	"
Senate and House Journals, 1860–'61 and 1866–'67,	2	"
Life and Times of Johnson Olive,	1	"
Memorial of John M. Morehead,	1	"
Eastern N. C. and New Bern Presbyterian Church,	2	"
Medical Jurisprudence—Paper read by Dr. J. D. Roberts before N. C. Medical Association, May 21, 1886 (donated),	2	Pamphlets
Regulations of State Guard (donated),	1	"
Report of Horticultural Society, 1886 (donated),	2	"
Register of N. C. Troops, 1861,	1	"
Last Days of the War, by Z. B. Vance,	1	"
Raleigh City Directory, 1885,	1	"
New Hampshire—		
Legislative Reports,	1	Volume.
" Journals,	1	"
Laws of, 1885,	1	"
Nebraska—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 17, 18, 19,	3	"
Laws of, 1885,	1	"
Senate Journal, 1885,	1	"
House Journal, 1885,	1	"
Transactions of the Historical Society, vol. 1,	1	"
Catalogue of State Library,	1	Pamphlet.

New Jersey—

Law Reports, vols. 17 and 47,	2	Volumes.
Equity Reports, vols. 12 and 40,	2	"
Legislative Documents, 1885, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
" " 1886, vols. 1, 2 and 3,	3	"
Senate Journal, 1885 and 1886,	2	"
Minutes of the Assembly, 1885 and 1886,	2	"
Archives of the State, 1st Series, vols. 8, 9, 10,	3	"
Geological Survey, vol. 1,	1	"
Corrected Index of Minutes of Assembly, 1886,	1	Pamphlet.

Ohio—

Catalogue of State Library,	2	Pamphlets
Report of Forestry Bureau,	1	"

Oregon—

Supreme Court Reports, vol. 12,	1	Volume.
Report of State Librarian,	1	Pamphlet.
" " Meeting State Medical Society,	1	"

Pennsylvania—

Supreme Court Reports, vols. 106, 108, 111, 112,	4	Volumes.
Second Geological Report,	64	"
" " "	2	Pamphlets
Petroleum and Bituminous Coalfields, part 1,	32	Plates.
Anthracite Coalfields, part 1,	26	"
" " " " 2,	22	"
South Mountain and Great Valley,	35	"
Central and Southern Pennsylvania,	35	"
County Geological Maps,	49	"
Laws of, 1885,	1	Volume.
Legislative Documents, 1884–'5, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
Senate Journal, 1885,	1	"
Executive Documents, 1884–'5,	1	"

Rep. Philadelphia Col. Alumni Association,	1	Pamphlet.
" of the Electrical Conference at Philadelphia,	1	"
Quebec—		
Statutes of, 1886,	1	Volume.
Rhode Island—		
Acts and Resolves, 1884–'5,	1	Volume.
Public Laws of, 1885,	1	"
Manual of Legislature, 1885–'86,	1	"
South Carolina—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 22, 23,	2	Volumes.
Laws of, 1885,	1	"
Reports and Resolutions, 1885, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
Senate Journal, 1885,	1	"
House " 1885,	1	"
Tennessee—		
Supreme Court Reports (Baxter), vol. 1,	1	Volume.
" " " (Lea), vols. 13, 14, 15,	3	"
Senate Journal, 1885,	1	"
Appendix to Senate Journal, 1885,	1	"
House Journal, 1885,	1	"
Appendix to House Journal, 1885,	1	"
Senate Journal, extra Session, 1885,	1	"
House " " " "	1	"
Laws of, 1885,	1	"
" " " extra Session,	1	"
Catalogue of State Library, 1871,	1	Pamphlet.
Vermont—		
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 57,	1	Volume.
Catalogue of State Library,	1	Pamphlet.
Virginia—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 79 and 80,	2	Volumes.
Acts of the Assembly, 1885–'86,	1	"
Senate Journal, 1885–'86,	1	"
House " "	1	"

Annual Reports, 1885–'86,	1	Volume.
Calendar of State Papers, vol. 5,	1	"
Sketch Book of Suffolk, donated by Donald McLeod,	1	Pamphlet.
Wisconsin—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 62, 63, 64, 65,	4	Volumes.
Laws of, 1885, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
Assembly Journal, 1885,	1	"
Senate Journal, 1885,	1	"
Report of State Librarian, 1881–'82–'83–'84,	3	Pamphlets
Catalogue of State Library, 1881,	1	"
Wyoming Territory—		
Laws of, 1886,	1	"
West Virginia—		
Catalogues of State Library, 1881 and 1883-'84,	2	"
Washington Territory—		
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 2,	1	Volume.
Laws of 1885–'86,	1	Pamphlet.
United States Government—		
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 116,	1	Volume.
Report of Attorney-General, 1885,	1	"
Historical Sketches of Universities and Colleges of,	1	Pamphlet.
Annual Report U. S. Civil Service Commission,	1	"
Report of Comptroller of Currency, 1885,	1	Volume.
Decisions First Comptroller, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4,	4	"
Report Postmaster-General, 1885,	1	"
Consular Reports 55 to 70 inclusive,	15	Pamphlets
" " vols. 1, 2, 3,	3	Volumes.
" " Trade Guilds of Europe,	1	Pamphlet.
North American Ethnology, vol. 3,	1	Volume.
Report of Commissioner Indian Affairs, 1882–'84,	1	"

Report of Board of Indian Affairs, 1880-'84,	1	Volume.
History, Management and Condition of Public Libraries, part 1,	1	"
Circular of Information on Education, Nos. 3, 4, 5,	3	Pamphlets
Report Commissioner of Pensions, 1886,	1	"
" of Committee on Education, 1886,	1	"
47th Congress, 1st Session—Investigation of Senate Com. on Education and Labor (2 sets),	8	Volumes.
House Executive Documents, vol. 4,	1	"
" " " " 16,	1	"
House Executive Documents, No. 6, 1881,	1	Volume.
" " " " 62, "	1	"
" " " vol. 23, 1881,	1	"
" Miscellaneous " " 2, 1881,	1	"
" " " No. 53, 1881,	1	"
" " " vol. 15, 1881,	1	"
Forty-seventh Congress, 2d Session—Senate Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 2,	1	"
House Executive " " 4,	1	"
" " " " 5,	1	"
" " " " 9,	1	"
" " " " 11,	1	"
" " " " 23,	1	"
" " " " 25,	1	"
" " " " 24,	1	"
" " " " 26,	1	"
" Miscellaneous " " 7,	1	"
" " " " 9, with map,	1	"
" " " " 10,	1	"
" " " " 19,	1	"
Forty-Eighth Congress—Senate Journal, House Journal; Congressional Record, 39th Cong., 1st Ses.—Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, with appendix,	7	Volumes.

Congressional Record, 2d Session—Parts 1, 2, 3, with appendix,	4	Volumes.
Congressional Record, 41st Congress, 2d Session—Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, with appendix,	7	"
Congressional Record, 41st Congress, 3d Session—Parts 1, 2 and 3, with appendix,	4	"
Congressional Record, 42d Cong., 1st Session—Parts 1 and 2, with appendix,	3	"
Forty-seventh Congress, 1st Session—Senate Executive Documents, vols. 1, 5 and 6	3	"
House Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 16,	1	"
" " " " 21,	1	"
" " " " 22,	1	"
" " " " 26,	1	"
Forty-seventh Congress, 2d Session—Senate Executive Docs., vols. 1, 2, and —,	3	"
House " " " 6,	1	"
" " " " 3,	1	"
" " " " 16,	1	"
" " " " 17,	1	"
" " " " 4, part 1,	1	"
" " " " 4, " 2,	1	"
" " " " 13,	1	"
" " " " 14,	1	"
Forty-eighth Congress, 1st Session—House Ex. Docs., vols. 4, 9, 10, 29,	4	"
House Mis. Docs., vols. 8, 9, 21,	3	"
Forty-ninth Congress, 1st Session—Congressional Directory,	1	Pamphlet.
Forty-sixth Congress, 1st Session—Senate Ex. Docs., vol. 7,	1	Volume.
Senate Mis. Docs., vol. 6,	1	"
Forty-eighth Congress, 1st Session—Report on Foreign Relations, 1883,	1	"
Report of Secretary of War, 1883,	1	"
" Chief of Engineers, 1883,	1	"

Report of Chief of Ordnance, 1883,	1	Volume.
" " Signal Office, 1883,	1	"
" Secretary of the Navy, 1883, parts 1 and 2,	2	"
Report of Director of Geological Survey, 1883,	1	"
Report of Secretary of Treasury, 1883,	1	"
" Comptroller of Currency, 1883,	1	"
" on Commerce and Navigation, 1883,	1	"
Reports, vol. 12, Nos. 6 to 18; vol. 16, Nos. 5, 31, 35, 64, 82; vol. 18, Nos. 19 to 36; vol. 20, Nos. 38 to 92; vol. 24, Nos. 95 to 99; vol. 25, Nos. 100 to 103; vol. 26, Nos. 104 to 128; vol. 30, No. 176,	8	"
47th Congress, First Session—Senate Executive Documents, vol. 7,	1	"
Senate Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 5,	1	"
47th Congress, Second Session—House Miscellaneous Documents, vols. 13 and 14,	2	"
48th Congress, First Session—Senate Executive Documents, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 1881,	5	"
Senate Reports, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,	7	"
House Executive Documents, vols. 3, 19, 21, 27,	4	"
House Miscellaneous Documents, vols. 13, 16, 37,	3	"
Congressional Directory, 49th Congress,	1	Pamphlet.
" Record, " " vol. 17, part 1,	1	Volume.
Congressional Record, 49th Congress, vol. 17, part 3,	1	"
48th Congress, First Session—Senate Executive Docs., vols. 5 and 6,	2	"
Senate Miscellaneous Docs., vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
House Reports, vol. 6,	1	"
House Executive Documents, vols. 2 and 28,	2	"

House Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 7,	1	Volume.
House Miscellaneous Documents, vols. 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 36, 39,	13	"
48th Congress, Second Session—House Miscellaneous Docs., vol. 3,	1	"
49th Congress, First Session—House Miscellaneous Docs., vols. 5 and 6,	2	"
Congressional Record, 49th Congress, vol. 17, part 5,	1	"
Astronomical and Meteorological Observations 1881, vol. 28,	1	"
Astronomical and Meteorological Observations 1882, vol. 29,	1	"
Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1885,	1	"
Report on Life Saving Appliances,	1	"
" of Secretary of Treasury, 1885, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
Report of Life Saving Service, 1885,	1	"
" on Foreign Relations of U. S., 1884,	1	"
" of Chief of Ordnance, 1885,	1	"
" " " 1884,	1	"
Charts of Weather Signals, Jan. 6 to 10, 1886, inclusive,		Maps.
Vol. 3, Publications Bureau of Ethnology,	1	Volume.
Reports of Smithsonian Institute, parts 1 and 2,	2	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, December, 1884, No.,	1	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, January to December, 1885,	12	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, January to March, 1886,	6	"
Annual Report of Commissioner of Patents,	1	"

Miscellaneous—Donations—

Memorial of Henry B. Anthony,	1	Volume.
Poems, Songs, etc., by P. Cudmore,	1	Pamphlet.
Memorial exercises of unveiling statue of John Marshall,	1	Volume.
19th Century Almanac, from Col. F. A. Olds,	1	Pamphlet.
London Diplomatic Review and Free Press, 1855 to 1877,	5	Volumes.
The Glasse of Time, from Hon. J. S. Peyton,	1	
Nibelung Song (German), from Paul Lincke,	1	"
Two Years in United States Navy, by John M. Batton,	1	"
Speeches of Hon. Josiah Quincy, 1805–'13, from Edmund Quincy,	1	"
Memorial to Edwin C. Larned,	1	"
History of the Adhesive Stamp, from Patrick Chalmers,	1	"
The Acharnians of Aristophanes, Greek translation,	1	"
A Political Crime—History of the Great Fraud, from A. M. Gibson,	1	"
Sermons of Rev. James Walker, D. D., LL. D.,	1	"
New Testament, Latin, printed January, 1564, from Samuel Eakins,	1	"
Romer, the King of Norway, and other Dramas, by Adair Welcker,	1	"
History of the Production and use of Cocoa and Chocolate, from Walter Baker & Co., Dorchester, Mass.,	1	"

Miscellaneous—Purchase—

Encyclopedia Britanica, vols. 19 and 20,	2	"
Earth and Its Inhabitants, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4,	4	"
Annual Encyclopedia, 1875 and 1884–'85,	3	"

American Almanac, 1885 and 1886,	2	Volumes.
Southern Historical Papers, vol. 13,	1	"
Indian Local Names, by S. G. Boyd,	1	"
McMaster's History of the People of the United States, vol. 2,	1	"
Historical Tracts, by Peter Force, vols. 1 and 3,	2	"
History of the Episcopal Church in America, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
Semple's History of Virginia Baptists, 1810,	1	"
Huguenots in America, new series, vol. 5,	1	"
Early History of the Presbyterian Church,	1	"
The Federalist on the Constitution, 1788,	1	"
Michaux Voyage A L'Quest D'Alleghany, 1804,	1	"
Three Months in Confederate States, by Lieut-Col. Freemantle,	1	"
Asplund's Register of Baptists in North America, 1790,	1	"
Memoirs of Confederate War, by Von-Brocke, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
Secret Proceedings and Debates in Convention, 1787,	1	"
The Earth and Its Inhabitants, Africa, vol. 1,	1	"
New Physical Geography, The Earth, vol. 1,	1	"
Shaftsburg's Characteristicks of Men, vols. 1, 2, 3,	3	"
George Whitfield's Journey from London to Savannah, 1739, vols. 1, 2, 3,	3	"

Books received by Sherwood Haywood, Librarian, during the months of January, February and March, 1885:

California—

Report of Mercantile Library of San Francisco,	1	Pamphlet.

Indiana—

Supreme Court Reports, volumes 95 and 96,	2	Volumes.

Iowa—		
Public Documents, 1884,	5	Volumes.
House Journal, 1884,	1	"
Senate Journal, 1884,	1	"
Historical Census, 1836 to 1880,	1	"
Laws of, 1884,	1	"
Supreme Court Reports, volume 62,	1	"
Kansas—		
Supreme Court Reports, volume 32,	1	"
Compiled Laws of, 1879,	1	"
Michigan—		
Report of Labor Commissioner, 1884,	1	"
" " Superintendent Public Instruction, 1883,	1	"
Report of Board of Agriculture, 1883,	1	"
" " Railroad Commissioner, 1884,	1	"
" " Insurance Commissioner, 1884,	1	"
" " Auditor General, 1883,	1	"
" " Board of Health, 1883,	1	"
" " State Librarian, 1883–'84,	1	"
" on Registration, volumes 11 to 16, inclusive,	6	"
Pioneer Collections, volumes 5 and 6,	2	"
Territorial Laws, vol. 4,	1	"
Joint Documents, vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4,	4	"
Crop Reports, June to December, 1884,	7	Pamphlet.
Maine—		
Historical Recorder,	1	"
Massachusetts—		
Public Documents, 1883,	4	Volumes.
Minnesota—		
Executive Documents, 1882,	3	"
Missouri—		
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 79,	1	"
Proceedings of Convention of Instructors of the Blind,	1	Pamphlet.

New York—		
Senate Documents, 1882,	1	Volume.
" " 1883,	1	"
" " 1884,	6	"
" Journal, 1884,	1	"
Assembly Documents, 1883,	1	"
" " 1884,	11	"
" Journal, 1884,	2	"
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 96 (Sickles),	1	"
Assembly Documents, 1882,	1	"
Report of the University, 1884,	1	"
" " Museum of Natural History, 1882,	1	Pamphlet.
" " State Librarian, 1883,	1	"
" " American Bar Association, 1884,	1	"
North Carolina—		
Report of Superintendent Eastern Insane Ayslum,	1	"
Address of Hon. E. G. Reade before N. C. Bar Association,	4	"
New Jersey—		
Report of State Librarian, 1884,	1	"
Ohio—		
House Journal, 1884,	1	Volume.
Senate " "	1	"
Labor Statistics, "	1	"
School Report, "	1	"
Report of Geological Survey, vol. 5,	1	"
Agricultural Report, 1883,	1	"
Executive Documents, 1883,	2	"
Pennsylvania—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 103 and 104,	2	"
Rhode Island—		
Legislative Manual, 1884–'5,	1	"
Vermont—		
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 56,	1	"
Registration Report, 1881,	1	"

Registration Report, 1882,	1	Volume.
" " 1883,	1	"
School Laws, 1884,	1	"
Reports of State Officers, 1883–'4,	1	"
Report of Board of Agriculture, 1883–'4,	1	"
Legislative Directory, 1884,	1	"
Message of retiring Governor,	1	Pamphlet.
Report of Fish Commissioner, 1883–'4,	1	"
Message of Governor, 1884,	1	"
Laws of, 1884,	1	Volume.
Virginia—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 76, 77, 78,	3	"
Senate Journal and Documents, 1883–'4,	1	"
House " " " "	1	"
Senate Journal and Documents (Ex. Session 1884),	1	"
House Journal and Documents (Ex. Session, 1884),	1	"
Report of State Officers, 1883–'4,	1	"
Report of Railroad Commissioner, 1883,	1	"
Laws of, 1883–'4,	1	"
" " 1884, Extra Session,	1	"
Calendar State papers and manuscripts,	4	Pamphlets
United States—		
47th Congress, 1st Session, House Misc. Documents,	1	Volume.
" " 2d " Senate Journal,	1	"
" " " " House "	1	"
" " " " " Miscellaneous Documents,	1	"
47th Congress, 2d Session, House Executive Documents,	3	"
48th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Journal,	1	"
" " " " House "	1	"
48th Congress, 2d Congress, Congressional Directory,	1	Pamphlet.
Report on Ethnology, vol. 2,	1	Volume.

Investigation of 1st Comptroller's office, 1884,	1	Volume.
Report of Chief of Ordnance, 1884,	1	"
Drawings of Patents, December, 1883,	1	"
" " " November, 1883,	1	"
Official Gazette, Patent Office, 1884,	4	Pamphlets
" " " " 1885,	11	"
Report of Commissioner Navigation,	1	"
" " Consuls, 1884,	4	"
Bureau of Education, Circulars of Information,	2	"
Report Civil Service Commissioner, 1884,	2	Pamphlets
Report of Coast Survey, 1883,	1	Volume.
" " Comptroller of Currency, 1884,	1	"
" " Postmaster-General, 1884,	1	"
" " Commissioner of Navigation, 1884,	1	"
" on Finance,	1	"
Senate Journal, 1883–'4,	1	"
House Journal, 1883–'4,	1	"
Congressional Record, 1884,	2	"
Congressional Record, 1884 (Index),	1	"
Chamberlain's Authentication of Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776,	1	Pamphlet.
England—		
History of Taxation in (purchase),	4	Volumes.

The Supreme Court Reports have been deposited in our Supreme Court Library, and receipts for them taken from the Librarian, which are on file in my office. Other works have been placed on the shelves (as far as the limited space would permit), and carefully stored in closets.

In submitting the foregoing report, I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. BIRDSONG,

State Librarian.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 31, 1886.

DOCUMENT NO. 15.] [SESSION 1887.

Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE IN RELATION TO THE EXECUTION OF "AN ACT TO ENFORCE THE COLLECTION OF TAXES DUE THE STATE ON LAND SOLD FOR TAXES," &c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, N. C., January 11th, 1887.

To His Excellency, GOV. SCALES:

SIR:—I beg leave to report for the information of the General Assembly, that, in pursuance of the requirements of "an act to enforce the collection of taxes due the State on land sold for taxes and purchased by the State," Chapter 173, Laws of 1885, I caused lists to be made showing the names of the delinquents, 3,668 in number, the description of the property sold, and the amount of taxes, costs and penalties on the same.

These lists were sent to the Chairmen of the Boards of Commissioners of the counties in which the property was situated. Copies of the act were also printed and served on the delinquents as far as practicable.

Deeming the advice and assistance of counsel necessary in the principal counties concerned, Messrs. R. H. Battle, of Raleigh, H. R. Bryan, of Newbern, and Junius Davis, of Wilmington, were retained for that purpose.

Doubts as to the validity of the act having arisen, the question was submitted to these gentlemen, who were unanimous in doubting its validity. The Attorney General concurred in these doubts, and upon consultation with the Governor, Treas-

urer, Auditor and Attorney General, it was deemed inexpedient to bring the suits, lest the State should be put to heavy expense for costs, as the number of suits brought would have been very great.

Meanwhile every effort was made to collect the taxes without suit.

The amount thus collected by virtue of the act is,		$7,626 25
The expenses of collecting, as allowed by the Governor, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney General, are:		
Sheriff of Wake, serving notices,	$ 102 00	
" " Craven, " "	288 00	
M. W. Page, 5 per cent. on amount collected, . . .	55 81	
J. A. Bryan, 5 per cent. on amount collected, . . .	146 98	
H. A. Bagg, 5 per cent. on amount collected, . . .	169 33	
R. H. Battle, legal services, .	50 00	
Junius Davis, " " .	50 00	
H. R. Bryan, " " .	50 00	
Allowance to Secretary, . .	300 00	
Balance paid Treasurer, . .	$6,414 13	$7,626 25

In view of these facts, I respectfully suggest that if it be the desire of the General Assembly to proceed in the collection of these taxes, the act of 1885 be amended so as to relieve it of the objections now urged against it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

W. L. SAUNDERS,

Secretary of State.

DOCUMENT NO. 16.] [SESSION 1887.

Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF THE TRAESURER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICE OF

TREASURER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RALEIGH, 10th January, 1887.

To His Excellency, GOVERNOR SCALES:

In obedience to the requirement of section 4, chapter 143, of the Laws of 1885, I beg leave to submit the following report, as Treasurer of the University, for the information of the General Assembly.

The fixed income of the University per annum is as follows:

Interest on U. S. Land Scrip Fund Note	$ 7,500 00
Appropriation under act of 1881	5,000 00
" " " " 1885	15,000 00
Interest on B. F. Moore Fund	248 00
	$27,748 00

The variable income is derived from occasional receipts from escheated property and from tuition, &c.

The Bursar reports the receipts from tuition, &c., for the collegiate year ending 15th August, 1885, as being $7,872.87, and for the year ending 15th August, 1886, as $6,846.29.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

My receipts and disbursements as Treasurer since the 1st of April, 1885, when the act of that year above referred to went into operation, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

1885.			
April 1	Appropriation under act of 1885	$ 3,750 00	
	" " " 1881	2,500 00	
	Subscriptions for Memorial Hall Tablets	1,000 00	
	Tuition	500 00	
June 1	Subscriptions for Memorial Hall Tablets	900 00	
July 1	Interest on Land Scrip Fund	3,750 00	
	Appropriation under act of 1885	3,750 00	
			$16,150 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

1885.			
April 1	Balance on last account	$ 391 09	
	Paid for printing	20 50	
	" " insurance	725 55	
	" " shelves for library	329 00	
	" " salaries	8,325 00	
	" on account of Memorial Hall	5,332 18	
	" on miscellaneous accounts	6 05	
	Balance on hand	1,020 63	
			$16,150 00

The Bursar reports the following receipts and disbursements at Chapel Hill:

RECEIPTS FOR THE TERM ENDING 24TH DECEMBER, 1884.

Total amount of tuition for this term	$3,249 59	
" " " " " past terms	764 17	
" " received of Randall for diploma	9 20	
		$4,022 96

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid Treasurer	$1,250 00	
" refunded H. Parker	42 50	
" " A. C. Odell	5 00	
" " R. G. Grissom	2 50	
" of library fund	14 35	
" paid for law expenses	51 25	
" on salary account	650 00	
" " for apparatus	137 05	
" " for advertising	249 58	
" " for freight and hauling	76 86	
" " for stamps, stationery and printing	51 78	
" " for labor and repairs	607 73	
" " for servant hire	309 06	
Bursar's salary	175 00	
Balance	276 34	
		$4,022 96

The Bursar reports the receipts for tuition for the term in detail, as follows:

201	students in all.	
66	paid each in full $42.50	$2,805 00
3	residents of the village paid each in full 37.50	112 50
1	" " " "	20 00
2	" " " " $17.50	35 00
1	medical student paid in part	10 00
1	excused on account of sickness paid	28 34
2	paid each in part $37.50	75 00
8	others had further time given them.	
3	special students paid $7.50, $15, $23.75	46 25
4	paid in part $22.50, $25, $30, $40	117 50
4	paid by teaching.	
1	paid by services as Librarian.	
57	were county students.	
17	were law students.	
9	were preachers and preachers' sons.	
3	held B. F. Moore scholarships.	
15	failed to settle.	
201	201	$3,249 59

For the term ending 15th August, 1885, the Bursar reports as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Tuition received on present term	$3,091 91
" " " past term	504 50
Rents received of J. D. Hooper	100 00
Refunded by Prof. Holmes, Dr. Harris teaching	100 00
Paid by Prof. Venable for repairs	35 00
Diplomas sold	148 00
State Constitutions sold	5 25
Books sold	25
Received on damages	16 75
	$4,001 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid library	$ 62 35
" " for stamps, stationery and printing	369 29
" " " apparatus	208 45
" " " advertising	349 96
" " " freight and hauling	205 02
" " " labor and repairs	1,108 22
" " " servant hire	374 33
" " " miscellaneous	302 64

Amount refunded	$ 5 00	
" paid Treasurer	500 00	
Bursar's salary	175 00	
Balance	341 46	
		$4,001 66

He reports the receipts from tuition for the term in detail, as follows:

174 students in all.	
62 paid each in full $42.50	$ 2,635 00
4 residents of the village paid each in full $37.50	150 00
6 medical and law students, paid $27.50, $15, $5, $18.75, $12.50, $15	93 75
4 paid each in full, $10, $28.33, $31.88, $14.20	84 41
5 paid $15, $21.75, $17.50, $37.50, $37.50	128 75
7 gave their notes.	
6 were allowed time.	
10 were preachers and preachers' sons.	
3 paid by teaching.	
1 paid by services as Librarian.	
1 medical student without dues.	
2 held B. F. Moore scholarships.	
13 failed to pay.	
50 were county students.	
174 174	$3,091 91

RECEIPTS FOR COLLEGIATE YEAR ENDING 15TH AUGUST, 1886.

1885.			
		Balance	$ 1,020 63
October	1	Appropriation under act of 1881	2,500 00
		" " " 1885	3,750 00
		Tuition	504 10
1886.			
		Tuition	341 46
Jan.	1	Interest on Land Scrip Fund	3,750 00
		Appropriation under act of 1885	3,750 00
		Interest on B. F. Moore Fund	248 00
		Tuition	80 10
April	1	Appropriation under act of 1881	2,500 00
		" " " 1885	3,750 00
July	1	" " " 1885	3,750 00
		Interest on Land Scrip Fund	3,750 00
			$29,694 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid on Memorial Hall	$ 97 42	
" " " salaries	25,222 89	
" " for insurance	725 00	
" " rent for gymnasium	150 00	
" " for printing	175 25	
" " " new Laboratory	1,656 73	
McNair Fund expense account	50 00	
Balance	1,617 00	
		$29,694 29

For the term ending 24th December, 1885, the Bursar reports:

RECEIPTS.

Tuition received for this term	$ 2,949 50
" " " past terms	246 51
Gymnasium fees for this term	85 00
Diplomas sold	4 00
Terra Cotta pipe, &c., sold	20 82
	$3,305 83

DISBURSEMENTS.

Tuition refunded	$ 36 88	
Paid for apparatus	95 90	
Library Fund	24 25	
Reading Room	87 90	
Salaries	215 90	
Advertising	370 15	
Stamps, stationery and printing	257 15	
Labor and repairs	1,247 84	
Freight and hauling	173 56	
Servant hire	316 80	
Miscellaneous	224 40	
Bursar's salary, six months	175 00	
Balance	80 10	
		$ 3,305 83

He also reports the receipts for tuition for the term in detail, as follows:

166	students in all.	
	63 paid each in full, $42.50	$2,677 50
	2 residents of the village paid each in full, $37.50	75 00

2 paid $17.50, $22.50		$ 40 00
2 paid $30.00, $25.00		55 00
5 paid $5.50, $15.00, $20.00, $30.00, $31.50		102 00
23 were allowed time.		
13 gave their notes.		
1 paid by services as Librarian.		
12 were preachers and preachers' sons.		
39 were county students.		
2 held B. F. Moore scholarships.		
2 were dismissed early in the session.		
166 166		$2,949 50

For the term ending 15th August, 1886, he reports:

RECEIPTS.

Tuition for present term	$2,772 13
" " past terms	407 75
Amount received for State Constitutions	1 40
" " " rents	109 43
" " from miscellaneous sources	17 18
" " for repairs	14 60
" " for diplomas	134 00
Gymnasium fees for this term	101 75
" " " last term	34 00
	$3,592 24

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for advertising	$ 209 90	
" " " apparatus	311 11	
Campus expenses this term	234 84	
" " last term	196 34	
Freight and hauling	232 80	
Gymnasium this term	10 37	
" last term	314 46	
Labor and repairs	591 38	
Library Fund	85 60	
Memorial Hall	8 75	
Reading Room	30 93	
Servant hire	398 85	
Stamps, stationery and printing	228 95	
Miscellaneous	395 26	
Bursar's salary, 6 months	175 00	
Balance	167 70	
		$ 3,592 24

He also reports receipts from tuition for the term in detail, as follows:

159	students in all.	
57	paid each in full, $42.50	$ 2,422 50
2	residents of the village paid each in full, $37.50	75 00
1	partial course student paid in full	12 00
1	paid room rent two terms	10 00
2	" each in full, $21.25	42 50
3	" in part, $4.75, $21.25, $21.25	47 25
3	" each in full, $31.88	95 64
2	" each in full, $29.25, $37.50	66 75
15	were allowed to give notes.	
2	held B. F. Moore scholarships.	
8	were preachers and preachers' sons.	
1	paid by services as Librarian.	
1	" " teaching.	
37	were county students.	
24	were allowed time.	
159	159	$2,772 13

REMARKS.

In July, 1885, the Trustees, in order to carry out the purposes of the appropriation of that year, elected the following new Professors, whose salaries amount to over $9,000:

Thomas Hume, Jr., Professor of English Language and Literature.
Nelson B. Henry, " " the Science and Art of Teaching.
Walter B. Toy, " " Modern Languages.
William B. Phillips, " " Agricultural Chemistry and Mining.
G. F. Atkinson, Assistant Professor of Natural History.
J. L. Love, " " of Mathematics.

Each of these, except Professor Phillips, entered upon their duties at the beginning of the ensuing session.

The salary account will be larger for the current collegiate year than heretofore, as Professor W. B. Phillips has returned from Europe and is now on duty, and Prof. Atkinson's salary has been raised to $1,200 per annum.

The pay-roll now stands as follows:

1 President	$ 2,500 00
9 Professors, @ $2,000 each	18,000 00
2 Professors, @ $1,600 each	3,200 00
1 Assistant Professor	1,200 00
1 Assistant Professor	1,000 00
1 Assistant Professor	800 00
1 Secretary and Treasurer	400 00
	$27,100 00

There is still another Assistant Professor to be elected.

It will be seen from the above that the regular necessary pay-roll of the University will exceed the amount received from the State by a few hundred dollars, and that the receipts from tuition and the Moore Fund, &c., will barely meet the other necessary expenditures inseparable from the conduct of such an institution, with so large a number of buildings to be kept in repair. It is apparent, therefore, that without the present amount of fixed income, the University must close its doors. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

W. L. SAUNDERS,

Treasurer of the University of North Carolina.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF BOARD OF EDUCATION,

IN RELATION TO

SWAMP LANDS,

AND ALSO

REPORT OF AGENT AND ENGINEER.

DOCUMENT NO. 17.] [Session 1887.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF BOARD OF EDUCATION, IN RELATION TO SWAMP LANDS, AND ALSO REPORT OF AGENT AND ENGINEER.

To the State Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN:—At a meeting of your Board, held on the 7th day of September, 1886, the following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary be requested to report to the Board of Education a full history of the swamp land transactions from the beginning, including money spent on them and received from them, and the probabilities of realizing from them by prosecuting the work of reclamation by drainage."

In compliance with the resolution I beg leave to report as follows:

1. An act of Assembly in 1822 prohibited the entry of swamp lands.

2. An act of Assembly in 1825 constituted the Literary Board.

3. Surveys and improvements of these lands were under the control of the Board of Internal Improvements until 1833.

4. No money was spent on these lands except a small amount for surveys prior to 1837, at which date by act of Assembly the Literary Board was invested with authority to survey and reclaim them, the sum of ($200,000) two hundred thousand dollars out of the school fund being appropriated for that purpose.

5. All the surveys made then and prior to the late war had reference more to the general location and their drainage than to the establishment of their boundary lines; and until quite recently no definite boundary lines have been established—the boundaries relied on being the indefinite edges of the swamps.

6. The work of reclamation has been confined to Hyde and Carteret counties except the roads recently made in Jones, Onslow and Pender counties.

7. As an experiment before extensive operations were begun, a canal was cut in Hyde county which lowered the water in Mattamuskeet Lake ($3\frac{1}{2}$) three and one-half feet and cost eight thousand dollars.

8. For a period of four or five years after the passage of the Act of 1837, the Board was actively engaged in work in Hyde county, the results of which were as follows:

A canal from Rutman's Creek to Alligator Lake $5\frac{86}{100}$ miles long, 32 feet wide at bottom, and average 7 feet deep, at a cost of	$ 63,799.59
A canal from Pungo River to Pungo Lake, $6\frac{34}{100}$ miles long, 22 feet wide at bottom, and average 6 feet deep, at a cost of	35,316.55
Tributaries to Alligator Canal, at a cost of	24,584.95
Tributaries to Pungo Canal, at a cost of	23,576.00
The aggregate length of these tributaries is $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the width 8 feet, and depth 4 feet.	
Surveys, &c., &c.,	29,688.77
Total for this work	$176,965.86

9. This work was intended to drain about 65,000 acres of the best public lands.

10. In 1841, these lands were offered for sale, but for some reason very few persons attended the sale, and no bids were made.

11. In 1849, they were again offered, by sections, at public sale, and small amounts were bid off at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents to $5.00 per acre, the timbered lands only being sought after.

12. The total amount received for Hyde county lands up to 1849 (including these sales in that year) was $5,876.99.

13. In 1852, $5,000.00 was appropriated for the drainage of the Open Ground Prairie, in Carteret county, and a canal was cut from Ward's Creek to the highest point in the open ground, and transverse ditches were also cut to drain a square mile.

14. Notwithstanding efforts were made to sell the lands in Carteret, no sale was effected until 1859, when 2,000 acres were sold for twenty-five cents per acre.

15. In 1855, a road was constructed, or rather repaired, from the vicinity of Pungo lands, in Hyde county, towards Plymouth, at a cost of about $10,000.

16. These works in Hyde and Carteret counties, including salaries of surveyors and agents, aggregate a total cost of $200,-357.22, as I find from the State Treasurer's books, the principal items of which are given above. This was the total cost of the Board's efforts to reclaim swamp lands from the beginning up to 1860.

17. The total sales up to 1860 were as follows:

Sales up to and including 1849				$ 5,876.99
"	in	1851 and	1852	1,223.67
"	"	1853 "	1854	1,886.08
"	"	1855 "	1856	3,773,72
"	"	1857 "	1858	3,251,00
"	"	1859 "	1860	1,321.50
Total sales to 1860				$17,332.96

I find on hand now some promissory notes given in payment of some sales, included in the above amount. These notes are now worthless, I think. Some small sales may have escaped my notice, but for the purpose of your inquiry, the amount is, I trust, sufficiently accurate.

18. In 1866 the Board again engaged in surveying the swamps, and for this purpose, and for agents up to 1870, spent $7,657.70.

19. In 1867 Lake Ellis, in Craven county, was sold to W. F. Lewis for $8,000. The note given in payment is still on hand, and the deed has never been made. In 1868, Little Lake was also sold to Mr. Lewis for $250.

20. In 1870 the Board sold the whole of their lands in Hyde, Washington, Tyrrell and Dare counties to Messrs. Bible and Carrow, for the sum of $50,000 on deferred payments. The

purchasers paid on the purchase money $14,363, and failing to make further payments, the Board, August 3, 1883, ordered suit to close out the purchasers' equities. This suit was terminated in 1885, at a total cost of about $2,000. The Board bid in, and now owns the lands.

21. In 1883, the Board, nothing having been done since 1870, again began the accurate survey of the swamps, with the intention of fixing the boundaries so that they could be more intelligently offered for sale, should it be deemed best to sell, and the better to prevent trespassing. For this purpose $11,763.86 has been expended up to date, 1st of December, 1886.

22. In 1884, Big Swamp, in Robeson county, was sold at 27½ cents per acre, for $3,030.50.

23. The total expenditure on swamp lands to this date, as I find from the State Treasurer's books, the principal items of which are named above, is $226,587.50, and the total amount received is $32,975.96.

24. In addition to this expenditure, there have been some expenses on roads by the Penitentiary Board, the amount of which I am unable to state, but approximately I can state that the road recently constructed in Angola Bay cost about $1,000 per mile, which I think is a very near approximation to the average cost of such roads when constructed with convict labor. Thus it will be seen that the balance sheet is against the swamp lands to the amount of $193,611.54, almost the whole amount appropriated in 1837. While these figures may not be entirely accurate, some small sales possibly escaping my notice in the search, they are sufficiently so to give a clear insight into swamp land transactions to date.

In answer to the last inquiry in your resolution, "the probabilities of realizing by prosecuting the work of reclamation by drainage," I shall have to depend largely upon the opinion of engineers and others who have carefully examined the lands. The reports show that almost all of the swamp lands owned by the Board are so elevated above tide-water, not far away, as to make their drainage possible. If this is so, why did the efforts

of the Board prove unsuccessful in Hyde and Carteret counties, where the lands seemed to promise most and where so much work was done? After personal inspection of the lands there and the character of the work done, I answer as follows:

1st. The lands were not actually drained, but only a basis laid for possible drainage by smaller ditches. Indeed, while the fall from Alligator and Pungo lakes to tide-water is sufficient to make fair drainage, almost all of this fall is at or near the rim of the swamp and near to tide-water, the rim being higher than the main body of the swamp in this locality, as indeed in most, if not all others. The swamps are almost level, so that unless the fall is carried up regularly through the rim, beyond that point the fall will not be sufficient to cause an easy flow of the water. To do this would require that the canals be much deeper at this point than at any point beyond. Just here is the point of failure in the drainage in Hyde county, and just here heavy and expensive work is indicated. The work in Hyde lowered the water, but not sufficiently to give fall for the necessary transverse ditches.

2d. Under the most favorable circumstances, these swamps will require a heavy expenditure of money, even after the main canals are made of the proper depth and width; and as lands have been and are now comparatively cheap in this State, there has been and is now no special inducement to purchase these lands except for timber and cattle-raising.

If therefore anything of consequence is to be expected from these lands in Hyde or elsewhere, it can only be after large sums of money are expended in draining them—much larger than is usually supposed. As to title, it seems to me that there is no trouble, as the Secretary of State's office shows that hundreds of thousands of acres of these swamp lands were bought in for taxes, in accordance with the statutes. If it were a question of hiring labor to do the work, I would unhesitatingly say that the Board would stand a most excellent chance of losing money by attempting drainage. So too, if the work is to be done by convict labor and the cost, which is, even under favorable circumstances, about 40 cents per day

for each convict, is to be charged against the lands, I would say for the most part, let it alone. But if the cost of the convict labor is to be considered as a legitimate expense of government and not charged against the work, it should go on cautiously and at the most favorable points. At all events it seems to me that a force of convicts should be employed in constructing roads through some of the swamps at the expense of the State. As the law now stands, reclamation is made the first object of the Board. As to any general and extensive work to reclaim the swamps for cultivation, if to be considered merely in the light of a financial transaction, without the use of convict labor, or with the cost of convict labor charged against the work, I think it of doubtful propriety. Perhaps in the progress of our surveys, which I think should be continued, some lands may come in view on which it would be wise to use convict labor, with the primary idea of bringing them directly in cultivation, but their fertility and reasonable possibility of drainage should be first well determined.

For valuable help in my investigations of this subject I am indebted to Hon. D. W. Bain, State Treasurer. I herewith hand you the report of the Board's Engineer, Gen. W. G. Lewis, covering operations of surveys and work during the last two years, and some items of information relative to the Board's operations in former years, which will serve to throw further light upon the history of our swamp land transactions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. M. FINGER,
Secretary of State Board of Education.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., December 1, 1886.

To the Honorable State Board of Education, Raleigh, N. C.:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the work I have done since my appointment by you as Agent and Engineer, under Act of the Legislature of 1885.

When appointed to a similar position by your predecessors in office, April 15th, 1884, I received the following instructions as to the work, which instructions were continued in force by resolution of your Board, of date March 19th, 1885:

"1st. You will survey White Oak, Holly Shelter and Angola Bay Swamps, as claimed by the Board, surveying each tract as a whole, and report to the Board a plat, giving courses and distances and number of acres.

"2d. If, in surveying the same, you shall find that any portion of said lands, as claimed by this Board, is also claimed by individuals, you are to ascertain the number of acres so claimed, by an actual survey of the same, and will locate such claims on the plat of each swamp respectively, so as to show their exact location and area on the general plat, and your report shall show the whole number of acres, including such claims, and the number after deducting such claims.

"3d. In all cases where adverse claims of corporations or of individuals are brought to your notice, you will secure the title deeds or certified copies of the same, and all information bearing on the matter, accessible to you, and return the same with your report to this Board, so that the validity of such titles may be examined.

"4th. In your survey you will also take levels, so as to show the practicability of draining the said lands, and report, in detail, definite information in respect thereto.

"5th. You will also classify the lands in said swamps in such manner as you may deem best, in order that your report may show the character and quality of the different sections of the lands, and of the growth thereon.

"6th. That the engineer employed to survey the swamp lands under the instructions contained in the report made by the committee to this meeting, and unanimously adopted, be instructed to collect information as to the lands in Columbus and other counties, their location, &c., and to incorporate the same in the report to be made to this Board."

It was also ordered by your Board, at meeting held March 19th, 1885, "That the convicts employed in the swamps shall be worked in such localities and on such work as the committee shall direct, the engineer to direct the details of the work; and it was also ordered that the committee inspect the work whenever they deem it expedient to do so, and report on any and all subjects deemed by them to relate to the interests of the Board in these lands."

I have reported all the work done up to December 26th, 1884. See last biennial report of Hon. J. C. Scarborough, then State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Since that date I respectfully report as follows:

ANGOLA BAY.

In 1885, ran and located all the boundary lines, and located all the claims of which we could get information by patents or deeds. Ran out and staked off the James-Croom Road, also the proposed road from two miles east of Croom's Bridge, on James-Croom Road, to the Wilmington and Duplin Road, near Hussey's Store, called the Chinquepin Road. Ran levels and staked out canal up Gum Swamp, from John Batts' to the head of the swamp. Completed surveys of all the roads adjacent to the bay. Total number of acres in Angola Bay, 44,738. Of this, 20,050 have reed growth. Gum Swamp has 4,688 acres, which is all No. 1 land. The reed land is No. 2—20,050. The remainder I classify as No. 3 land—20,000 acres, and is mostly open, briery bay. Total number of acres covered by patents and deeds, 8,858. A large number of these patents have been granted since the land was given to the Board of Education by the State.

A map showing the complete topography of this land and all the field notes of the survey, and the levels taken, are on file in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The following shows analyses of soil taken from two points on the James-Croom Road:

THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
ANALYSIS No. 3364. RALEIGH, July 28, 1885.

SIR:—The sample of soil sent to the Station for analysis, in a ——, marked No. 1, Croom Swamp, Angola Bay, taken from south ditch of James-Croom Road, about ½ mile east of Croom's Bridge, about 18 inches below the surface and just below the roots and vegetable matter indicated, contains:

Fine earth,	87.30 per cent.
Coarse residue,	12.70 " "

Composed of sand and organic matter with two apparently water worn pebbles, a chemical analysis showed the fine earth to contain:

Hygrometric water,	5.607 per cent.
Volatile and organic matter,	11.252 " "
Sand,	81.507 " "
Phosphoric acid,	.144 " "
Potash,	.068 " "
Lime,	.070 " "
Oxide of iron and alumina,	1.431 " "
Magnesia,	.063 " "
Soda,	.071 " "
Sulphuric acid,	.000 " "
	100.213 " "

[L. S.] Your obedient servant,
(Signed) CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR., *Director*

THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
ANALYSIS No. 3413. RALEIGH, February 4, 1886.

SIR:—The sample of soil sent to the Station for analysis, marked No. 2, Angola Bay, taken from north ditch of James-Croom road, 560 yards east of one mile post from Croom's Bridge, 2 feet below surface and just below roots and vegetable matter, contains:

Fine earth,	95.27 per cent.
*Coarse residue,	4.73 " "

A chemical analysis of the fine earth showed it to be composed of:

Hygrometric water,	15.16 per cent.
Volatile and organic matter,	18.84 " "
Sand and insoluble matter,	63.37 " "
Phosphoric acid,	.08 " "
Oxide of iron and alumina,	1.795 " "
Lime,	.47 " "
Magnesia,	.077 " "
Sulphuric acid,	..... " "

*Composed almost entirely of rich black organic matter—principally roots.

Potash,	.07 per cent,
Soda,	.101 " "
	99.963 " "

[L. S.] Your obedient servant,
(Signed) CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR., *Director.*

Estimates of work done by convicts in Angola Bay in the construction of the James-Croom Road, from Croom's Bridge to the Wilmington and Duplin Road:

Total length of road	8.88 miles.
" " of canals and ditches	17.76 "
" number of cub. yds. of earth moved	96092.3
" " of acres of land cleared on road.	41.7
Number days convicts were on work	20,795
" " " lost	4,479
" " " worked	16,316
Average number of convicts on work	56.97
Cost of each convict per day	42.88 cents.
Total cost of convicts	$8,917.19
Number of cub. yds. moved each day, one convict	4.62
Number of cub. yds. moved each day, one convict, actually at work	5.88
Cost per cubic yard	9.28 cents.

A very large proportion of this work was done in water. The canals and ditches were much obstructed by stumps, logs and roots. The road is an excellent one, with the exception of about 1¼ miles not properly completed, and a few wash-outs in Gum Swamp, caused by the highest freshet ever known in that section. The road is regularly travelled over with heavy loads, and has so far shown no indications of any serious wear, but it would be much better to fully complete the road, which can be done in a short time and at small expense, while the convicts are again in Angola Bay, to complete the Chinquepin Road. Their quarters are there, and in good order. These roads are not only of great value to the Board's lands, but they are of vast benefit to a thickly settled, hard-working-people. These swamps,

without these roads, are as impassable, or more so, than our most rugged mountainous country. The building of these roads is too expensive for individual or local enterprise, but the State refunded for cost of their construction by the increased value of its lands and additional taxation, which always follows the thrift engendered by public improvements.

My estimate of the cost of the Chinquepin Road, from basis of cost of the James-Croom Road, $4,553.94. About ½ mile of this road was partially built before the convict force left Angola Bay to grade the Clinton and Warsaw Railroad. This force came from the Quaker Bridge Road, Jones and Onslow counties, and commenced work on the James-Croom Road about January 1st, 1885, and left Angola Bay, for the C. & W. Railroad, early in December, 1885. They have not worked in Angola Bay since that time.

OPEN LANDS, CARTERET COUNTY.

It is estimated that the area of the "Open Grounds" of Carteret covers about 87,000 acres. Of this, 10,537 acres have been surveyed as directed by you, as follows, viz.:

"*Resolved*, That the Agent and Engineer, Gen. Lewis, be directed to proceed to Carteret county and survey a portion of the 'Open Ground Prairie,' not to be less in amount than eight nor more than twelve thousand acres, which may be included in a contract with B. L. Perry and others, for the drainage thereof. He will make accurate plot of the said lands, with plans for the size, number and character of the canals and ditches necessary for the thorough drainage."

Under these instructions the survey was commenced May 3d, 1885, and completed July 30th, 1885.

On the basis of this survey a contract was made by the Board with B. L. Perry, of the county of New Hanover, and J. C. Davis and J. H. Davis, of the county of Carteret, to thoroughly drain all the lands covered by the survey, in consideration of the Board making title to one-half of the land so drained, under specifications and directions of your Agent and Engineer. This

contract was made July 7th, 1885, and the work was to begin on or before October 1st, 1885, and to be fully completed and ended on or before October 1st, 1890.

Under this contract Mr. Perry and his associates did a small amount of work on the ditches of the Turnpike before the 1st of October, 1885. Since then they have set out, or planted twenty-five thousand "sets" of cranberry plants. This is the extent of their work as far as I am informed.

This land was fully surveyed and the levels run in all directions that would indicate the thorough drainage of the land. The canals were laid out and fully staked, and the ditches located on the maps, so that the contracting parties to do the drainage should have no ground for complaints, but could readily prosecute the work. This tract of land is located between the head of North River, South River, Ward's Creek and State canals and the State Turnpike.

SIMMONS' BAY, COLUMBUS COUNTY.

The survey of Simmons' Bay was commenced October 15th, 1885, and was completed December 20th, 1885. Total area, 9,276 acres.

Of this area, 8,276 acres are covered with a good growth of cypress, gum, oak, juniper, &c., and the soil is No. 1 swamp land, capable of producing ten to fifteen barrels of corn per acre, and well adapted to rice and cotton.

One thousand acres of this swamp is covered with briary growth, usually called Savannah, and briary land, and is not of much value. There are 1,170 acres of grants of different dates.

There is a growth of juniper timber about $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile wide and 7 miles long, lying on the west and south sides of the swamp. This is very valuable, as it is now used very extensively in manufacturing.

The levels taken show ample fall to thoroughly drain the swamp, with not very heavy cost.

Simmons' Bay is located about 18 miles from Whiteville depot, on the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad. It is

skirted by the Waccamaw River on the east and north, which river is navigable for large flat boats to Old Dock, which is located above the swamp. High, long straw, piney lands almost surround it. County roads skirt it on all sides.

This swamp has been plundered to some extent. I have made R. A. Hannawacker pay for cypress shingles gotten on the Board's lands, and a suit is now pending against several other parties for trespass on same lands.

I regard this a valuable swamp, both for timber and agricultural purposes.

Copies of all the field notes of this survey and a map of the swamp are on file in the office of State Superintendent Public Instruction.

SEVEN CREEKS BAY, COLUMBUS COUNTY.

This swamp is about an average distance of four miles from Simmons' Bay and lies to the south and west of it.

The survey of this swamp was commenced May 3d, 1886, and abandoned July 1st, 1886.

The survey was made on representation of citizens living on Seven Creeks, who very much overvalued the Board's interest both as to timber and lands. I ascertained from actual surveys, that most of the Seven Creeks Bay is covered with patents to such an extent that the Board's interest was not sufficient to justify the expenditure of money in making a complete survey; consequently I stopped the survey and proceeded to more important work.

I would respectfully recommend that all lands of the Board lying in Seven Creeks either be offered for sale or made subject to entry. The Board's lands there are in detached bodies and pretty well surrounded by grants already issued by the State. This renders the sale of the swamp in a body impracticable.

WHITE AND BROWN MARSHES, COLUMBUS COUNTY.

In July, 1886, I made a full and complete reconnoisance of these swamps, and found the land covered with patents of vari-

ous dates, except about 600 acres. Concluded not to make a survey at present, but ran a line of levels from Old Dock, on the Waccamaw River, connecting with the level surveys of Simmons' Bay, up White and Brown Marshes to the Carolina Central Railroad, with the following results:

Elevation of surface water ($\frac{1}{2}$ a freshet) of Waccamaw River at Old Dock.....=91.37 feet.
Elevation of surface water at culvert of Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.....=112.63 "
Elevation of surface water on County Road one mile east of Whiteville, in White Marsh.....=114.36 "
Elevation of surface water at the Marsh Gould, at Hanes High's field, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above County Road crossing .....=116.26 "
Elevation of surface water at the Gould, west of J. N. Shipman's, about $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles above Whiteville,=123.91 "
Elevation of surface water at Red Hill crossing, Brown Marsh .....=125.12 "
Elevation of surface water at Brown Marsh, at crossing of the Carolina Central Railroad.....=127.68 "

This shows the surface water in Brown Marsh, at C. C. R. R., to be 36.31 feet above surface water of Waccamaw River, at Old Dock.

LAKES IN CRAVEN COUNTY.

In the winter of 1886, I made personal examination of the lakes in Craven county belonging to the Board, also caused to be run a line of levels from tide-water to Slocumb's Creek, just below Masters' mill-dam, to the lakes.

Elevation of tide-water.....=100.00 feet.
Elevation of surface water in canal, in front of W. Elom's, near the mouth of Bear Branch.....=118.19 "
Elevation of surface water of Ellis Lake.....=132.43 "
" " " " " Great Lake.....=137.10 "
" " " " " Little " .....=136.70 "
" " " " " Long " .....=136.58 "

Ellis Lake has been drained, which accounts for its elevation being lower than the elevation of the other lakes. It will be noticed that the elevation of these lakes is about the same. The small difference is probably caused by wind-tides.

Ellis Lake is about 3 miles long by 2¼ wide.

Great Lake is about 3 miles long by 2 miles wide.

Long Lake is about 2½ miles long by 1½ miles wide.

Little Lake is about 1 mile long by 1 mile wide.

Catfish Lake lies to the northwest of Long Lake, about 4 miles distant, and has about the same dimensions as Lake Ellis. A portion of Lake Ellis has been planted in cranberry sets, which grew well and bore abundant fruit, until purposely killed by overflow. This lake was once in the possession of W. F. Lewis, Esq., of Edgecombe, but is now the property of the Board. When he held it he planted the cranberry sets, but since his possession, they have been overflowed and killed. Little Lake was purchased from the Board of Education by W. F. Lewis, and is now his property.

All these lakes abound in a great variety of fish, and in winter are favorite resorts of wild fowl of all descriptions. These lakes lie very near each other and the forests surrounding them are full of bear and deer and other wild animals, and if made conveniently accessible, would furnish rare sport to the large number of sportsmen who annually visit our State. A small convict force could, in a short time with little expense, make the lakes and surrounding country readily accessible to Croatan, a station on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. This work, in connection with the proposed construction of the new city on the Neuse river just below New Berne, would add very materia y to the passenger and freight receipts of the A. & N. C. R. R., in which the State holds a very large interest. Besides, this would bring these lakes and the adjacent lands which may be the property of the Board, into market at a good price. As they are now, they are worthless. A large proportion of the visitors to our State for sport and to avoid the rigorous winter climate of the North are men of wealth. While here they are

often attracted by the fertile soil and equitable climate, and the kind disposition of our people, and consequently often make investments, which are followed by a residence among us. We must not fall behind the industrial progress of our sister States, and to avoid it we must exert ourselves to improve our State lands for market and to disseminate knowledge of the vast unworked resources of North Carolina.

SURVEYS AND WORK IN HYDE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES.

I commenced surveys of the extensive swamp lands of the Board in Hyde county August 5th, 1886, and I think it will require another year to complete them.

Surveyed Alligator and Pungo canals.

Alligator Canal is 5.86 miles long, from Rutman's Creek to Alligator Lake. Using tide-water in Rutman's Creek as 100.00 ft. above datum plane, the elevation of surface water in the canal at Lake=108.61; elevation of surface of Lake water=111.68.

Pungo Canal is 6.34 miles long, from Pungo River to Pungo Lake. Using surface water in Pungo River at the mouth of Pungo Canal as basis=100.00 ft.; the elevation of surface water Pungo Lake=112.17 ft.; elevation of bottom of canal at Lake=109.02 ft. Heavy freshet at time levels were taken.

We surveyed the county road bordering the State lands, from Fairfield, Hyde county, to the head of Pungo River, and thence the old Plymouth and Pungo Turnpike to Roanoke River, at Plymouth.

I had a survey made of a line from head of Rose Bay to near head of Alligator River.

Course of this line is North 44° East. Its length is 10½ miles. The following are the elevations: Stations=100 ft.; surface water at head of Rose Bay, at medium tide, used as basis=100 ft.; elevation of surface water at head of Broad Creek, 99.72, at medium tide water.

Elevation, Station	. . .	52=105.84
" "	. . .	105=106.67
" "	. . .	158=107.31

Elevation,	Station	. . .	211=108.64
"	"	. . .	264=110.07
"	"	. . .	316=109.26
"	"	. . .	369=109.00
"	"	. . .	422=107.70
"	"	. . .	475=105.02
"	"	. . .	528=103.20

Elevation surface water Alligator River, at mouth of Blount's Canal=102.66; bottom=98.86.

Elevation of surface water of Mattamuskeet Lake=102.61.

SOUNDINGS.

Station 0, head of Rose Bay=9 feet of mud to blue sand.

Station	. .	10=3	feet	black soil	to blue sand.
"	. .	20=2½	"	"	"
"	. .	32=3	"	"	"
"	. .	40=3½	"	"	"
"	. .	50=5	"	"	"
"	. .	80=5	"	"	"
"	. .	90=4	"	"	"
"	. .	140=5	"	"	"
"	. .	150=4½	"	"	"
"	. .	163=5	"	"	"
"	. .	210=5	"	"	"
"	. .	300=6	"	"	"
"	. .	317=6	"	"	"
"	. .	375=7	"	"	"
"	. .	385=6½	"	"	"
"	. .	390=6	"	"	"
"	. .	409=7	"	"	"
"	. .	421=7	"	"	"
"	. .	445=7	"	"	"
"	. .	475=7	"	"	"
"	. .	481=7	"	"	"
"	. .	491=7	"	"	"
"	. .	528=7	"	"	"

GROWTH.

First, 600 feet=is marsh.
Second, 500 feet=medium gum swamp.
Third, 45 stations=bay and small pine.
Fourth, 31 stations=high reeds, bay and pine.
Fifth, 16 stations=low reeds, bay and pine.
Sixth, 59 stations=bay and small pine.
Seventh, 22 stations=medium gum swamp.
Eighth, 18 stations=reeds and pine.
Ninth, 255 stations=open grounds.
Tenth, 27 stations=Bull bay.
Eleventh, 76 stations=Bull Bay, briars, reeds, &c., to Alligator River. Stations=100 feet each.

This survey was made with a view to increase the accessibility of your lands, and as a sequence, their value, by the construction of a ship canal across from the head of Rose Bay, or of Broad Creek, to the head of Alligator River. This canal built, the vessels now plying between New Berne and Norfolk, or Edenton, or Elizabeth City, or from Washington, N. C., to same points, would have 70 miles less distance to traverse than they now have. They would also have absolutely inland navigation, free from exposure to storms, which are at times very severe and dangerous in Pamlico Sound, which is protected from the ocean only by low ridges of sand hills. I also had in view the interest of the people in that isolated section. The construction of this canal will almost complete the inland navigation of the North Carolina coast.

Convict labor can do all the work necessary except the dredging. This is proposed to be done by appropriations from the United States government. This can be justly requested on the grounds of inter-state commerce, and the greater protection of our seaboard in case of war with foreign powers.

This survey was made from head of Rose Bay, but the line from head of Broad Creek would show the same elevations, soundings, growth, &c., and is only one-eighth of a mile longer. There are many reasons why the canal should be built from

head of Broad Creek. It is better protected from the influence of tides, and has less mud and sand to contend against. The country is well settled along Broad Creek, whereas Rose Bay has a wide expanse of mud flats uninhabited, and the entrance of the canal to Rose Bay would be continually subject to filling up by action of the tides. However, this matter needs a more thorough survey for proper settlement.

ALLIGATOR CANAL, HYDE COUNTY.

The General Assembly of 1885 passed an act requiring the State Board of Education to clean out Alligator Canal, from its mouth, at Rutman's Creek, to its head, at Alligator Lake. The act required not less than 50 convicts to be used on that work.

In compliance with this act I was directed by you to do this work as required by said act. Under your directions I commenced the work on May 18th, 1886, and completed it October 13th, 1886. I found this canal almost filled up, and obstructed by logs, trees and drifted soil. Islands had been formed in it almost its entire length, and there was very little waterway for the discharge of the waters of the lake. The banks on either side were grown up with large forest trees, tangled vines, &c. The canal, to about one mile of its head, had been cut out only eighteen feet wide and about eighteen inches deep, and was full of stumps, logs, roots, &c. The original fall contemplated had been carried only about half way up the canal.

I had all the trees, bushes, vines, &c., cut off clear 70 feet on either side, measuring from the banks. I had the canal thoroughly cleaned out by removing all obstructions of whatever kind, and carried the original fall of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet into the lake, by which the water in the lake will, in my opinion, be reduced three feet. It had fallen 15 inches five weeks after the canal was finished. The area of the lake is great, consequently the reduction of the depth of the water by a 30 feet canal must be slow.

Capt. C. J. Rhem, supervisor of the convict force, did his work well, and made as good progress as could be expected under the circumstances. A large portion of the time there was an

extraordinary fall of water, more than had ever been known by the oldest inhabitant.

The reduction of the water in this lake will relieve about thirty farmers settled immediately on the lake and a large and thrifty population at and near Fairfield, who have been seriously injured in their farming operations for many years, by the overflow from this lake. All the people in that section express entire satisfaction at the manner in which the work was done, and believe the object has been fully accomplished.

There were 10,135 days expended by the convict force, at a total cost of $6,162.10. This includes all expenses of transportation, clothes, rations, tools, guard, &c.

The lands of the Board in that section have been made a great deal more valuable by this work, and continual propositions to purchase are made since this work was completed. The lands on either side of Alligator canal are well adapted to stock raising, and their capacity seems unlimited for that purpose. The soil is also very good for agricultural purposes.

PLYMOUTH AND PUNGO TURNPIKE, WASHINGTON COUNTY.

This road was built by the State. The first work was done on it in 1831. Again it was worked on in 1840, and again in 1855. The road-bed was made only 14 feet wide and turnouts were made at every change of direction, and posts put up to be climbed for purpose of observing whether any vehicle was meeting you. The road was badly constructed and never properly completed, and was soon abandoned. I am now building a road, using the old one as a basis, 24 feet wide from ditch to ditch, and raising it about 18 inches above the natural level of the swamp. The general course is N. 38° W. Length, 8.27 miles, from Pungo River to the Long Acre Road, at a point 5 miles from Plymouth. With the exception of about 1¼ miles, this road passes through one of the very richest and most valuable bodies of swamp land in this State. It is well timbered, rich soil, and an excellent range for cattle.

The difference in elevation between surface water in Pungo River at end of the Turnpike, and the end of same at Long Acre Road=16.97 feet. The rise for first 4 miles from Pungo River=9.43 feet. This road shortens the distance between two thickly settled communities by more than half and gives the people a much better line of communication both for travel and shipping the products of the country.

It makes a much needed outlet for a considerable portion of Beaufort county and the whole of Hyde county, opening up Plymouth as a more convenient shipping point than they have heretofore had. Steamers from Plymouth connect daily, each way, at Edenton, with the Norfolk Southern Railroad, and tri-weekly with Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad up the Blackwater river. Other steamers ply direct between Plymouth and Norfolk and Baltimore regularly.

This road, opening up this section of country, will add very much to the value of your vast tract of swamp land in Hyde county, as well as some in Washington county.

Cattle-raising, to be profitable, must be aided by a convenient market. As it now is, beef cattle from that section cannot be put on the Northern markets until after being driven 60 to 80 miles. This road will afford an outlet by which the drive will be only from 13 to 40 miles.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY THE STATE ON SWAMP LANDS.

At the request of your honorable Board, I have collected the following information as to all the work ever done by the State on the swamp lands of Eastern North Carolina, which I most respectfully submit:

Alligator Canal, Hyde county—length, 5.86 miles; width, 32 feet at bottom; average depth, 7 feet; fall, 10 feet. This canal was almost entirely filled up, and has been cleaned out this year, at a cost of $6,162.10.

Pungo Canal, Hyde county—length, 6.34 miles; width, 22 feet at bottom; average depth, 6 feet; fall, 12¼ feet. This canal has been kept open by lumbermen rafting timber down it.

The tributaries to these canals aggregate 20½ miles in length; width, 8 feet; depth, 4 feet.

Pungo State Road—length 2½ miles from head of Pungo Canal around the border to west end of Pungo Lake.

These canals, tributaries and road were constructed about 1840.

Canal and tributaries—Open Lands, Carteret county—Ward's Canal—length, 3 miles; width, 6 feet; depth 4 feet. Lower tributary—length, 1 mile; width, 4 feet; depth, 4 feet.

Quaker Bridge Road, Onslow and Jones counties—length, 20 miles; average width, about 20 feet; ditches on both sides. Width, average, 6 feet; depth, 4 feet.

Richland Branch of Quaker Bridge Road, Onslow county—length, 3 miles; width, 18 feet; ditches on both sides. Width, 3 feet; depth, 2 feet.

Wier Landing, branch of Quaker Bridge Road, Onslow county—length, 5 miles; width, 16 feet; ditches on both sides. Width, 4 feet; depth, 3 feet.

Core Creek and Trenton Turnpike, Jones county—length, 8½ miles; ditches on both sides. Width, 4 feet; depth, 3 feet.

James-Croom Road, through Angola Bay, Pender county—length, 8.9 miles; road-bed, 22 feet wide; ditches on both sides. Number of cubic yards moved from ditches and put in road-bed, 96,092.3.

The work on the Quaker Bridge Road and its branches, and the Core Creek and Trenton Turnpike was mostly done in 1883 and 1884, by convict labor.

The work on James-Croom Road was done during 1885, by convicts.

LANDS OF THE BOARD NOT SURVEYED.

Carteret county, open lands,	87,000	acres,	approximated.
Craven "	15,000	"	"
Bladen and Sampson counties,	12,000	"	"
Dare county,	80,000	"	"
Jones "	15,000	"	"
Total,	209,000	"	"

LANDS OF THE BOARD PARTIALLY SURVEYED.

Pender and Onslow counties (Holly Shelter),	110,000	acres,	approximated.
Hyde and Washington "	300,000	"	"
Total,	410,000	"	"
Onslow and Jones counties (White Oak),	84,000	"	"

This swamp has been surveyed, but not as per such instructions as I am now surveying the swamps.

It requires very much time to get in the patents and deeds, and in finding a corner to connect our lines with. The claimants very often know nothing of the corners of their lands; and it frequently happens that some old inhabitant, living some distance away, has to be sent for to indicate the corner desired. Frequently these claimants are from home when we call, and consequently, several visits are necessary before we can accomplish our purpose. Although much time is required to survey these lands as instructed by you, it is the only intelligent way it can be done. I think it will be of vast advantage to the lands of the Board to have them surveyed, as per your directions. All should be surveyed, and maps made, that they may be in shape for sale. When that is done you can decide with more intelligence when to sell, and you will find purchasers more readily. Land buyers always want maps and surveys before purchasing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The question of thorough drainage of your swamp lands for reclamation for agricultural purposes involves the question of the expenditure of a large amount of money, and the further question, whether such expenditure would result in a sufficient additional market value of these lands as to reimburse the Board for such expenditure.

Your swamp lands cover a vast area located in many counties of the East, and in tracts considerable distances apart. On them

is a great diversity of timber and soil. The levels so far taken show that they are all capable of drainage; but there is a considerable difference as to the cost of drainage of the several swamps. Some can be drained and reclaimed by you in such manner that would, in the sale of the lands, reimburse you. Others have not this advantage, and great care should be taken in deciding which to drain. The expenditure of drainage, for agricultural purposes only, of the swamps of large area, I would not recommend to be made at present. There are many of these swamps whose value can be materially increased by the construction of good roads through them in such localities as would render them accessible to parties desiring to purchase. These roads should be so located as to afford the greatest good to the inhabitants of the section of country in which they are built.

The main trunk lines of the Western North Carolina Railroad and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad and the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad are now almost completed. These railroads will be of almost incalculable value to the people of the sections through which they are located, and of great benefit to the State as a whole. The completion of these railroads will return to the Penitentiary at Raleigh a large number of convicts. Five hundred or more of these convicts can be most profitably employed on canals, roads and railroads in the eastern section in such a manner as to be of value to your lands, a great convenience and help to the people and a great benefit to the State at large.

The health reports of the convicts show that they can work in the eastern swamps all the year without detriment to their health; that they are at least as well off in the swamps as elsewhere.

I would respectfully recommend that some action be taken by your honorable Board to have more stringent laws enacted by our General Assembly, soon to convene, as to obstructing the canals and ditches on the Board's lands, especially Alligator Canal, which has recently been thoroughly cleaned out.

Also that such laws as will prevent the further depredations and trespasses on your lands be enacted.

Hoping this report will be satisfactory to your honorable Board,

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

W. G. LEWIS,

Agent and Engineer.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, ADOPTED DECEMBER 17TH, 1886:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the true policy of the State in reference to the swamp lands, to be effected by appropriate legislation, is

1st. To forbid the sale of any body of such lands, until the same shall have been acurately surveyed.

2d. To ascertain and mark the boundaries of said lands, so that there may be no difficulty in ascertaining, hereafter, whether a given piece of land be subject to entry or not.

3d. To suspend efforts to drain or reclaim these lands, except by the construction of such roads through them, by the aid of convict labor, as may be deemed necessary to make them accessible, and develop their resources.

4th. To make such roads with convict labor only, and only when the counties through which they run will undertake to make them public roads, and keep them up as such.

5th. To make such roads, under above limitations, with liberal hand.

The above is a true copy.

S. M. FINGER,

Secretary Board of Education.

[L. S.]

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF HEALTH,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SESSION 1887.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

J. W. JONES, TARBORO, *President*	Term expires	1889.
THOMAS F. WOOD, M. D., WILMINGTON, *Secretary*	" "	1891.
R. L. PAYNE, M. D., LEXINGTON	" "	1887.
JOHN McDONALD, M. D., WASHINGTON	" "	1889.
RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D., RALEIGH *	" "	1887.
W. D. HILLIARD, M. D., ASHEVILLE	" "	1891.
ARTHUR WINSLOW, C. E., RALEIGH	" "	1887.
PROF. W. G. SIMMONS, WAKE FOREST	" "	1887.
SAM'L H. LYLE, M. D., FRANKLIN	" "	1887.

* Elected to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Whitehead.

COMMITTEES.

Epidemics—DRS. WOOD AND JONES.

Water Supply and Drainage—DR. WOOD AND MR. WINSLOW.

Hygienics of Public Schools—DRS. HILLIARD AND LYLE.

Illuminating Oils—PROF. SIMMONS.

Climatology—DR. JONES.

Adulteration of Foods and Medicines—DRS. PAYNE AND McDONALD.

Vital Statistics—DRS. LEWIS AND WOOD.

Sanitary Inspection—DRS. JONES AND PAYNE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

WILMINGTON, December 31, 1886.

His Excellency, ALFRED M. SCALES, *Governor:*

SIR:—In accordance with Section 2 of the "Act Relating to the Board of Health," I have the honor to present this, the first biennial report of the North Carolina Board of Health, under the amended law, ratified in the General Assembly on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1885.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS F. WOOD, M. D.,

Secretary and Treasurer.

DOCUMENT NO. 18.] [SESSION 1887.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the Medical Society of North Carolina shall choose from its members, by ballot, six members, and the Governor shall appoint three other persons (one of whom shall be a civil engineer), and these shall constitute the "North Carolina Board of Health."

SEC. 2. That the "North Carolina Board of Health" shall take cognizance of the health interests of the citizens of the State; shall make sanitary investigations and inquiries in respect to the people, employing experts when necessary; shall investigate the causes of diseases dangerous to the public health, especially epidemics; the sources of mortality; the effects of locations, employments and conditions upon the public health. They shall gather such information upon all these matters, for distribution among the people, with the especial purpose of informing them about preventable diseases. They shall be the medical advisers of the State, and are herein specially provided for, and shall advise the government in regard to the location, sanitary construction and management of all public institutions, upon application of the proper authorities, and shall direct the attention of the State to such sanitary matters as in their judgment affect the industry, prosperity, health and lives of the citizens of the State. The secretary of the board shall make biennially to the General Assembly, through the Governor, a report of their work.

SEC. 3. The members of the Board of Health as elected by the State Medical Society shall be chosen to serve, two for six

years, two for four years, and two for two years. Those appointed by the Governor shall serve for two years. In case of death or resignation the Board shall elect new members to fill the unexpired term.

SEC. 4. The State Board shall have a president and secretary, who shall be treasurer, to be elected from members comprising the board. The president shall serve two years, and the secretary and treasurer six years. The secretary and treasurer shall receive such yearly compensation for his services as shall be fixed upon by the Board, but the other members of the Board shall receive no pay except that while on actual duty at meetings of the Board, or on duty during the time special investigations are being pursued, each member shall receive four dollars a day and necessary traveling expenses. These sums shall be paid by the treasurer on duly authenticated requisitions signed and approved by the president of the Board.

SEC. 5. There shall be an auxiliary board of health in each county in the State. These boards shall be composed of the physicians who shall have complied with the laws of the State in regard to the practice of medicine and surgery, or have a diploma from a regular medical college, the mayor of the county town, chairman of the board of county commissioners, and the city surveyor, where there is such an officer, otherwise the county surveyor. From this number one physician shall be chosen by ballot to serve two years, with the title of superintendent of health. His duties shall be to gather vital statistics upon a plan designated by the State Board of Health. He shall make the medico-legal *post mortem* examinations for coroner's inquests and attend to prisoners in jail, poor-house, house of correction, and make examination of lunatics for commitment. He shall be the sanitary inspector of the jail and poor-house of his county, making monthly reports to the board of county commissioners. His reports shall be made regularly as advised by the State Board, through their secretary, and he shall receive and carry out as far as practicable such work as may be directed by the State Board of Health: *Provided*, that if it is impracticable to

get a county superintendent for any cause, then any one whose duty it is to provide such service may employ any member of the county board of health to do anything required by this section.

SEC. 6. The salary of the county superintendent of health shall be paid out of the county treasury upon requisition and the proper vouchers as follows: The salary of superintendent of health, or any other member of the board who is required to do the services assigned him, shall be such sum as the county commissioners shall deem just and proper for his services as physician to the public, charitable and penal institutions of the country.

SEC. 7. The biennial meeting of the election of officers shall, after the meeting of organization, be for the county boards on the first Monday in January, and of the State Board of Health on the second day of the annual meeting of the Medical Society of North Carolina.

SEC. 8. Monthly returns of vital statistics upon a plan to be made by the county superintendent of health, and a failure to report by the tenth of the month of the preceding month shall subject the delinquent to a fine of one dollar for each day of delinquency, and this amount shall be deducted from the salary of the superintendent by the board of county commissioners, on authenticated statement of such delinquency by the secretary of the State Board of Health.

SEC. 9. Inland quarantine shall be under the control of the county superintendent of health, who, acting by the advice of the local board, shall see that diseases dangerous to the public health, viz.: small-pox, scarlet fever, yellow fever and cholera, shall be properly quarantined or isolated at the expense of the city, or town, or county in which they occur. Any person violating the rules promulgated on this subject shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court. In case the offender be stricken with disease for which he is quarantinable, he will be subject to the penalty on recovery, unless in the opinion of the superintendent it should be omitted. Quarantine of

ports shall not be interfered with, but the officers of the local and State boards shall render all the aid in their power to quarantine officers in the discharge of their duties, upon the request of the latter.

SEC. 10. Whenever and wherever a nuisance upon premises shall exist, which, in the opinion of the county superintendent of health, is dangerous to the public health, it shall be his duty to notify in writing the parties occupying the premises (or the owner, if the premises are not occupied), of its existence, its character and the means of abating it. Upon this notification the parties shall proceed to abate the nuisance, but failing to do this shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay a fine of one dollar a day, dating from twenty-four hours after the notification has been served, the amounts so collected to be turned over to the county treasurer: *Provided, however*, that if the party notified shall make oath or affirmation before a magistrate of his or her inability to carry out the directions of the superintendent, it shall be done at the expense of the town, city or county in which the offender lives. In the latter case the limit of the expense chargeable to the city, town or county shall not be more than one hundred dollars in any case: *Provided, further*, that nothing in this section shall be construed to give the superintendent the power to destroy or injure property without a due process of law, as now exists for the abatement of nuisances.

SEC. 11. Vaccination: On the appearance of a case of smallpox in any neighborhood, all due diligence shall be used by the superintendent of health that warning shall be given, and all persons not able to pay, shall be vaccinated free of charge by him, and the county superintendent shall vaccinate every person admitted into a public institution (jail, poor-house, public school) as soon as practicable, unless he is satisfied, upon examination, that the person is already successfully vaccinated. The money for vaccine to be furnished by the county commissioners.

SEC. 12. Bulletins of the outbreak of disease dangerous to the public health shall be issued by the State Board, whenever

necessary, and such advice freely disseminated to prevent and check the invasion of disease into any part of the State. It shall also be the duty of the Board to inquire into any outbreak of disease by personal visits or by any method the Board shall direct. The compensation of members on such duty shall be four dollars a day and all necessary traveling expenses.

SEC. 13. Special meetings of the State Board of Health may be called by the president through the secretary. The regular annual meetings shall be held at the same time and place of the State Medical Society, at which time the secretary shall submit his annual report.

SEC. 14. Analyses for purposes connected with the hygienic duties of the superintendent of health shall be made by the chemist of the Agricultural Station upon requisition signed, approved by the secretary of the State Board of Health. Such analyses will include soil, drinking water, articles of food, &c., to be packed for transmission by direction of the Chemist of the Agricultural Station.

SEC. 15. For carrying out the provisions of this act, two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby annually appropriated, to be paid on requisition signed by the treasurer and president of the State Board of Health, and the printing and stationery necessary for the Board to be furnished upon requisition upon the public printer, which shall not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars annually. A yearly statement shall be made to the State Treasurer of all moneys received and expended in pursuance of this act.

SEC. 16. A contingent fund of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, subject to the Governor's warrant, countersigned and recorded by the Auditor of the State, to be expended in pursuance of the provisions of this act when rendered necessary by a visitation of cholera or any other pestilential disease.

SEC. 17. All previous acts conflicting with this act are hereby repealed upon the passage of this act.

SEC. 18. This act is in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 9th day of March, A. D. 1885.

The Board began its work under the amended laws in March, 1885, being composed of Drs. J. W. Jones, Tarborough, President; R. L. Payne, Lexington; S. S. Satchwell, Rocky Point; John McDonald, Washington; Richard H. Lewis, Raleigh; Samuel H. Lyle, Franklin; Arthur Winslow, C. E., Raleigh; Prof. W. G. Simmons, Wake Forest; and Dr. Thomas F. Wood, Wilmington, Secretary. Of these, Dr. S. H. Lyle, Prof. W. G. Simmons and Mr. Arthur Winslow were appointed by the Governor, and Dr. Richard H. Lewis was elected to the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Whitehead.

The first duty was that of reorganization of county boards of health and of stimulating new organizations in those counties where none existed. The object of county boards of health is not only to get reports of the condition of health and of prevailing diseases dangerous to public health in the various counties, but to get frequent inspections of the public buildings of the counties, in order that the public might know in what way these institutions are conducted; and in so doing they utilize the services of the public officer—the county superintendent of health—who being physician to the county—an indispensable office—had added to his work that of a public hygienist.

At the time of the meeting of the reorganization of the State Board, held in Raleigh on the 20th–21st of March, 1885, there were no counties sending in regular reports save, perhaps, New Hanover. At the time of this report there are fifty. By this organized machinery in the ninety-six counties of the State, the good to result from practical inspections of the public health would be greatly enhanced. The growth of such work is necessarily slow, but it has been much slower than we would have supposed, seeing that the law specifies how county boards *shall be* established and sets forth this very plainly as the way of supplying medical service to a county.

Sec. 5 of the act says: "There shall be an auxiliary board of health in each county in the State. These boards shall be composed of the physicians who shall have complied with the laws of the State in regard to the practice of medicine and surgery,

or have a diploma from a regular medical college, the mayor of the county town, chairman of the board of county commissioners, and the city surveyor, where there is such an officer, otherwise the county surveyor. From this number one physician shall be chosen by ballot to serve two years, with the title of superintendent of health. His duties shall be to gather vital statistics upon a plan designated by the State Board of Health. He shall make the medico-legal *post mortem* examinations for coroner's inquests, and attend to prisoners in jail, poor-house, house of correction, and make examination of lunatics for commitment. He shall be the sanitary inspector of the jail and poor-house of his county, making monthly reports to the board of county commissioners. His reports shall be made regularly as advised by the State Board, through their secretary, and he shall receive and carry out, as far as practicable, such work as may be directed by the State Board of Health: *Provided*," etc.

By comparison of the reports which have been received from various parts of the State, it will be seen how varied has been their nature, but it will also be observed that they have improved in quality as well as increased in numbers; but much is still to be desired in both directions.

For some time the old form of report was used embracing weather reports and school statistics, but as the latter of these was regarded as unnecessary each month, it was thought better to adopt a more simple form, consisting of reports on the existence of contagious diseases, on epidemics among men and animals, on the number of inmates in poor-house, jail and house of correction, with the number of cubic feet of space allotted each, the quality and quantity of food and water served each, the number which have been vaccinated, and the number which can read and write, and remarks on the sanitary condition of county and public buildings.

This form was adopted and put into use in March of 1886, and since then the reports have been more full and accurate. Special blanks for reports on the sanitary condition, etc., of school-houses and their surroundings will be sent once, or, if

that is found insufficient, twice each year with questions to be answered by the superintendent of schools in each county.

In lieu of the weather reports from county superintendents of health, which are but meagre and inaccurate at their best, Prof. Simmons, through the courtesy of General Hazen, of the United States Signal Service Bureau, receives monthly reports from Smithville, Hatteras, Fort Macon, Kitty Hawk and Wilmington, on the coast; from Knoxville, Tenn., which answers to the western part, and from Charlotte and Lynchburg, Va., for the central portion of the State. These, with the report of Prof. J. W. Gore, at Chapel Hill, and his own observations, taken at Wake Forest, make a total of ten stations in different portions of the State. These reports are full and accurate and give a very good general idea of the weather all over the State, though it would be much better could the number of stations be increased to two or three times the present number. Could voluntary observers be found, and we have no doubt there could, the money would be well spent were the State to furnish instruments for the establishment of twenty or twenty-five stations in different parts of the State for use by the Board of Health and Agricultural Department conjointly.

An attempt was made to obtain vital statistics from those counties reporting to the State Board, but it was found impossible to obtain them of any value as there is no law compelling physicians to report births and deaths, and I regret that this effort has shown that their interest in the welfare of the State will not cause them to give this information voluntarily. A complete and accurate registration of every marriage, birth and death is absolutely necessary to those to whom the health of a State, a county, or a city or town is entrusted, if they would effect any real progress in the science of public hygiene. The object and work of the Board of Health is to "take cognizance of the health interests of the citizens of the State;" to "investigate the causes of diseases dangerous to the public health, especially epidemics; the *sources of mortality;* the effect of locations, employments and conditions of public health;" and how can they

do this without a complete registration of vital statistics? How can they "gather such information upon all these matters, for distribution among the people, with the especial purpose of informing them about preventable diseases" without such registration?

The health of its subjects and the average duration of their lives, is to every government a matter of the highest consideration. And to be indifferent to, or ignorant of the laws which affect human nature, would be to make the legislator responsible for the ravages of every preventable epidemic of disease. But how shall the legislator or government of our State be able to act intelligently or effectually in relation to public health? In no other way, we emphasize, is it possible than by an adequate knowledge of our vital statistics, to be derived alone through uniform and careful registration, by which not only are the causes of disease and death ascertained, but the proportion of death-rate to the population, and to the occupation of those who died—knowledge of no secondary importance.

A majority of the States have enacted laws requiring the registration of births, deaths and marriages, and in those States in which these laws have existed the longest do they meet with the most popular favor, as is evidenced by the increased appropriations which are cheerfully made for the perfection of these records.

The reports on public buildings have brought to the eyes of the community a disgraceful state of affairs in many counties in the State. Sanitarians place the proper amount of space per capita, for health, at eight hundred cubic feet; and with even this amount the ventilation should be such as to permit frequent renewal of the air. In the county jails it is the exception when this condition exists, in very many the number of cubic feet falling below half the requisite, and it has been known to be *below one hundred*. We are glad to state, however, that the efforts of the superintendents have, in several instances, caused the improvement of some of these conditions. The food and water served the inmates of jails and poor-houses have generally been reported

good and sufficient. In many cases the buildings seem constructed only with a view to occupancy in summer, there being no adequate arrangements made for heating. By reference to the tables showing the condition of jails and poor-houses it will be seen that a much larger per centage of the inmates of the jails than of the poor-houses can read and write.

The condition of the jails throughout the State is much to be regretted, and the deaf ear which is turned to the suggestions of the superintendents of health, as to advisable and frequently necessary improvements, shows how essential is some State supervision of public prisons. There can be but little doubt that much of the disease, which renders unfit for the work they have to do the convicts sent to the State Penitentiary, and swells to such ugly proportions the death-rate among them, has its origin in the county jails in which these men—human creatures—have to be confined, their numbers increasing and their room proportionately decreasing, till the *welcome sentence* of the District Judge releases them from the living death to which they have been subjected, and sends them to the more sanitary surroundings in the Penitentiary.

An attempt was made to have each prisoner sent to the Penitentiary examined by the superintendent of health of the county from which he was sent, and furnished with a descriptive list to be given to the officer in charge of the Penitentiary. This list was to show the prisoner's condition at the time of his entering and leaving the county jail, and was to serve both as a guide to the Penitentiary officials in the disposition of said prisoner, and as a check on the county authorities for the treatment he had received while in their keeping. This attempt, however, proved an utter failure. In only two or three instances did the county commissioners order it done, and those who did would allow no extra fee to the superintendents, and the work being of such a disgusting and filthy nature, the latter were unwilling to perform it without some remuneration. At the regular meeting of the Board in New Bern a committee was appointed to confer with the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, and get them to have

a thorough physical examination made by the physician in charge, of each prisoner on his first arrival at the Penitentiary. This examination was deemed more necessary by the Board as it appeared from the reports of the physicians in charge of the stockades, copies of these reports being furnished the Board, that men were sent to the stockades in whom heart, lung, or other constitutional diseases in a more or less severe form already existed, rendering them unfit for the kind of work they were compelled to do. The result of this conference appears in the report of the committee.

During the past two years committees from this Board have made, upon invitation from the officers in charge, visits of inspection to the different State institutions and to the convict camps in the western part of the State. Reports of these inspections have been submitted to this Board and accompany this report. Copies were sent, at the time of the inspections, to the officers in charge of the different institutions and to the Governor.

At the meeting in New Bern, Dr. Richard H. Lewis read a paper on the "Care of the Eyes and Ears." This paper was stereotyped and 5,000 copies printed and distributed among the people of the State. The stereotyped plates are preserved so that, when necessary, any additional number can be issued at but slight expense above the cost of paper and press-work.

The Board has also published the 3d edition (1,000 copies) of "Sanitary Engineering," by Wm. Cain, C. E., which he kindly revised and enlarged during his summer vacation. About five hundred of these have been distributed.

In April, 1886, the Board commenced the publication of a monthly "Bulletin," which gives each month the nature of diseases prevailing during the preceding month in those counties reporting to the State Board; the condition of the jails and poor-houses in those counties; the meteorological reports from the ten stations in the State, and such other information and advice for the advancement of the public health as may come to the attention of the Board. On account of the smallness of our printing fund the size of this publication is much smaller than

the needs of the people and the information which is constantly coming before the Board, and which should be given to the people, would suggest. The copies issued are also restricted to a much smaller number than should be the case, the number at present being but six hundred and fifty, and even with this small circulation, the printing fund will be more than consumed, and the Board will have to make good this deficit out of the appropriation, which is sorely needed for and should be devoted to other uses. But this information must be furnished the people, if the object for which the Board of Health was created—the instruction of the people in the science of public hygiene and the promotion of the health interests of the State—is to be accomplished; and small as it is, both in size and circulation, we feel convinced that much good has resulted from it, not only in the information it has spread over the State, but in stimulating county superintendents in their work, and in influencing the organization of boards of health in several counties where none existed before. We believe that in thus publishing the condition of public buildings, and bringing before the people the criminal neglect of and utter disregard for the health and comfort of the inmates of these institutions on the part of the county officials, much has been and will continue to be done in the improvement of these conditions.

The Board is gratified at the improved condition of the public health of the State during the past two years, very many counties reporting a better condition in that regard than for many years. No case of cholera, small-pox or yellow fever has come to the knowledge of this Board as having occurred in the State—imported or otherwise—and the special epidemic appropriation of two thousand dollars has not been touched. There is great need, however, of better facilities for the disinfection of vessels at the quarantine station at Smithville, and for the isolation and care of any cases of contagious disease which may be brought there. To accomplish this, there should be erected hospital accommodations for any cases of infectious disease which may enter the river on board of ships or steamers. At present the port of Wilmington is entirely without any means of caring for seamen

sick with yellow fever, small-pox or cholera, any one of which diseases may be discovered by the quarantine physician at Smithville on incoming vessels. It is needless to say that the care of such sick persons cannot be had on shipboard, nor would it be humane to detain them on the vessel, at the risk of their own lives and the lives of those on the same vessel with them. The Marine Hospital, under the control of the United States government, cannot admit such cases to their wards, for evident reasons, and thus provision for any such emergency must be made by the State. The board of quarantine for the port of Wilmington need this help, and will be glad to suggest plans for buildings to meet the wants of the station. The ground for the hospital is already in the possession of the State; the buildings can be erected and made comfortable for a comparatively small sum. The plans for the hospital will include a keeper's house, a house for observation of the people taken from an infected ship and not sick at the time of their removal, two houses, or wards, one for small-pox and one for yellow fever or cholera, a small room for the disinfection of clothing and articles likely to carry the disease to the city of Wilmington and thence into the State at large, and a cistern for a supply of water sufficient for drinking, cooking and bathing purposes. There is also great need for a wharf at the station for the safety of vessels undergoing quarantine service of disinfection. The commerce of Wilmington is constantly growing, and the danger of the importation of disease is proportionately increased, as vessels enter the port from every quarter of the globe.

The present method of securing disinfection and cleansing of vessels is not equal to the demands that the quarantine authorities may be called on any day to meet, for the safety of the State as well as the chief commercial town in her borders.

At the regular meeting of the Board, held in New Bern, in May, 1886, Prof. W. G. Simmons made a partial report on "Illuminating Oils." He had not been able to complete his report, and asked for further time. His experiments on twelve samples of oil obtained from the retail dealers of Wake Forest, showed the class of oil sold there to be far below what is neces-

sary for safety. Using the "Oil Tester of the New York Board of Health," he found several of these oils to "flash" below 100° F., he placing the minimum safety point at 112° F I quote from a letter just received from Prof. Simmons giving the names and "flashing points" of these oils:

"White C"	flashed	at	118° F.
"Red C"	"	"	119° "
"Safety"	"	"	115° "
"Safety" (another mf'r.)	flashed	at	117° "
"Security"	flashed	at	124° "
"Security" (another mf'r.)	flashed	at	130° "
"Astral"	flashed	at	118° "
Kerosene	"	"	99° "
"	"	"	95° "
"	"	"	99½° "
"	"	"	99° "
"	"	"	84° "

"I stated, at the convention at New Bern, that illuminating oils flashing at 112° F. or above that point (by the New York Oil Tester) were reasonably safe, and that I was prepared to recommend that the State Legislature be memorialized to prohibit the sale, within this State, of all illuminating oils having their "flashing points," by the Oil Tester of the New York Board of Health, below 112° F. I have since had no reason for changing this opinion or the proposed recommendation to the Legislature. Indeed, I think such legislation is becoming more important every year. Several of the northern and northwestern States have enacted penal statutes on this subject, and the result has been to cause the best and safest oils to be put on the market in those States, while the unsafe oils have all been sent to the States having no penal legislation on the subject."

He regrets that the press of business at the college has prevented the completion of his report in time to present to the Legislature. It will be read at the regular meeting of the Board, at Charlotte, in April, of 1887, and will appear either *verbatim* or in a condensed form in the "Bulletin."

The state of things found in Wake Forest would undoubtedly be found at any and every other point in the State. The fact that low-grade oils are crowded into this and other Southern States, being driven from most of the Northern States by the stringent laws which prohibit the sale of oils below a certain standard in those States, is so evident that it was made a matter for comment in a recent text-book on "Illuminating Oils."

It is true that many of the casualties from kerosene oil are due to carelessness, but I believe that three-fourths of these disasters would be prevented could these dangerous low-grade oils be kept out of the State. It is useless to try to prevent their sale by informing the people of their danger. As long as people can buy oil at ten or twelve cents per gallon, they will not pay twenty for it. Better would it be, if they cannot afford to buy the higher grades of oil, that they return to the primitive tallow candle and pine-knot, than that so many thousands of lives and so much property should be daily jeopardized by the use of this dangerous stuff.

I hope that the legislators of the State will, at an early date, carry out the recommendations of Prof. Simmons, and enact laws which will drive out from our borders this cause of most horrible death. It is a matter which affects us all, for if our neighbor is careless, we cannot feel ourselves secure, no matter how careful we be.

In January, 1886, circular letters were sent to the proper authorities in each county in the State, asking for the number of insane, in confinement or at liberty, on the 1st of January, 1886. Of the ninety-six counties to which these letters were addressed replies were received from only thirty-one, with the result as shown in the following table:

COUNTIES.	White.	Colored.	Total.	PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.
Beaufort	...	2	2	Poor-house.
Bladen	1	...	1	Not confined.
Brunswick	1	...	1	Jail.
Buncombe	2	...	2	Alms-house.
Caldwell	6	1	7	Generally at home—close rest'nt.
Chatham	14	3	17	Poor-house, 4; not confined, 13.
Cleveland	1	...	1	At home.
Columbus	2	...	2	Jail, 1; Poor-house, 1.
Cumberland	6	...	6	Poor-house, 5; Jail, 1.
Davidson	4	...	4	Jail, 2; Poor-house, 2.
Durham	1	*1	2	Poor-house.
Forsyth	2	1	3	Poor-house.
Franklin	...	...	...	.....
Graham	1	...	1	Morganton.
Greene	3	2	5	Not confined.
Guilford	...	...	...	.....
Halifax	2	2	4	Jail, 2; Poor-house, 2.
Iredell	6	1	7	Poor-house, 4; not confined, 3.
Johnston	1	...	1	Poor-house.
Lincoln	6	1	7	Poor-house.
McDowell	2	...	2	At home.
Macon	3	...	3	Not confined.*
Mecklenburg	10	10	20	.....
New Hanover	2	4	6	Poor-house.
Onslow	...	...	...	.....
Person	9	5	14	Poor-house.
Rowan	3	...	3	Poor-house.
Rutherford	4	...	4	Jail, 2; Poor-house, 2.
Tyrrell	1	2	3	Not confined.
Vance	2	2	4	At home, 2; not confined, 2.
Yadkin	3	...	3	....
Number of counties.....31	98	37	135	

* Race not given.

Taking these reports as an average of all the counties, it would show that there are 370 insane in the State who are not taken care of by the State.

Seeing the necessity for prompt information of contagious diseases occurring in neighboring States, the International Conference of State Boards of Health, at Toronto, Canada, October 6th, 1886, adopted the following resolutions concerning "Inter-State Notification in Infectious and Contagious Diseases," which were also presented to and adopted by the American Public Health Association, on October 8th, 1886:

WHEREAS, It is necessary for the protection and preservation of the public health that prompt information should be given of the existence of cholera, yellow fever and small-pox; be it

1. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the National Conference of State Boards of Health that it is the duty of each State, Provincial and Local Board of Health in any locality in which said diseases may at any time occur, to furnish immediately information of the existence of such disease to boards of health of neighboring and provincial States and to the local board in such States as have no State board.

2. *Resolved*, That upon rumor or report of the existence of pestilential disease, and positive definite information thereon not being obtainable from the proper health authorities, this Conference recommends that the health officials of one State shall be privileged and justified to go into another State for the purpose of investigating and establishing the truth or falsity of such reports.

3. *Resolved*, That whenever practicable, the investigations made under the preceding section shall be done with the co-operation of the State or local health authorities.

4. *Resolved*, That any case which presents symptoms seriously suspicious of one of the aforenamed diseases shall be treated as suspicious and reported as provided for in cases announced as actual.

5. *Resolved*, That any case respecting which reputable and experienced physicians disagree as to whether the disease is or is not pestilential shall be reported as suspicious.

6. *Resolved*, That any case respecting which efforts are made to conceal its existence, full history and true nature shall be deemed suspicious and so acted upon.

7. *Resolved*, That in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing resolutions, the Boards of Health of the United States and Canada represented at this Conference do pledge themselves to an interchange of information as herein provided.

As the water taken into our systems is second in importance only to the air we breathe, the water supply should be made the subject of careful study and examination by both corporations and individuals. It is to be regretted that our State is so backward in this matter of such vital importance to the health of her citizens. Articles on drinking water have from time to time appeared in the Bulletin, and the State has made provision for the analysis of suspected water by the State Chemist. Notwithstanding this fact, and though permits for analyses, with instructions for preparing and shipping samples of water, are furnished by this Board to any one making application therefor to the Secretary, only twelve analyses of water have been made under instructions from this Board during the two years just past. The

subject of drinking water is one which is, and has been for some time, attracting the attention of sanitarians as one of the commonest and most persistent sources of disease and death with which we have to combat. In several epidemics of typhoid fever in Pennsylvania during the past year the cause was found, by careful investigation on the part of the Board of Health of that State, to lie in the contamination of drinking water, while in Massachusetts 393,000 cases of typhoid fever and 40,000 deaths were traced to the same source.

The President of this Board has undertaken to collect statistics in regard to drinking water in different sections of the State, with a view to reading a paper on this subject, at the next annual meeting of the Board, in Charlotte, and the Board hopes in its next report to show a greater extent of good accomplished in this direction than has been the case during the two last years. But the greatest amount of good in this matter cannot be accomplished until there is adopted some system of house-to-house inspection in every city and town in the State.

As illustrative of the work done in other States and the benefit to be derived from these inspections, I quote from the report of the Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health:

"The sanitary survey of the State has embraced the examination of 300,000 houses and premises, in 395 cities, towns and villages in 96 of 102 counties in the State. These inspections embraced every material condition affecting health, individual and public—site of house; its age, material, ventilation, condition, especially of basement or cellar, of cess-pools, sinks, drains, out-houses, and water-supply; of the yard and stables, barns, etc.; the vaccinal status of occupants, the occurrence of certain diseases, etc., and resulted in disclosing, in 382 places from which reports had been received at the close of the year, a total of 474,831 defective conditions and nuisances prejudicial to health, of which number 441,503, or over 90 per cent., were reported abated or remedied at the close of the year. The total cost of these inspections is estimated at about $50,000 for everything except the work actually done or caused to be done by the house-

holder, tenant or owner. In Chicago it was a little less than seventeen cents for each inspection, including pay of inspectors, wages of laborers, hire of teams, cost of disinfectants, printing, stationery, etc. The death-rate from the filth diseases in Chicago was reduced 15 per cent. last year, and the health commissioner, Dr. De Wolf, says: 'There can be no question that much of this decrease in the preventable mortality was due to the house-to-house inspection and kindred efforts which were made possible through the special appropriation in anticipation of cholera.'"

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DISBURSEMENTS.

1885.			
March	9	Stamps	$ 2 00
	20	Receipt book	50
	21	Copy of act relating to Board of Health	3 10
	22	S. S. Satchwell, expense to meeting in Raleigh	23 00
	22	R. L. Payne, " " " " "	24 00
	22	J. W. Jones, " " " " "	28 60
	22	R. H. Lewis, " " " " "	4 00
	22	Thomas F. Wood, " " " " "	25 00
	31	Secretary's salary 1st quarter, 1885	300 00
April	6	Stamps	4 00
	6	Fitting and furnishing office	125 00
	13	Stamps	2 00
	13	Express on stationery to members of board	4 50
	18	Stamps and postals	5 75
May	1	Stamps	3 25
	5	"	2 00
	13	Paper wrappers and stamps	2 55
	22	R. H. Lewis, expense meeting at Durham	19 55
	22	S. H. Lyle, " " " "	34 95
	22	W. D. Hilliard, " " " "	10 15
	22	R. L. Payne, " " " "	16 95
	22	J. W. Jones, " " " "	39 90
	22	W. G. Simmons, " " " "	19 40
	22	Arthur Winslow, " " " "	11 00
	22	Thomas F. Wood, " " " "	39 00
	22	S. S. Satchwell, " " " "	15 50
	22	R. D. Jewett, " " " "	20 50
	29	W. D. Hilliard, inspection convict camps	25 75
	29	Thomas F. Wood, " " "	72 40
June	10	Postals	50
	10	C. W. Yates, for sundries	33 30
	10	Giles & Murchison, for sundries	1 45
	12	Freight on stationery from Raleigh	60
	15	Stamps and postals	1 75
	17	Telegrams	1 35
	30	Secretary's salary 2d quarter, 1885	300 00

July	6	Express on stationery from P. M. Hale	$ 50
	18	Stamps and postals	5 83
	20	Express on map and stationery	62
Aug.	27	Stamps	2 25
Sept.	4	Stamps	1 50
	5	8 copies of "Sanitary Monitor," $1.00	8 00
	5	2 " " " Enquirer," $4.00.	8 00
	5	E. & F. N. Spou's account	9 84
	5	8 copies "The Sanitarian," $4.00	32 00
	5	Shaffer's map of North Carolina	10 00
	5	Post-office orders	52
	7	To supply 3 missing Trans. Am. Pub. H. Asso	15 10
	7	Arthur Winslow, inspection Asylum for D. D. and Blind.	32 00
	14	A. Winslow, inspection Western N. C. Insane Asylum	23 00
	14	R. H. Lewis, " " " " "	26 50
	14	Checks on New York to pay above	20
	16	Stamps	1 00
	17	Freight on stationery from P. M. Hale	1 65
	26	" " " " " "	50
	26	Stamps	2 20
	30	Secretary's salary, 3d quarter, 1885	300 00
Oct.	8	Stamps	1 00
	12	Freight on stationery from P. M. Hale	1 45
	14	P. O. box rent	1 50
Nov.	6	C. W. Yates, sundries	95
	6	Giles & Murchison, twine	20
	6	Stamps	1 45
	30	Freight and dray, "Sanitary Engineering"	2 60
Dec.	4	Stamps	1 80
	11	Stamps	1 50
	17	T. F. Wood, expense Con. of State B'ds. of H	40 00
	17	J. W. Jones, " " " " "	25 00
	20	2 volumes "Trans. Am. Pub. H. Asso."	10 00
	30	Secretary's salary 4th quarter, 1885	300 00
1886.			
Jan.	4	Express on package to Prof. Cain	45
	7	Postage "Sanitary Engineering"	8 70
	12	Stamps	75
Feb.	28	Stamps	2 15
Mar.	20	Stamps	1 25
	25	Freight on stationery from P. M. Hale	55
	27	Freight on books to A. Winslow	30
	30	Secretary's salary 1st quarter, 1886	300 00

April	7	Stamps	$ 2 00
	30	C. W. Yates, sundries	1 08
	30	Giles & Murchison, letter scales	4 50
	30	Building and painting book shelves	7 50
May	5	Stamps	2 00
	21	John McDonald, expense meeting at New Bern	22 75
	21	J. W. Jones, " " " "	29 25
	21	W. D. Hilliard, " " " "	64 00
	21	A. Winslow, " " " "	45 50
	21	W. G. Simmons, " " " "	25 00
	21	R. H. Lewis, " " " "	24 10
	21	R. D. Jewett, " " " "	17 60
	28	Stamps	50
June	16	Stamps	75
	16	Freight on "Bulletin"	45
	25	Stamps	1 00
	28	Freight on books to R. H. Lewis	25
	30	Secretary's salary 2d quarter, 1886	300 00
July	9	Stamps and postage on Bulletin	1 50
	9	J. W. Jones, inspection N. C. Insane Asylum	29 60
	9	W. G. Simmons, meteorological instruments	80 15
	14	8 copies of Sanitarian, 1886, $4.00	32 00
	14	Post-office box rent, 1886	3 00
	30	Freight on Bulletin and wrappers	1 00
Aug.	5	Stamps and postals	1 50
	13	Express on MS. "Care of Eyes and Ears" to Raleigh	40
	17	Stamps	1 00
	25	A. Winslow, inspection N. C. Insane Asylum	26 00
	27	Stamps	1 00
Sept.	13	Stamps	1 25
	20	Five copies Lamb Prize Essays (Am. P. H. Asso.)	5 00
	24	Stamps	1 00
	30	Freight on plates "Care of Eyes and Ears"	46
	30	Secretary's salary third quarter, 1886	300 00
Oct.	2	Freight on Bulletin	50
	11	Postage	1 19
	13	R. H. Lewis, postage, wrappers and freight for "Care of Eyes and Ears,"	50 00
	14	Westcott & Thomson, stereotyping "Care of Eyes and Ears"	132 45
	14	Sanitary Engineer (A. Winslow)	4 00
	14	Stamps	90
	20	Assessment Conv. State Boards of Health	5 00
	28	Stamps	1 50

Oct.	29	Freight on Reports of Michigan Board of Health to complete library	1 65
	30	Freight on bases for stereotype plates	35
Nov.	3	Westcott & Thomson, bases for stereotype plates	7 00
	3	Express on Bulletin	50
	3	Paste brush	20
	4	500 sheets cyclostyle paper	40
	8	Postage on Bulletin	42
	23	Stamps	1 00
Dec.	1	C. W. Yates	13 52
	2	Express and postage on Bulletin	75
	2	Office rent ending December, 1886, 10 months, at $5.00	50 00
	9	Stamps	1 50
	10	¼ cord wood and cutting	1 25
	16	Secretary's salary 4th quarter, 1886	300 00
	18	Freight on "Care of Eyes and Ears"	53
	24	Stamps	2 35
			$4,015 93

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for year 1885	$2,000 00	
" " " 1886	2,000 00	$4,000 00
Balance due Thomas F. Wood, Treasurer		$15 93

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION OF POOR HOUSES FOR YEAR 1886,

IN THE COUNTIES REPORTING TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

COUNTIES.	Number of Inmates During												Average No.			Space in Cubic Feet Allotted Each Inmate.*	General Remarks on the Sanitary Condition.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	For the year.	Vaccinated.	Which can Read and Write.		
Buncombe	22	20	20	20	30	26	26	23	22	22	20	26	23	20	17	742	Excellent.
Burke	†	†	†	†	‡	9	10	10	†	†	†	†	10	†	†	‡	Good.
Cabarrus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	12	13	13	16	14	15	14	6	9	1,665	Good.
Camden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very good.
Catawba	†	20	20	18	20	20	15	13	13	16	18	18	17	9	10	300	Buildings old. New ones contemplated.
Chatham	37	‡	38	37	41	42	39	30	30	30	30	30	35	13	‡	714	Good.
Cherokee	4	3	3	3	3	5	6	5	6	5	6	6	5	‡	‡	650	Good, except an insufficiency of air.
Cleveland	32	†	31	27	28	27	27	27	27	29	30	36	29	‡	5	591	Four cottages. Estimates for improvements have been made.
Columbus	8	8	7	6	7	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	‡	.....	550	New building to be built soon, with latest sanitary impro'mts.
Cumberland	15	15	16	20	20	18	15	14	15	14	18	.....	16	11	6	800	Excellent condition.
Davidson	18	19	19	19	18	20	18	23	18	18	16	16	18	‡	5	720	Good. Dietary has been improved, and a nurse provided.
Duplin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
Durham	6	†	9	9	17	13	8	10	6	7	5	5	9	‡	‡	‡	Good.
Edgecombe	35	34	32	32	19	19	19	19	20	23	22	.....	25	‡	‡	2,200	Excellent.
Forsyth	†	‡	16	16	14	14	18	14	18	14	†	.....	16	7	4	904	Good.
Franklin	13	13	12	13	13	13	14	14	13	14	13	12	13	10	1	850	Very good.
Gaston	8	8	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	11	13	12	9	3	3	2,580	Buildings seven in number, and very comfortable.
Greene	4	3	6	6	7	5	4	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	2	1,800	A large, airy and roomy building nearly completed.
Guilford	†	†	34	35	33	‡	†	34	31	†	34	34	34	‡	‡	600	Good.
Henderson	6	9	8	6	6	6	8	†	8	†	†	.....	7	6	2	1,500	Good.
Iredell	†	15	15	17	23	16	20	‡	15	†	†	.....	17	‡	‡	554	Pretty fair.
Johnston	†	10	11	11	11	10	10	10	8	9	9	16	10	‡	‡	722	Very good.
Jones	6	6	4	4	4	4	5	†	5	5	5	4	5	3	.....	980	All the houses, save one, in good condition.
Lenoir	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[small and too frail.
Lincoln	15	17	17	15	15	13	13	13	14	‡	14	14	15	‡	‡	609	The three buildings are unsuited for this purpose, being too
McDowell	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	12	10	12	10	11	11	3	2	435	Good condition. New building just finished.
Macon	.....	†	.....	.....	.....	†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Madison	.....	.....	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	.....	.....	2,100	Good.

Montgomery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	Good.
New Hanover	24	24	24	26	24	20	23	19	†	28	22	31	24	16	12	600	Good.
Northampton	†	†	†	†	†	‡	†	†	‡	‡	‡	†	.....	.....	.....	‡	
Onslow	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	8	5	.....	1	1,250	Good.
Pender	.....	.....	.....	†	5	8	11	8	9	8	8	7	8	4	2	1,220	Building unsuitable, but only temporary.
Person	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,020	Fair.
Pitt	†	†	†	18	20	18	†	19	†	22	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	Good.
Polk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,153	Needs improvement.
Richmond	†	†	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	12	11	1	2	1,650	Prison for lunatics needs improvement.
Robeson	9	8	9	9	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	9	‡	‡	600	Hardly comfortable in cold weather
Rowan	24	‡	23	21	20	20	19	17	17	20	27	30	22	‡	‡	400	Good.
Rutherford	23	22	22	22	24	24	24	†	24	26	27	24	24	‡	‡	960	Good.
Sampson	17	19	15	17	12	20	18	19	11	14	14	10	15	‡	‡	1,200	Very good.
Stanly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	7	.....	.....	.....	1,000	Very good.
Swain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The keeping of the poor is let out to the lowest bidder.
Transylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tyrrell	5	3	4	5	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	.....	.....	11000	Good.
Union	27	23	12	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	15	16	16	.....	3	2,000	Good. [in private quarters.
Vance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	This county has no poor-house, paupers being provided for
Wake	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	63	55	†	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡	Good.
Warren	9	†	12	12	11	12	12	13	†	13	11	.....	12	†	‡	2,000	Very good.
Watauga	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	9	9	8	8	.....	8	‡	‡	‡	Good.
Wayne	10	7	4	3	3	5	3	3	†	†	5	.....	5	‡	‡	825	Good.
Wilson	†	†	23	†	†	†	†	†	22	‡	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡	Good. [poor are all in the care of private individuals."
Yancey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	This county has no poor-house. The Sup't of Health says: "Our

*The smallest space reported during year is given.
†No report received.
‡Not given in report.

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION OF JAILS FOR YEAR 1886, IN THE COUNTIES

REPORTING TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS CONFINED DURING												AVERAGE NO.			Cubic Feet Space Allotted Each.	GENERAL REMARKS ON SANITARY CONDITION, DEC. 31, 1886.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Confined during the Year.	Vaccinated.	Which can Read and Write.		
Buncombe	27	16	16	15	30	25	14	9	9	11	18	13	17	14	12	542	Excellent.
Burke	a	a	a	a	b	3	4	5	a	a	a	....	4	a	a	b	Good.
Cabarrus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	4	2	.....	2	3	....	a	1,256	Not heated at all, and sewerage exceedingly bad.
Camden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report on jail.
Catawba	.....	4	3	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8	3	1	2	438	Good. Repairs recently made.
Chatham	3	b	2	2	3	2	3	4	6	2	1	1	3	1	1	2,600	Good.
Cherokee	.....	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	4	1	3	1	2	b	b	1,050	Kept clean and warm.
Cleveland	6	9	a	6	4	5	8	10	15	12	9	10	9	b	4	364	Improvements contemplated.
Columbus	3	4	4	3	5	6	5	3	2	2	2	9	4	b	2	729	Fair.
Cumberland	4	3	3	5	3	6	7	6	6	7	6	.....	5	3	3	800	Excellent.
Davidson	7	12	4	4	7	7	7	7	5	11	13	3	7	.....	2	842	Good.
Duplin	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	450	Defective sewerage. Improvement contemplated.
Durham	15	a	8	13	7	6	7	8	18	2	3	4	8	b	b	561	Good.
Edgecombe	21	20	28	28	14	9	11	9	10	14	13	.....	16	b	b	245	Excellent. [Except space.]
Forsyth	a	26	23	23	5	5	5	7	8	4	a	.....	12	11	4	325	Good.
Franklin	4	4	6	4	3	5	5	2	4	7	3	6	4	3	1	700	Very good. [means for heating.
Gaston	9	12	7	5	4	8	10	13	12	7	7	7	9	1	3	585	Situation bad. Construction bad. No ventilation or proper
Greene	7	7	11	2	3	4	4	3	2	3	2	3	4	1	1	1,000	Improvement needed in light and ventilation.
Guilford	a	a	27	17	18	b	a	17	17	a	38	20	22	b	b	200	Good. [Except space.]
Henderson	7	5	6	5	4	5	5	a	5	a	a	.....	5	5	4	3,600	Good.
Iredell	a	13	16	32	21	17	14	b	10	a	a	.....	18	b	b	36	Pretty fair. [Except space.]
Johnston	a	16	6	5	5	9	11	18	7	8	10	13	10	7	3	115	Very good. [Except space.]
Jones	5	5	2	2	3	3	3	a	3	3	2	2	3	b	1	1,260	Excellent.
Lenoir	7	2	1	5	3	b	5	20	3	4	4	6	5	b	2	235	Good. [Except space.
Lincoln	4	4	8	2	4	4	5	5	9	b	5	5	5	b	b	856	Pretty good.
Macon	.....	a	2	.....	5	a	2	2	2	2	12	5	5	4	1	2	400	Good.
Madison	.....	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	5	13	1	.....	5	3	.....	.....	224	Insufficient in size and supply of water-closets.
McDowell	3	5	4	9	12	7	4	2	3	5	6	6	5	2	3	400	Good.

Montgomery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	Good.
New Hanover	16	24	26	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Northampton	a	a	a	a	a	b	a	a	b	b	b	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Onslow	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	5	3	3	3	*	3	.....	.....	1,200	
Person	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,120	Fair.
Pender¶	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pitt	a	a	a	7	10	7	a	6	a	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.Good.
Polk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	535	Needs improvement.
Richmond	a	a	11	9	11	7	6	5	6	11	11	15	9	3	5	643	Good.
Robeson	23	7	6	8	6	5	6	21	5	10	10	12	10	b	b	300	Imperfectly heated.
Rowan	17	b	13	15	2	5	5	7	7	7	7	6	8	b	b	1,200	Good.
Rutherford	4	1	1	3	3	6	8	a	6	6	5	5	4	b	b	855	Good.
Sampson	7	4	3	4	2	.....	1	4	6	6	2	3	4	b	b	700	Very good.
Stanly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1,000	Very good.
Swain	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	559	Very bad, with no efforts at improvement.
Tyrrell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11,000	New and in good order.
Transylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	b	Excellent.
Union	5	4	18	5	6	4	5	5	4	5	5	6	6	.....	3	1,000	Bad. New one talked of.
Vance¶	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wake	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	16	18	a	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	Arrangements for heating defective.
Warren	11	a	1	4	10	10	5	9	a	7	8	.....	7	b	b	700	Generally good.
Watauga	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b	Bad.
Wayne	23	2	24	25	15	23	25	28	a	a	24	.....	21	b	b	10	Very bad. Improvements contemplated.
Wilson	a	a	4	a	a	a	a	a	5	13	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	b	Good.
Yancey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	b	Good. Bedding bad and uncomfortable.

*Jail burnt at this time.
a. No report.
b. Not given.
‡This shows smallest space reported during year.
¶Has no jail at this time.

ANALYSES OF WATER FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF HEALTH,

Made by the Agricultural Experiment Station in Years 1885–'86.

Station Numbers.	MARKS.	WHEN RECEIVED.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF SENDER.	Grains per Gallon.		Parts per Million Ammonia.		REMARKS OF CHEMIST.
				Total Solids.	Chlorine.	Free.	Albuminoid.	
3307	Well of Charles Hines,	1885. May 1st.	Dr. Pritchard, Faison, N. C.	11.50	2.98	.48	.32	A bad water—one that may give trouble. The high quantity of ammonia present indicates some organic contamination, possibly owing to nearness of cess-pool.
3383	Taken in front of Boyden House.	July 14th.	E. B. Neave, Mayor Salisbury, N. C.	19.60	4.16	.16	.20	Chemical analysis does not indicate anything of a serious character. Still it may propagate germs of disease of which we have discovered nothing.
3408	No. 1, J. Private Well.	August 15th.	John C. Jacobs, Supt. Health, Henderson, N. C.	4.70	0.56	.186	.20	Somewhat contaminated with organic matter. Quite enough ammonia, etc., to admit of development of germ life, though I am not sure the contamination is animal.
3409	No. 2, B. B. Warehouse.	" "	" "	4.80	0.49	.08	.16	Slightly suspicious.
3410	No. 3, T. P. Public.	" "	" "	7.20	0.71	.0132	.15	Vegetable contamination. Suspect surface water runs into this one.
3534	Turnpike between Wilmington and Wrightsville Sound, 7 miles from Wilmington.	November 11th.	James C. Stevenson, Wilmington, N. C.	8.50	1.20	.00	.06	Very pure water.
4025	Well of self at Whiteville, N. C.	1886. August 30th.	A. F. Powell, Vineland, N. C.	(a) 4.40	.....	.....	.....	Extremely small amount of dissolved matter of any kind. Very slight hardness. A pure water.

4086	B. Farm near Tarboro, N. C.	Septemb'r 17th.	Dr. J. M. Baker, Tarboro, N. C.	6.90	.66	0.0266	.05	Fairly pure water. Nothing to indicate any harm in this water.
4087	W. Spring near Tarboro, N. C.	" "	"	7.90	.44	0.066	.03	Free ammonia rather high, but otherwise as good as the average.
4088	P. Spring near Tarboro, N. C.	" "	"	8.90	.55	.48	.05	Odor of sulphuretted hydrogen on opening bottle. Why so much free ammonia in spring water? Can it be contaminated with manure leachings?
4089	Caker. Well in Tarboro, N. C.	" "	"	23.30	6.01	.0534	.04	Slightly suspicious. May be contaminated from animal sources, as there is too much clorine and free ammonia in connection.
4090	Sizer. Well in Tarboro, N. C.	" "	"	39.60	14.13	.0266	.04	Too much clorine—may possibly be of mineral origin, however. Look for source of animal contamination.

(a.) Solids consist of carbonate of lime and iron, and some chloride of sodium.

REPORT OF DR. J. W. JONES, PRESIDENT, ON THE NORTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY.

CAPT. E. R. STAMPS,

President North Carolina State Penitentiary, Raleigh, N. C.:

By an invitation of the Board of Directors of North Carolina State Penitentiary, the North Carolina Board of Health sent to the Penitentiary a committee consisting of Drs. J. W. Jones and S. H. Lyle; Prof. W. G. Simmons and Arthur Winslow, C. E., to make a sanitary inspection, on May 22, 1885. The committee were impressed by the cordiality of their reception and the willingness of the officers to give them information that might in any way aid them in the discharge of their duties.

It is regretted that this report has been so long delayed. It was not for want of interest in the work.

The committee are conscious that they made a hasty visit to the Penitentiary, but entertain the belief that, by the aid which sanitary science affords them, and the assistance so cheerfully rendered them by the officers in charge, they have not greatly erred.

Many circumstances affect human life. Its fundamental laws cannot be violated with impunity. In prison life, the arrangement of the prison, the air, the water, the hours of rest and labor, the quantity and quality of food, the protection from excessive cold and heat, are all big factors in health and disease, over which a watchful care and intelligent oversight must be taken, that knows no abatement. The air, water and food may be made unclean and unhealthy by the environment, the air and water taking up noxious gases and bad emanations that come from decomposition of matter, together with the food in its connection with the air and water when taken into the body to sustain it, become, at the same time, carriers and causes of diseases. Also good food improperly prepared, or not suited to the condition, may become a source of disease. The houses should be so constructed as to protect us against inclement weather and not per-

mit the accumulation of foul air, and to have a sufficiency of pure air and light. The clothing should be of a sort to render us comfortable and to protect us from the excessive cold and heat, clean and dry. The hours of rest and labor should be ordered with a Christian vigilance.

The high death rate as reported by the President of the Board of Directors can only be accounted for by a violation of some one of these laws of health in the Penitentiary, stockades or county jails.

No facts or conditions are given in the report of the President of the Board which will account for the high death rate or enable the committee to advise in the matter from the report.

From the greater amount of sickness at certain stockades, as reported, it would seem that there are local causes operating at these points that produce disease, which the Directory would do well to have studied, in order that the causes may be removed.

We cannot too strongly urge the immediate consideration of Mr. Winslow's report, which please find herein. Foul air and noxious gases will surely cause disease and unfit the convict for the exposure and labors of stockade life.

For the better study of disease causation of the Penitentiary, it is suggested that the physician give in his report not only the number of cases of sickness of all kinds, but in addition the names of the diseases treated in the Penitentiary, stockades and farms.

It is hoped that we may devise means for a better sanitary condition of the county jails, which will relieve the Penitentiary of much of its sickness and mortality.

We are making efforts to have each convict sent to the Penitentiary furnished with a descriptive list by the County Superintendent of Health, showing the time he has been in prison and the state of his health. This is for the guidance of the Superintendent and Physician in the treatment and selection of labor suited to each convict. Respectfully submitted,

J. W. JONES, M. D.,
President N. C. State Board Health.

TARBORO, N. C., July, 1885.

REPORT OF PROF. W. G. SIMMONS ON THE NORTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY.

To DR. J. W. JONES,

President Board of Health of North Carolina:

The North Carolina State Board of Health accepted an invitation to visit the Penitentiary, and a committee, consisting of four members of the Board, made an official visit to that institution May 22d. The authorities extended every facility for examining into its condition and management.

The committee of the Board found that the convicts are supplied with an abundance of wholesome food, that the water is good and the water supply is fully adequate to every sanitary requirement.

The buildings are in good condition and all necessary attention is given to cleanliness in all the apartments, including the hospitals and cells for the convicts.

The cells are not as large as they should be; their capacity is only * cubic feet. This necessitates that extraordinary care should be given to the matter of ventilation, especially during the night, when they are occupied.

The attention of the authorities was called to this point, and they expressed an earnest wish to do all that could be done to obviate the difficulty.

The sewerage is defective and the traps are not all in safe condition.

As the water supply is ample, it will be an easy matter to correct this evil. The Civil Engineer of the Board will give his special attention to this matter at once, and as the authorities are in full sympathy with the Board, there can be no doubt that his suggestions will be readily complied with and that the danger from this source will be speedily removed.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. SIMMONS.

*Number of feet to be ascertained by the Civil Engineer and reported by him.

REPORT OF DR. SAMUEL H. LYLE ON THE NORTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY.

To DR. J. W. JONES,

President Board of Health of North Carolina:

Taken as a whole, the Penitentiary is in the most perfect sanitary condition of any building I have ever seen; still, there are some points to which it might be worth while to call the attention of the Board of Directors.

The cells contain only 265 cubic feet air space when empty, which is not enough unless changed very frequently, especially in the lower cells, where the air from the upper rows of cells settles by virtue of its weight. There should be some arrangement by which a strong current of air could be made to pass through the ventilating flues all night. This could be best accomplished by a steam or some other blower, arranged on the same principle, or if this is not used, a jet of steam allowed to escape into the flue, so as to produce a partial vacuum, would accomplish the purpose, but not so well. As the system of ventilation is arranged now, the lower row of cells is not safe.

The privies are all in good condition and the water-closets well nigh perfect, but in the bath-room in the basement, as at other points designated by Mr. Winslow, in his report, there are no traps in the sewer and water pipes, or if so, they are so far from the opening of entrance that they do not answer their purpose, allowing the escape of sewer gas into the bath-room and from thence into the other basement rooms. I recommend that the traps be placed immediately at the internal end of these pipes.

I have a great many other notes, but as Mr. Winslow and myself took the same, from this time on they will appear in his report.

Very truly, yours,

SAMUEL H. LYLE, M. D.

REPORT OF ARTHUR WINSLOW, C. E., ON THE NORTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 13, 1885.

DR. J. W. JONES, M. D.,

President N. C. State Board of Health, Tarboro, N. C.:

DEAR SIR: I herewith respectfully submit to you my report on the sanitary condition of the State Penitentiary, with particular reference to the plumbing, disposal of sewerage and ventilation of the buildings.

The report is necessarily general and incomplete, from the fact that I had not the time nor the power to make a detailed and thorough examination, and also because much which should have had personal inspection is hidden behind walls, beneath floorings, or is deep under the ground, and therefore many facts had to be taken for granted or obtained by inquiry from the officers of the institution.

The *plumbing* of the building, as far as I could observe, seemed excellent and in good order.

According to Col. Hicks's statement, the waste pipes from kitchen sinks, bath tubs, etc., are trapped effectively before entering the drain or soil pipes, thereby preventing poisonous sewer gases from escaping into the different apartments. The form of *water-closet* used is of a self-acting pattern, in which the basin is flushed through the action of a spring seat upon a valve in the supply pipe. The soil pipe is said to be properly trapped beneath the basin, and the basin to be provided with a ventilating pipe which leads to the top of the building; both necessary precautions. The method of flushing the basin, however, is to be objected to, if not condemned. Direct supply of water to *water-closets* from cisterns or mains from which drinking water is drawn, is universally condemned. The supply should always be from a separate flushing cistern. The rough diagram on next page represents the principle of the water-closet system in use at the Penitentiary.

The vertical water pipe connects directly with the large water tank on the top of the building and from this same pipe water for drinking, washing, bathing and water-closet purposes, is drawn directly and at different levels. Now, while there is pressure in this pipe sufficient to cause a strong outward flow through the water-closet supply pipe, when the valve is open, there would seem to be little danger to apprehend from this direct connection; but, should the efflux of water from the various openings below this level be sufficient to cause the maximum possible flow of water through this pipe at the existing pressure, or should the tank become empty at any time, then, when the water-closet valve is opened, there would be a suction through the supply pipe into the water pipe carrying back the stagnant and contaminated water and the poisonous gases. This is especially liable to occur in the upper stories where the outward pressure of the water is least and below which there is most liability of an exhausting demand upon the water supply pipe. And it is just at the upper levels, evidently, that contamination of the water would be most dangerous and far reaching in its effects. Though, ordinarily, the danger from this defect may not be very great, a small amount of such contaminated water would be very dangerous in cholera times, or with the prevalence of typhoid fever.

The location of the water-closets, especially in the hospital departments, is also to be objected to as too close to the bedrooms, and as with too direct a connection, only one door intervening, and this probably frequently left open. In the basement floor, between each two blocks of cells, and connected with them by four (4) doors, are the prison bath-rooms. These are furnished with iron tubs supplied with hot and cold water. The escape pipes are said to be all suitably trapped. In the centre of the floor is the opening of a large pipe which leads directly into the sewer pipe at a distance of two (2) or three (3) feet below the floor. This untrapped direct connection between the sewer and the cell compartments might seem a dangerous source of disease, and this it would be were it not that there is a strong

downward draught through this pipe, which effectually prevents any sewer gases from flowing into the bath-room. This downward draught is produced by the action of a ventilating pipe, which runs from the main sewer up through the kitchen chimney flue to the top of the building. The heating of the air in this pipe causes a stroug upward current of air, which produces an inward flow of air from all parts of the sewer. This is, however, entirely dependent upon the heating of the pipe, and should it at any time be allowed to become cold, especially in summer, a reverse flow of air would set in and the poisonous sewer gases would be poured out into the cell chamber through these openings in the bath-room floors. The sewerage flows out into the opening, just outside of the west portion of the wall surrounding the buildings, whence the water flows down through channels in the earth and over broken stone to an adjoining branch. The solid matter is largely precipitated here and arrested by the broken stone and forms a constantly increasing accumulation of filth. This, at present, is not noticed to produce any disagreeable effects, but with the completion of the buildings more closely adjoining this portion of the wall, and with the increase of this deposit, I cannot but think that it will prove a source of discomfort, if not of danger. I should advise the pipes being prolonged as far as the branch at least.

The *ventilation* of the rooms and cells in the buildings is by no means perfect. In the wash-room and shoe-shop no adequate provision is made for a sure supply of fresh air. The windows are opened and closed according to desire, and during the winter it is more than probable that they are almost entirely closed for the greater part of the time. Each cell is ventilated by means of two separate flues, which lead to the top of the building. As there are five (5) tiers of cells in each block, ten (10) flues open out over each column of cells near the roof. Eight (8) of these sets of ten (10) flues each are there run together and connected with a central flue, containing a steam coil, which, when heated, is intended to create an upward draught in these flues. The working of this system of ventilation seems, however, very de-

fective. The steam coils are not kept heated all of the time, and thus in summer, when the walls of the building are cooler than the outside air, a downward current must set in, and even when heated the coils are so near the top of the flues that the short column of heated air is, under the most favorable circumstances, not able to produce a strong upward draught. As roughly tested by me a few days ago, a downward current was found to exist in these flues, while the coils were cold, and, after steam was introduced, a very slight change for the better was noticed, the air appearing to be nearly stagnant and fluctuating irregularly from a slight upward to a slight downward flow, according as any current of air happened to influence it. This is certainly to be strongly objected to, and though in summer, when doors and windows are open, sufficient fresh air may reach the prisoners without the aid of the ventilating flues, this backward draught makes the conditions worse than with no flues at all, for the gases and vapors from the night buckets are blown directly back into the cells, often around the prisoner's head, whose bunk is immediately over the opening. In winter, when fresh air has not such free access, these flues should do good work, in order to keep this compartment, containing as many as 160 sleeping men, in a healthy condition. The capacity of each cell is about 300 cubic feet. To maintain the air in a healthful condition with such a space, when occupied by one man, it should be completely changed ten (10) times in each hour. The ventilating flues are 9x5 inches in section. If the escape of the ventilated air is to take place entirely through these flues and equally through each, it should flow with an average velocity of at least 80 feet per minute. If the ventilators cannot be made to produce this rate of flow they should at least be perfected to the extent of never allowing a down draught to sweep back into the compartments the very gases which the flues are designed to carry off.

The *water supply* is chiefly derived from a reservoir occupying the site of the old granite quarry. It is fed by a large spring in the bottom. The water is clear and free from sediment, and

the reservoir is open to the light and air, and is not rendered impure by any vegetable growth. The water is pumped from the reservoir to a tank on the top of the building, whence it is distributed through iron pipes.

Some of the drinking water is also taken from a well on the west side of the buildings, but both of these sources of water supply are remote from any possible sources of pollution. The heating of the buildings is effected by the steam pipes and hot air. It seems in all respects satisfactory. The air is taken directly from the outside, remote from any sewer opening, and is heated by steam coils. In concluding this report, I must apologize for my delay in preparing it. I have, however, been very much pressed with other work which demanded my prior attention, and I have devoted the very first available opportunity to this work. I am well aware of its deficiencies, but trust that you may be able to extract some information of value.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

ARTHUR WINSLOW, C. E.

REPORT OF DRS. THOMAS F. WOOD AND W. D. HILLIARD ON THE CONVICT STOCKADES.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 1, 1885.

The Board of Directors North Carolina Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with your invitation to make a sanitary survey of the prison camps under the charge of the State Penitentiary, the North Carolina Board of Health appointed Dr. W. D. Hilliard, of Asheville, and Dr. Thomas F. Wood, of Wilmington, to make the tour of inspection. Accompanied by Capt. A. D. Brown, of Wilmington, member of the Penitentiary Board, we visited the Balsam Station, in Jackson county, the Tennessee Station, the Nantahala Station, the Asheville Junction Station, and the Arden Station, in Henderson county.

As a result of this tour of inspection we beg leave to lay before you such suggestions as in our opinion would promote the health and working abilities of the convicts held by the State, and also to further their well-being. These two objects we have kept constantly in view. We will remark on the several stations in detail, and finally make such general observations as may apply to the entire convict system as seen by us in the western counties.

The Balsam Station is well located, and the quarters furnished for the twenty-eight men there we found to be in good condition, and the employment of the men—saw-mill work—of a kind to promote their health.

We found two men suffering slightly here from diarrhœa, but we had no opportunity of examining those at work. Upon the whole everything here was satisfactory.

The second station we visited was the one on the Tennessee River — miles from Charleston, in Swain county. Here we found accomodations for forty-seven men, in quarters located directly on the sloping shore of the Tennessee River. The camp is well located for drainage and water supply.

The food prepared for the convicts was examined and found to be of good quality. The corn-bread was specially well baked, and made of sweet meal, quite well bolted. This we believed to be much better than corn-bread usually consumed by the men who compose the large majority of the convicts. Flour bread was not a part of their diet, and would indeed not be a desirable article of food unless better prepared than is usual in camp.

The water supply is from a flume from the mountain, the water being conducted through the inside of the prison, the water going in sufficient volume and force when at its maximum to keep the fœcal deposits from the men well washed away. Drinking water is within easy reach through a hand-hole near the chimney, enabling a prisoner at will to get pure water. The ventilation in the prison is chiefly accomplished through the loosely laid clap-boards of the roof and through the large fire-places. The disadvantage of this, though, is that during rain

storms the roof leaks quite freely. This is a general condition of all the prisons, and will be mentioned more in detail hereafter. The free use of whitewash in the quarters and prisons added to the general tidiness and sweetened the atmosphere of the prison. We did not have the opportunity of inspecting the prisoners in their quarters, as our visit was near midday, while they were absent at work.

The examples of untidiness which we discovered at the Tennessee Station were the dirty condition of the blankets exposed for airing, and the necessity arising, by reason of the night guards not being allowed to leave their posts, of making use of the ground in the rear of the prison to *relieve* themselves. We found here four convalescent patients, and no hospital supplies, not even to the simplest remedies in case of sudden emergencies. Upon the whole, this station was in a fair sanitary condition.

On Tuesday we proceeded to the Nantahala Station, — miles from Charleston. This camp is located on the Nantahala River, shut in by the mountains on both sides. It is a clearing of small area, and not nearly so favorable for a camp as the Tennessee Station, mentioned above.

We reached this station during a rain storm, and had the first opportunity of seeing the prisoners confined in their quarters. Neither the drainage, water-supply nor ventilation were very good.

This was owing to the natural disadvantage of the location. The prison is a large log house, loosely covered with clap-boards, admitting fresh air, or, rather, letting out foul air, but insufficient protection in the time of rain.

The bunks of the men are built in two tiers, about four feet from the ground for the first, and the second tier about three feet above the first. The bed sacks are filled with straw of varying degrees of cleanliness. The blankets were of good quality but not as clean as they should be. During the day of our inspection, the dampness of the men's clothing and blankets imparted a peculiar choky odor to the prison, the doors at the time being wide open. The cubic space of air allowed to each prisoner was about 230 feet.

The hospital building is also a log house, kept quite clean, and used also as a drug department. The number of patients confined there was 10. Of this number we will mention a few in detail:

Robert Williams, a colored man from Halifax county (No. 5766), is a dangerous lunatic, subject to violent fits of rage, imperiling the other convicts in hospital. We would suggest his early removal to the Goldsboro Asylum, or some other place of safety, as the means at the command of Dr. Schenck, the surgeon in charge of the station, are entirely inadequate. The calamity of a fire or homicide by the hands of this insane criminal is too horrible to contemplate, but are not at all improbable consequences of his detention there.

Jackson (5709) has several old fractures and one umbilical hernia, the sum total of his disabilities making him unfit for duty there.

Cradle (5716) needs a truss, but even when properly fitted (a matter not easy to do at this remote station) would not be of much use as a laborer.

John Summerville, a patient with an imperfectly united fracture, is a particularly unfortunate case.

His fracture, according to his statement, was discovered by Dr. Moore, the medical officer who preceded Dr. Schenck, but it was not treated skilfully, and a permanent lameness will probably result. Dr. Schenck has instituted treatment which promises success after a long time, but the service of the prisoner as a laborer is lost for an indefinite period.

The roofs of the hospital and prison were not tight enough, as mentioned above, but of the former building, orders were issued the day of our visit that it should be repaired.

Asheville Junction Station was visited on Thursday, the 28th of May. The prisoners are kept in a former brick warehouse, belonging to the railroad. The location is flat and difficult to drain. The roof is more secure against rain than in the other buildings, and has a false roof to permit better ventilation. Water is not easily obtained here, and the privy arrangements

are not good. The floors were not clean, owing to the former storage and leakage of salt when the building was used as a warehouse, and because of the numerous rainy days. The bunks of the men are built as described at the Nantahala Station, and the bedding in fair condition, except as to the blankets, and there had been so much rain there was little opportunity to sun them.

The hospital arrangements here are defective, and especially there is a need of a proper privy. The very offensive bucket system, we were told by the medical officer in charge, Dr. Burgin, was the best they could do. The privy of the main prison, while separated by a door which can be closed, must of necessity allow foul odors to come into the prison and vitiate the atmosphere. The difficult question, how to construct a proper one, which would be entirely secure to prevent escape of prisoners and not foul the atmosphere of the prison, has not yet been solved. The water supply is very objectionable, and consisted of open buckets set about in prison. The impure air of a room where eighty-four men are confined, with not more than 350 cubic feet of air, doubtless vitiates the water, and by morning it must be unfit for drinking, and would likely, in some epidemic conditions of the atmosphere, cause serious sickness. This could be remedied, in absence of a good supply of brook water, such as they have at the Tennessee Station, by placing a couple of barrels of fresh water outside the walls and delivered on the inside by means of a spicket. The preparation of food here is of rather a better quality, owing to the skill of the cook.

On Friday, May 29th, we visited Arden Station, in Buncombe county. The prison here is a log house with clap-board roof. The floor in the prison was only partially laid, and the part uncovered by flooring, was damp, making it necessary to lime it pretty freely. The privy arrangements here are scrupulously well cared for, and hardly the slightest odor of urine could be detected. Owing to the prevalence of wet weather the blankets were not well sunned, as a matter of course.

The shed under which the prisoners ate was very tidy, and the tables clean and tidy, and the tin-cups bright and clean.

In the hospital, there were ten men sick, out of a total force of ninety-five, but this included injured men. The hospital quarters were cleanly, but must be choky and foul when the doors are shut and the "bucket" used by the sick. This, the surgeon in charge pointed out as a serious annoyance, and it was very evident.

The cooking apartments at Arden were clean and tidy, and all seemed to be under good management. The preparation of food was good, and of the same quality as we had seen at all the stations. We did not get an opportunity of examining the men in their quarters at Arden or at the Asheville Junction Station, much to our regret, as no adequate conception could be formed of the suitableness of quarters until occupied. We had therefore to take our observations at the Nantahala Station to serve us in estimating the fitness of the others.

We would not do justice to the Captains of Quarters, in charge of the quarters, if we did not mention their evident fitness for their positions, without an exception. Each one seemed to be correctly impressed with the necessities and wants of the convicts, to preserve them in the best health and working condition. Sobriety and industry we observed as marked characteristics, and firmness and moderation tempered with mercy, seemed to be the rule.

In this short sketch we fear we have not specifically detailed all that would be necessary for a correct comprehension of the condition of the State's convict camps, but without tiring you with further details we will set forth as briefly as possible such suggestions as we believe would maintain the convict force in the best state of health, to enable them to effectually work out their sentence at "hard labor," and at the same time to temper it all with mercy.

It is the State's interest as well as the prisoners' that the period of penal servitude should be attended with all reasonable means to insure the prisoners' health. Fresh air, good water, well prepared food in sufficient quantities, dry and comfortable lodging places, an amount of work proportioned to the strength of each convict, enable the prisoner to serve his time to the best advantage.

Prisoners are more difficult to maintain in a robust condition than any other like number of men living in crowded communities. So far from being well off with less than is needed for the same number of soldiers, for instance, they really need more. In the long run it is expensive to neglect or slight the prime necessities of life of the convict. A sick prisoner is an expensive prisoner. The suggestions which we have the honor to make are designed to promote the working qualities of the prisoners in the highest state of efficiency.

VENTILATION.

The ventilation of these log prisons could be improved and made tighter by having a false roof made. This would not lessen the security of the prisoners. Any ordinary mechanic could construct such a roof so as to prevent the slanting rain from driving in. This plan was adopted at the Asheville Junction Station.

PRIVIES.

It is a prime necessity that the privies should be kept scrupulously clean. A good stream of water is best when available. When it cannot be had the dejections should be received in barrels or boxes having a layer of copperas in them, the whole to be covered during the night with unslaked lime, and the barrels and boxes emptied as soon as the prison is cleared in the morning. The barrels should be taken to a sufficient distance from the quarters, and remotely from the source of water supply and the contents buried, and then the barrels thoroughly limed, and allowed to air to be used again at night, each prison having two sets of barrels.

THE URINE

Is a very serious source of annoyance in most prisons, and its management is of prime importance. A good arrangement is the one we noticed at Arden, designed by Mr. McMurray. This receptacle carries off the urine and catches the last drippings,

the accumulation of which, from numerous prisoners, although small in quantity, can fill the air with stench in one night. If buckets must be used in the hospitals, they should be provided with covers, and a sufficient quantity of a saturated solution of copperas be placed in each bucket at night. But the bucket plan is worse for a hospital than for the prison where the well are confined.

THE BUNKS.

The arrangement of the bunks in all the prison quarters was objectionable. That is to say, they are in two tiers, and the ventilation of the lower bunks always faulty. Furthermore, the men coming in from work, with muddy feet, carry enough dirt into their bedding to sift through on the men below them. We would suggest that the bunks might be arranged differently, with little increased expense, so that they may have better ventilation, and the prisoners kept well in view of the guard. One plan would be to construct the bunks tier above and behind tier, as the seats in an amphitheatre. This would give space beneath to enable the men to keep the prison clean and really give more room to all. This arrangement would necessitate passage-ways through and around the bunks for easy access, and keep men from stepping in each others' beds. The accompanying sketch may better explain the design.

STOCKADE.

A stockade around the prison would add greatly to the health of the men. On Sunday and on rainy days, when the men are not at work, they are confined to the prison, and with a stockade they could be allowed an airing and more liberty, and be as completely under the eyes of the guard.

WET CLOTHING.

During the rainy season it is difficult to keep the men dry, and wet clothing is a source of sickness as well as a means of befouling the atmosphere of the prison. We would suggest that

each gang of 12 to 15 men be provided with a fly tent, which could be taken to work every day, and in case of sudden rain, tent poles could be readily improvised, and tents pitched to protect the men and guards from the rain. It is the experience of the Captains of Quarters that sleeping in wet clothing is the source of much sickness.

HOURS OF DAILY LABOR.

Upon inquiry we found that the men were actually worked from 14 to 15 hours a day. That is to say, that from the time they left their quarters in the morning until they returned at night, that much time was consumed. Part of this, of course, was consumed in walking to and from the work. We suggest that this time should be reduced, so that the men get two hours at dinner and are not worked more than ten hours a day, and that on Saturday they be returned to quarters by 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to prepare for washing and bathing. As it is, the bathing of the prisoners is done on Sunday, and the prison officials are as busy on this day as any other. There is an undeniable physiological necessity for one day of rest, and it is applicable alike to prisoners and their custodians.

These observations on the length of day's work are founded partly upon personal examination of the general physical appearance of the prisoners, and partly upon our inquiries from the medical officers and other officials. The men had the appearance of anæmia—*i. e.* poor blood—although there were but few cases of a slight degree of scurvy. As the variety or quality of the food was not at fault, our inference was that the prisoners were taxed beyond their power of efficient work and reasonable endurance. We are well aware that prisoners are prone to impoverished blood, by reason of crowding together, and the utmost care should be taken that overwork should not be added to this other almost inevitable source of physical impoverishment.

THE FOOD.

The food is, in variety, sufficient. Mr. Troy supplies the men with potatoes, kraut, onions and cow-peas, as well as the sub-

stantials of corn bread and meat, to which he has wisely made preparation to add flour bread. If this is properly prepared, it will be a very grateful and sustaining article of diet. Badly prepared flour bread, such as one finds almost universally in the remote mountain country, would be a detriment. And this leads us to say, that more attention should be paid to the preparation of food. It would be economy to employ an expert cook, or take an expert cook and send him from station to station to instruct others in cooking. This is more especially a necessity as far as bread-making is concerned.

We highly commend the wisdom of giving the men cow-peas as an anti-scorbutic, and these alternated with potatoes and onions, kraut and pickle occasionally, will serve to prevent scurvy. The absence of this disease we attribute to such supplies now furnished the men.

We could not make this tour of inspection without noting how much depends upon the selection of competent medical men. These gentlemen are not only physicians, surgeons and hygienists to the prisoners, but they daily sit in judgment upon the difficult questions of right and wrong between the prisoners and their legally appointed custodians. These positions, therefore, require the very best men, at the highest price the State is able to pay, and it would be a serious mistake not to recognize this fact. We would like to cite an example, and this unfortunately not hypothetical:

A man complains of being sick and unable to work. He is taken to the doctor, who examines him, and not detecting an obscure heart disease, he pronounces him fit for work. The man is sent to work, but refuses on the ground of disability. He is reported as insubordinate, and is whipped and returned to work. For four successive times this refusal and punishment are repeated, when finally a closer examination by another and better skilled ear reveals the fact that the man has been unjustly whipped, because that he has a valvular inflammation of the heart, which prevents him violent physical exertion. As soon as it is discovered, the man is put in hospital for treatment. This illustra-

tion is not drawn to reflect on any one, but to make more apparent, if need be, the necessity of getting the best skill, at the highest price the State is able to pay.

In this tour of inspection we set out with the principle that it is not only humane and just to the State that her prisoners should be maintained in the highest condition of physical ability, and of course, conversely, that it is uneconomical to neglect any means calculated to promote their physical and moral welfare, therefore we take the liberty of presenting some of the matters which have occurred, and which, we believe, if followed out, will be of service to the management of the Penitentiary.

We here beg leave to acknowledge the courteous assistance rendered us by Mr. W. C. Troy and the gentlemen under him, and to commend their zeal in the work which the State has entrusted to them.

Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS F. WOOD, M. D.
ALEX. D. BROWN,
W. D. HILLIARD, M. D.

REPORT OF ARTHUR WINSLOW, C. E., ON THE NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

REPORT ON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE STATE ASYLUMS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

DR. J. W. JONES, M. D.,

President of the State Board of Health, Tarboro, N. C.:

DEAR SIR: I herewith respectfully submit to you my report upon the sanitary condition of the State Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, in Raleigh.

In the arrangement of discussion of the various subjects which make up this report, I will not attempt any rigid classification, but will first simply call attention to what I think is to be ob-

jected to, and to what I think can be improved in the sanitary arrangement of the different apartments which were visited during our tour of inspection, and will then offer my suggestions as to what methods and means had best be adopted in carrying out the proposed improvements.

The departments first visited were the school-rooms in the north wing of the building. I was particularly struck here with the insufficient means for ventilation which is provided in these rooms, when their size and the number of pupils occupying them at a time is considered. The rooms are about 21 feet long, 18 feet broad and 12 feet high. The number of pupils in each room varies from 10 to 20. As every room is provided with two large windows, there is probably little difficulty in keeping the air in a healthy condition during the warm spring and autumn months, when the windows can be kept open. But, during the cold months of the year, when, to prevent cold draughts of air, the windows must be kept almost entirely closed for the greater portion of the time, the supply of fresh air must be insufficient, in as much as 15 thousand to 30 thousand cubic feet of fresh air should be supplied every hour. But even with a thoroughly efficient system of ventilation, 18 or 20 is too large a number of persons to occupy such a room at a time. These rooms have each a capacity of about 4,500 cubic feet, and, as to insure good ventilation without harmful draughts, there should be *at least* 300 cubic feet of space per head, it follows, that even with the ventilation of the room perfected, not more than 15 persons should occupy it together for any length of time.

The school-rooms were formerly heated by open fire-places, but these are at present in disuse, and I noticed them in many cases to be closed. This, as far as ventilation is concerned, is to be regretted, as an open fire-place is one of the best of ventilators.

The school-rooms are in pairs running nearly the entire length of the building. In the partition between each two rooms two transoms are cut at about 7 feet from the floor. These transoms doubtless serve a useful purpose when it is desirable to establish

a cool current of air through the rooms from one side of the building to the other, and when there is a great superabundance of air supplied to satisfy all needs. But in winter, when the supply of fresh air is scant and the air currents are slow, they may produce decidedly injurious effects, as, with certain conditions of the atmosphere, the supply of air to occupants of one room would be almost entirely the vitiated air from the other.

The large bed-room in the deaf and dumb department was next visited. This room is 45 feet long, 36 feet wide and 12 feet high, giving a total capacity of 19,440 cubic feet. It is open to the light and air on three sides and is provided with 10 windows and two open fire-places. Thirty-two girls sleep in this room, so that there is about 600 cubic feet of space to each occupant. No special provision is made for ventilation, but reliance is placed almost entirely upon the windows and fire-places to effect this. The former are so numerous that in most weather all the air necessary is probably admitted through and around them. But too much confidence should not be placed in this supposition. 47,000 cubic feet of fresh air should be supplied here during each hour. With no wind stirring outside there must be a very small influx of air into the room when the windows are closed, unless an indraught is produced by fires in the open fire-places.

Closely adjoining this large room is a small bed-chamber whose only connection with the outside air is through the portico in the rear of the building, which is now boarded in and is used as a wash-room and as a room for soiled clothing. The air supplied to this room must therefore be very impure, and it should not be used as a sleeping-room.

In the rear of the large bedroom, on the same floor, is the water-closet. It is separated from the bedroom by a large vacant room, which is used as a trunk and storeroom. The form of water-closet is the trough closet, consisting of a range of seats over a cast iron trough about 8 feet long. The trough is filled with water automatically to a depth of 3 or 4 inches by a regulator ball valve, and is discharged by an attendant at intervals during the day. The cistern supplying the water is used solely

for this and for washing purposes, so that there is not much danger of harmful results arising from imperfect valves or from other causes which might produce contamination of the water in the supply pipe. The waste pipe is also properly trapped before entering the soil pipes. The latter, however, does not extend above the trough of the water-closet and open out at the roof of the building, so as to effect good ventilation, and this is a very serious omission. The form of closet is also bad. In all probability the foul matter often collects and stands for hours in the trough before it is discharged. In the course of use the trough becomes bespattered and coated with filth, and unless constantly flushed and scoured must generate continually noxious gases. This was very noticeably the case in one of the closets visited, where, upon lifting the seat after the escape of the water, the stench was unbearable. In the basement there are other water-closets and urinals of the same design, and open to the same objections.

In the Blind Department, which was next visited, the room used as a hospital was particularly noticed as being too small for its purposes (21 ft. by 16 ft.), and, like all the other rooms, provided with no adequate means for ventilation. It is separated from a large dormitory by only a single door, so that any contagious disease could easily be transmitted to the outside.

Closely adjoining the dormitories of this department are the wash and bath-rooms. The waste pipes from the tubs are not trapped, and lead directly into a "gully" at the foot of the building, or open out into the gutter on the roof of the portico, whence the water is conveyed by an untrapped pipe directly into the gully, and this pipe opens out at the roof of the portico directly opposite a window through which air reaches the dormitory. As the gully is provided with no special ventilating pipe, it is clearly evident that these waste pipes must act as ventilating pipes, and there is nothing to prevent the air from the gully rising directly through them up into the wash-rooms, or up the portico pipe, to be wafted into the windows. Only wash water and rain water flow into this gully, it is true, but the gully communicates

through a large pipe directly with main sewer, and it is doubtful whether this is a trapped connection, though, as no objectionable odor was noticed in the gully, it probably is trapped. But beyond this trap, if it exists, I could find no ventilating pipe to the sewer to keep the air pure and to relieve the pressure in the trap. And as, in this case, the trap is liable to become unsealed, and as the gases which would then escape into the gully and rise into the chambers, or which, in any case, would diffuse themselves through the water of the trap, must be exceedingly foul, these connections between the gully and the interior of the building cannot but be regarded as probable sources of danger.

The boys' dormitory over the chapel is a large room 30 by 45 feet, and 12 feet high, and is provided with eleven windows and one door. It is occupied by thirty boys. In warm weather the supply of air is doubtless more than sufficient to satisfy the needs. But in winter all of the windows are kept closed, and as no ventilating flues are provided, the air must become exceedingly foul.

The large room over the kitchen, which is used as a dormitory for twenty-two boys, is open to the same objection, and its proximity to the kitchen must make it an unpleasant sleeping-room, even in warm months.

The drinking water for the Institution is supplied from a large well in the rear of building. It has all the appearance of an excellent water and is remote from any source of contamination.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The proper method of ventilating any apartment or series of apartments is by no means a question which can be decided by a rule of the thumb. It is dependent upon the size of the room, the number of occupants, its connection with the outside air, its shape, mode of heating and lighting adopted, &c. The rooms which I consider as most in need of improved ventilation are the school-rooms. As already stated, during the warm months of the year there will be no difficulty in keeping the air of this, as well as of other rooms in the building, in a pure condition. In

winter, however, when a large amount of cold, chilling air must be admitted into a crowded room, the question presents many difficulties for solution. My suggestions are, therefore, intended to apply for the cold winter months, when it is impossible to keep the windows open, and when the cold outside air is heavier than warmed air of the apartment. The new heating apparatus which is being put into the school-rooms is an ordinary steam radiator. When this is heated the warmest air of the room will be immediately adjacent to it, and there will be a column of heated air constantly arising from it. The *desideratum* is that the cold fresh air should enter the room in sufficient quantity without producing disagreeable draughts, should be heated, diffused through the room and allowed to escape.

I should advise, as the simplest effective method of attaining this result, that thin strips of wood be screwed or hinged on to the lower sash of each window, so as to project some three inches below it, and so as to fit closely to the sill and window frame. This will insure a constant opening for the admission of fresh air between the two sashes of each window, and the projection of the lower sash above the upper will cause the air to spout into the room in an upward direction, and it will become diffused and the chill somewhat removed before it settles down to the bottom of the room. Then, under the influence of the ascending column of air from the radiator, it will flow toward the latter, become heated in its turn, rise into the room, become diffused, and rise to the top of the room. To provide for the exit of the vitiated air, an open fire-place with a fire in it is one of the best contrivances. If these are closed in the school-rooms an opening should be made near the ceiling of the room about 8 inches square and leading into a separate ventilating flue, or into the chimney flue if no fire is built in it below the level of the ventilator. It is advisable that the point of exit for the air should be on the opposite side of the room from the point of entrance and from the radiator. The transoms between the rooms, I should advise, in any case, to be kept closed in the winter months when both rooms are occupied.

The sleeping apartments have already been mentioned as not being provided with any adequate means for securing good ventilation. Though the need of improvement did not seem so great in the case of these rooms, it would be wise to ensure a plentiful supply of good air, by making some such improvement as is above outlined for the school-rooms.

The water-closets in this building are, however, the most objectionable features. Their defects have been pointed out. The long trough-shaped receptacle should be removed and some modern form of hopper-shaped closet substituted. This closet should be well trapped in its connection with the soil pipe. It should be flushed from a separate tank used for this purpose only. There are many forms and patterns of good closets. The J. L. Mott Iron Works, of New York, manufacture a good form, and the "Sanitas" patent, of the Sanitas Manufacturing Company, of Boston, is inferior to none. The soil pipe of these closets should be extended above the roof of the building and should be open at the top to ensure good ventilation. All connections between the house and the sewer and gully should be carefully trapped, and the sewer pipe itself should be well ventilated through numerous openings and man-holes. The old idea that a sewer should be kept hermetically sealed to prevent the escape of foul gases is now exploded, and all engineers agree in recommending free connection between the sewer and the open air, so as to keep the air of the sewer as pure as possible. The sewer must, of course, be well constructed, with no bends and depressions to allow of the accumulation of filth, and it should be flushed with rain water as often as possible.

THE COLORED DEPARTMENT.

The colored department of the Asylum was next visited. The school-rooms are generally small, badly lighted, and with no special provision for ventilation. The bed-rooms are mostly of one size, 30 by 18 feet, and 12 feet high, and occupied by 10 individuals. There is one large dormitory, 20 by 70 feet, lighted by 11 windows, and accommodating 20 boys. They are all well

lighted and must be plentifully supplied with air during the warm months of the year. But during the winter the windows are all kept closed while the rooms are occupied, as they are not heated in any way, and the air then must stagnate and become intolerably close. Some method of keeping the air of these rooms pure should be adopted, and to render this feasible, some system of heating the rooms should be introduced which will make the temperature of the air bearable.

The disposal of the garbage and sewerage of this department is, however, what most needs attention. At the time of the visit it was noticed that kitchen slops were thrown out over the ground, within 10 or 20 feet of the well from which the drinking water of this department is taken. This, if a constant practice, cannot but pollute the well-water and give rise to offensive odors.

The greater portion of the slops and kitchen scraps are, however, carried to the lower portion of the yard, near the wood-house, about 50 feet from the main building, and are there dumped into a shallow trench. This spot was visited and this condition of things was found. The slops are thrown upon the ground inside of the fence and the fluids flow along a shallow gutter in the earth, under the fence, out into the street gutter on the outside. They are there supposed to flow off, but, in fact, owing to the defective drainage of the street gutter, they collect and form a long stagnant pool, which extends to within a few feet of a pump and well, the water of which is used by the residents of the neighborhood. And further, as if fully to insure the pollution of this source of water supply, a pig sty is located in the angle of the fence at the east end of the wood-house, and not more than 15 feet from the well. That this state of affairs is to be strongly condemned, goes without saying. Only the grossest oversight and neglect of sanitary precautions would allow it to remain, both for reason of the effect upon the residents of the vicinity through use of the water from the well and for reason of the foul gases that must arise from this ever stagnant pool of putrid water. The slop water from the kitchen should be run directly into the drain-pipe which leads from the building,

through a suitable flush-pot and trap, while the solid scraps of house garbage should be carried away or burnt daily.

The privy arrangements of this department of the Asylum are also exceedingly bad. The privy is a separate out-house, some twenty feet back of the main building. The urinal discharges directly into the street gutter, and is provided with no water connection for flushing. The privy proper consists of a row of seats over some kind of a cess-pool (whether concrete, brick or earth-lined, could not be ascertained), which is supposed to connect directly with the drain pipe. However this may be, this cess-pool contains a large amount of stagnant matter, which is apparently always there, up to a certain level, at which it flows out into the drain. Offensive and dangerous gases are constantly arising from this collection of filth. The drain itself must be in an exceedingly bad state, as it is only flushed with water during time of rain, and must, therefore be well coated with the solid portions of the sewerage. Such sanitary evils should not be tolerated in any large town. If they cannot be entirely removed and improved apparatus put in, they should be periodically inspected, cleaned and purified with proper disinfectants, such as a solution of copperas or quicklime.

CONCLUSION.

The sanitary precautions recommended in this report will doubtless seem to many of questionable importance, to be mere schemes of a fault-finder, designed to correct imaginary evils. And the reasons for such criticism are easily seen. The results of defective plumbing or ventilating do not show themselves so immediately, or are not so easily traced back to the original cause for this connection to be always clearly seen by any one. Cause and effect do not stand in such unmistakeable and well defined relation to each other as they do when a man is prostrated by a brick. All the numerous links of such a complicated piece of machinery as a man generally intervene, and these further complicated by the influences of all his various habits, and of the various conditions which he is subjected to. One man may

drink polluted water for weeks and months and suffer no perceptible ill effects, while another man may have an attack of fever from the same cause within a week or two; all being dependent upon his condition of health. A man may die from the effects of a bullet wound, or of a broken leg, simply because his general health had so suffered from defects in the sanitary arrangements of his house that his vital force is not sufficient or his blood is not in good enough condition for him to recover from what would be a comparatively slight injury to a healthy man.

The first effects of bad ventilation and impure air are headache and general debility, and constant occupancy of a poorly ventilated room, though not necessarily causing serious sickness, would certainly very much impair any constitution. The pale and sickly appearance of most of the pupils of this institution is doubtless largely due either to hereditary causes, to the disease which has caused their infirmity, or to their necessarily restrained life, but it is far from doubtful but what this debility is largely perpetuated by the confinement of the pupils for many hours of the day in the poorly ventilated school-rooms.

With these remarks I will conclude this report, hoping that you will pardon both its deficiencies and my delay in not preparing and sending it sooner.

Very respectfully yours,

ARTHUR WINSLOW.

REPORT OF DR. J. W. JONES, PRESIDENT, ON THE NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

To R. S. TUCKER, *President Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, Raleigh.*

On the 22d day of May, 1885, a Committee appointed by the North Carolina Board of Health at its annual meeting at Dur-

ham, consisting of Drs. J. W. Jones, S. H. Lyle and Arthur Winslow, Civil Engineer, visited the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. The warm reception and hearty co-operation of the officers in charge of the Institution greatly impressed the Committee.

The President of the Board of Trustees of the Institution reports that there have been no deaths, but little sickness, and a reduction of twenty per cent. since his last report. This shows that the officers have been diligent and faithful.

The last report of the Physician of cases of sickness treated, and the report of the Engineer of the Board of Health, seem to show that there are local disease causations in the Institution that need to be investigated and removed.

There were under treatment during the last term, 441 cases of sickness, of which there were 11 cases of Pleurisy, 32 cases of Tonsiletis, 28 cases of Bronchitis, 16 cases of Pneumonia, 29 cases of Diarrhœa, and others which are usually considered preventable, and caused by exposure to cold.

Permit me to suggest that a better plumbing and ventilation, warmer eating, sleeping and bath-rooms might better this condition, and prevent much sickness in the Institution. In my opinion, your Physician has very properly called your attention to these subjects in his last report, and we urge the adoption of his recommendations.

In case of an epidemic of any kind, or of contagious disease which you may have at any time, there are no ways of isolating the disease and thereby of preventing its spreading, and being contracted by others. On this subject, also, your Physician's recommendations are eminently proper.

Sanitary science, as it goes on in its investigation of the laws of health, shows that these laws cannot be violated with impunity. A disregard of her laws brings disease, slowly it may be, but surely.

As our population increases and becomes more dense, increased efforts must be put forth to remove the constantly accumulating debris incident to a thickly settled civilized country. In insti-

tutions where there is a large aggregation of people in a small space, the care must be unremitting in removing all vegetable and animal matter before decomposition sets in.

The buildings should be so arranged that the inmates may have sufficiency of sunlight, clean water and pure air. The atmosphere is a great carrier, and permeates all bodies. So our bodies, our food and our water partake of its kind—good or bad. Water is the great solvent of nature, and readily takes up everything in contact with it in a soluble state. So all sources of water, as well as the ducts leading to or from them, should be studiously guarded from impurities. Also, impure air will make the water impure, and impure water will make the air impure. The sources of water are often rendered impure, and even poisonous, by impure surface water entering in through the earth, or running back into the wells or springs from some filthy sink near by. For some distance about the source of water, well or spring, absolute cleanliness should be observed.

Sunlight, the great source of life and motion, should not be shut out nor too much avoided, but its entrance so regulated that healing may be on its wings, and the weak knees and eyes be strengthened. It gives life and light. It dries and decomposes and cleans, and sets up currents of air that cool us and carry away the impure air and replace it with the pure and fresh air.

Prof. Simmons, one of the Committee, was not with us, and we feel the loss of his report.

We have the pleasure of submitting herewith the reports of Dr. S. H. Lyle and Civil Engineer Arthur Winslow. We cannot too strongly recommend a careful and considerate study of Mr. Winslow's report. On the state of the plumbing of the Institution depends very largely the health of the inmates. It is a matter of the very first importance. Mr. Winslow has done his work well, for which we thank him.

Very respectfully submitted,

J. W. JONES,

President N. C. Board of Health.

TARBORO, N. C., August 22, 1885.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY IN REFERENCE TO THE EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 13, 1886.

J. W. JONES, M. D.,

President North Carolina Board of Health:

SIR:—Your Committee appointed at the last meeting of the State Board of Health in New Bern to confer with the authorities of the State Penitentiary in regard to obtaining better medical control of the convicts employed on work outside the Penitentiary, in the interests of humanity and with a view to diminishing the inordinate death-rate, would respectfully report:

We waited upon the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary at their regular monthly meeting in June and were received with politeness and treated with consideration and courtesy. Upon inquiry, we learned that the Physician to the Penitentiary, Dr. J. W. McGee, already made it a rule to examine every convict upon his admission, though he was not in the habit of examining critically the heart, lungs and urine of every case, but only those who complained or gave some other sign of being below par in health. We learned, however, that many convicts never entered the Penitentiary, but were sent directly to the railroads from the courts convicting them, so that they never passed under the eye of Dr. McGee at all.

We suggested that it would be best to have every convict sent to the Penitentiary before he was assigned to work, and that the Physician make it a routine practice to examine every case thoroughly, whether apparently sound or not.

A month or two later, the writer was summoned before the Board of Directors again, at the request of Dr. McGee, and the subject re-opened, no action having been taken by the Board in the meantime.

The practical difficulty in the way of having all convicts sent first to the Penitentiary was the expense. The writer then suggested that if the convicts could not be brought to the Physician to the Penitentiary, a competent man be required to go to them, making frequent visits to the camps, and employing the Assistant Physician himself, he being held responsible for the entire medical management, and paid accordingly. The Directors impressed your Committee as having the interest of the convicts at heart.

After a good deal of informal and desultory talk, your Committee came to about this conclusion:

1. That the convicts at one or more camps are not, or were not, properly treated, in all probability owing to the fact that they are under a dual government; the State furnishing the food, clothes, medicines, physician and guards, and the railroad the quarters and the *overseers.*

2. That the quarters are probably insufficient in size, thereby injuriously restricting the breathing space.

3. That the overseers are possibly, in some instances, brutal—overworking the prisoners.

4. That the physicians are not always competent.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.,
For the Committee.

REPORT OF DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS, AND ARTHUR WINSLOW, C. E., ON THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM.

WESTERN INSANE ASYLUM,
MORGANTON, N. C., September 5th, 1885.

J. W. JONES, M. D.,
President North Carolina State Board of Health:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your instructions we spent two days in an examination of the sanitary condition of the

Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, and we respectfully submit the following copy of our report to the Board of Directors:

Considering the limited time and means at our disposal we cannot pretend to offer this as a complete scientific and technical exposition of the subject; but the examination which we have been able to make we deem sufficient to justify these general practical conclusions.

WATER SUPPLY.

The analysis of the water, made at the State Experiment Station, proves it to be of exceptionally good quality, which confirms our information that the source of supply is free from contamination. The minimum rate of supply is estimated to be 120 gallons per minute. We consider this ample for all present purposes. Owing, however, to a constantly growing incrustation in the supply pipe, the amount of water will probably be seriously diminished in the course of time. This incrustation is of oxide of iron, and we are disposed to regard it as a deposit of the iron held in solution originally by the water rather than as a product of the corrosion of the pipe. An analysis of a sample of the water taken at the Asylum shows it to contain carbonate of iron in solution. We think it probable that an analysis of the water at the source would prove it to contain a still larger amount. We suggest that this analysis be made, and if the supposition prove true, that all possible steps be taken to arrive at a method of eliminating this very objectionable element. The present supply of water, while ample, is, however, not found to be superabundant with the existing demands; and in view of the great sanitary importance of the unrestricted use of water, we would recommend that plans be considered for still further increasing the supply to meet the requirements of the new wing.

SEWERAGE.

We find nothing to object to in the construction and arrangement of the sewer and of the drain pipes. The ventilation of

the latter was shown by a severe test to be thoroughly effective in preventing any possible introduction of sewer-gas into the apartments. As this ventilation is secured by the draught of the smoke-stack, and as the number of openings and the area to be ventilated will be largely increased upon the occupation of the new wing, we think it possible that the draught may not be sufficient, and it would be well to thoroughly test this question at that time.

With regard to the water-closets used by the patients, we have noticed that the floors and other adjacent wood-work are generally wet with urine, &c., and emit disagreeable odors. Recognizing the impossibility of enforcing cleanliness with this class of persons, we would recommend that the floors of all water-closets in the wards be covered with some hard non-absorbent material, such as tiles (as impervious to water as obtainable), which we think would be improved for this purpose by a soaking in oil. Also that the wash boards be removed and that the partitions between the seats be rested upon iron brackets not less than six inches from the floor. In fitting up the water-closets in the male department, we think that the plans could be advantageously modified by combining the urinal and slop-hopper, whereby the expense would be diminished and greater cleanliness insured by the frequent application of hot water, thus more completely removing the urinous deposits than could be effected by the use of cold water alone, as in the urinal.

VENTILATION AND HEATING.

The system adopted we regard as admirable, and if the proper precautions are observed they are well calculated to meet all the requirements. We note, however, an exception in the case of the clothes drops, which, in some cases, are not ventilated at all. To remedy this, we would suggest an adequate opening at the top and the introduction of a steam coil near the bottom, which would prevent the vitiated air from escaping into the basement and ascending through dumb-waiter and other shafts into the apartments above. Further, we would recommend that the flues

leading from the drying-closets be completely shut off from all communication with the wards.

In view of the high and exposed location of the Asylum buildings, we think it would be a wise precaution to connect the finials with sufficient lightning-rods to protect them.

In concluding this report, we wish it to be understood by the Board that its brevity is due to the fact that only the above suggestions as to construction and arrangement have appeared necessary; to our confidence in the ability of the present management to recognize and execute any reform or improvements that may be needed in the future, and to the further fact that in the sanitary management of the Institution, as regards order, neatness and thorough cleanliness, we are unable to make any criticism other than a most favorable one.

We cannot forbear expressing our admiration of the beauty and completeness of the design as a whole, and in every detail, and of the substantial and thorough manner of its execution.

Our report would be incomplete if we failed to express our appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered us in making our examination, and of the courteous hospitality shown us by the Superintendent during our stay.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.,
ARTHUR WINSLOW,
Committee.

REPORT ON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

I. HEATING AND VENTILATION.

The heating of the wards and other apartments of the building is effected by what is known as indirect radiation, which consists, briefly stated, in forcing air over steam coils into the building. The air for this use is drawn down a stack by a revolving fan, located in the boiler-house about 250 feet back of the main build-

ing. Thence it is driven through an air duct (about 7 by 6 feet in section) to the centre building, where it splits, half following an air duct under each wing, whence it flows through separate flues into the wards. As the time of our visit was in June, we were not able to judge of the effectiveness of the system. The officers of the Institution state, however, that it is defective in its operation, not supplying sufficient heated air in the winter to properly warm the wards. They are inclined to attribute this to the relative location of the fresh air stack and the fan, which, they maintain, tends rather to force air up the stack than to draw it down. The Board was not able to make a thorough examination of the fan or to test this question, but we think the conclusion a probable one. Also, the top of the stack allows of the admission of fresh air only on the north side through a lowered opening, and it is our opinion that this single opening is not sufficient to supply the fan. The object in making only one was, doubtless, to prevent the gases from the smoke-stack, which is some forty feet south of this, from being drawn in. This chimney is, however, some thirty feet higher than the fresh air stack, and we think that the east and west sides can be opened without any danger from this source. We would recommend that the efficiency of the fan, and the effect of the position of the fresh air stack, and of its openings, be carefully tested, and the defects remedied, so that a strong current of air can be forced into the building from the fan whenever needed. The efficiency of this fan is doubly important, for not only does it effect the heating of the building, but it is also the ventilator whence nearly all of the fresh air is derived in cold weather. That it should be up to requirements is hence imperative.

The fresh air duct leading from the fan to the building is about 250 feet long. It is seen that the air duct is directly over the sewer pipe and foul air pipes, and separated from them only by a plank flooring. The sewer pipe is of cast iron, and the foul air pipes of terra-cotta. Unless the former has been tested under hydraulic pressure, it is more than probable that it is not air-tight at a number of places, and gases must then escape from

it and rise with the fresh air above. With the other pipe there is less danger of this, for though terra-cotta pipes are less likely to be air-tight than is cast iron, the air in it is always rarefied and the tendency is more to suck air in than for any to escape. These pipes should be separated hermetically from the fresh air duct. Further, in connection with this duct, is to be noticed that an exceedingly inflammable material lines both the top and bottom, *i. e.*, the two plank floorings; also the top one is in close proximity to steam and hot water pipes, which must dry it most effectively. Should a fire once start in this duct, aided by the draught from the fan, it would spread with terrible rapidity. If these partitions can not be removed and replaced by some non-combustible material, the danger of the spread of fire from the duct should be lessened by putting up fireproof doors, located so as to break connection with the building; and facilities for extinguishing fire should be at hand here, supplemented by automatic sprinklers on the cold water pipes.

The branch air ducts leading under the two wings extend the entire length of the latter. They have a rough brick flooring, which could be made much less permeable to the vapors of the ground beneath by a thin covering of asphaltum. Along the bottom of the south wall of this duct are a number of small holes opening at regular intervals into an adjoining passage. The idea of these openings was, perhaps, that they should be avenues for the entrance of fresh air. With the pressure in the duct from the fan no air can, of course, enter through them, but, on the contrary, must escape by them, and doubtless accounts in part for the defective hot air current into the wards. These, and all other openings in the duct, excepting that through which the hot air is intended to flow, should be carefully closed. The steam pipes leading from the boilers to the radiators are nowhere packed. This should be done with some non-conductive material, and would result in increased efficiency of the radiators and in a saving of steam. There would also be less danger from fire. The radiators themselves are of an old pattern and could be improved upon. They are surrounded by a casing of wood,

which is too combustible a material to be so close to steam coils. The hot air is carried from the radiators by separate brick flues to the different wards. Each ward has about 20 hot air flues with openings (about 12 inches by 10 inches) equally distributed. Provision for the exit of foul air is made by exit flues leading from the chambers out into the attic of the building. The location of the openings of these flues in the chambers is bad, generally about 5 or 6 feet from the floor, and in some cases at the level and near the head of a patient's cot. Inasmuch as the hot air is the fresh air and the cooler air the foul air, the exit flues should open from near the bottom of the wall. They should also be extended to above the roof and have free communication with the open air. There is no provision for drawing out the foul air other than natural ventilation, so when hot air is not being driven in, care should be taken to force a current of cool fresh air through the wards, or to keep the windows open. Some of the chambers were noticed to have no ventilating opening, which is very objectionable, as there can be no circulation of air in such rooms.

II. DRAINAGE AND PLUMBING.

The sewage and waste water of the Asylum is conducted from the building by a system of cast-iron soil-pipes and waste pipes, opening into one central sewer under the centre building. A prominent feature of the system is the method adopted for ventilating the soil-pipes and preventing the escape of noxious gases into the building. This consists in drawing air through the soil-pipes, from a point above their connection with the main sewer, the suction being produced by means of a stack inside of the boiler-house chimney, which is connected with the sewerage system by terra-cotta foul air pipes. With this method the tops of the soil-pipes are closed, and no trap intervenes between them and the water-closet hoppers, the downward draught through the latter being intended to prevent the rise of any sewer gas into the apartment. The effectiveness of this system is, of course, entirely depend-

ent upon the heating of the boiler-house chimney: the higher its temperature the greater the draught. This chimney must, therefore, never be allowed to get cool. Further, as a chain will part at its weakest link, so will suction tend to draw air in along the line of least resistance, or through the nearest opening; therefore, the ventilation of the central or nearest pipes is apt to be accomplished at the cost of the remoter. The system has been condemned in the case of the Danvers Asylum, of Massachusetts, and of the Rhode Island State Asylum. The rough test made by the board at the North Carolina Asylum indicated, at the time, good ventilation, even at the remotest hopper, and therefore, as far as our observation went, we find nothing to object to in this respect. Any additional openings should be made, however, with great caution, as they may produce dangerous effects.

The water-closets in the wards consist of simple hoppers leading directly into the soil-pipes. They are flushed automatically from separate cisterns, at the rate of about one gallon every fifteen minutes, through a one inch pipe. The size of the service pipe and the amount of water are below the regulation amounts, but they seemed to be sufficient here. In the male wards, especially about the urinals, the floor, which is of oiled pine, is somewhat penetrated by urine, and is generally, with this class of people, evidently liable to be befouled. As a great improvement here, we would suggest that the whole floor of the privies, or, in any case, that portion surrounding the urinals, be made of cast-iron, slate, or laid with impervious tiles, sloping towards the soil-pipe, with a narrow drain and small exit pipe, so that the floors can, at any time, be liberally flushed with water.

The large sinks in the water closets empty into drain pipes leading into the sewer and are not ventilated. To prevent the escape of foul air through these sinks an trap is introduced immediately below them. This is a necessary precaution, but to be effective it is further necessary that the drain shall either extend to and open out above the roof, or that the trap be ventilated.

The sinks used for slops in the dining-rooms lead, however, directly into the main sewer pipe without even an apology of a trap for breaking direct connection. The waste pipe extends upwards from the sewer through the different wards to the uppermost story, where it is cut off abruptly under the sink. The sinks open directly into this, so that there is not the slightest obstruction to the flow of sewer gas up through the pipe into the wards; in fact, with the heating of these tubes by hot water the conditions are in every way conducive to producing an upward current, and such current was noticed to exist where tested for. The remedy for this consists in extending the waste pipes to above the roof of the building, or leaving it open, and in inserting an S trap under each sink and one between the pipe and the sewer. Further, as grease is abundant in the water emptied into these sinks, a flush pot should be introduced beneath each. Such a pot is known as the Deuco. It consists simply of a pot with a conical base closed at the bottom by a valve which is operated by means of a rod extending through the strainer at the top. This pot is allowed to fill with water from the sink, and then the valve is opened and the whole contents rushes out with such violence and velocity that it effectively carries along all grease particles and thoroughly scours the pipe.

The waste pipes from the bath tubs in the wards are also noticeable, in that their connection with the sewer is an unbroken one. They should be trapped and ventilated.

Further is to be condemned unhesitatingly the drainage of the privies in the centre building. Here the hoppers, urinals, sinks and basins all open directly into the soil pipes without any traps, and the connection of the soil pipes and sewer is also unbroken. The ventilating current which draws out the foul air from the similar pipes in the wards has no connection with these, and does not extend its influence here at all; and the soil-pipes are not even extended to above the roof, but open out directly into the attic, at least in one case, so that these, with the hoppers and other openings, furnish the only and the most direct avenues possible for the escape of gases, whence they must diffuse them-

selves through this part of the building. This condition of affairs is to be strongly condemned. The remedies necessary are evident from foregoing remarks, and they cannot be made too soon. It is suggested to connect these soil-pipes with the foul air ventilating pipes of the wards. As already mentioned, this additional tax on the ventilating capacity of the hot chimney stack should be made with caution.

The sewage and wash water, after passing into the central pipe, is conducted along under the fresh air duct, as has been illustrated, to the extreme rear end of the building. Here, just at the door of the wash-house, the cast iron pipe ends, and connection is broken with the sewer beyond by a trap of square section. The location of this main trap so close to an occupied room, with only a plank covering, is bad, and in fact there is no need of such a trap at all. Main traps are only necessary for breaking connection between houses and foul sewers or cess-pools, and in the present case the sewer is so short and can be so easily flushed that there is no reason for it to become foul. The form of trap is also bad, it being in fact a diminutive cess-pool in which solid matter will collect at the bottom. If any trap here is thought necessary, it would be better to substitute a simple S trap, which will be washed clean with every rapid flow of water. In this case the pipe should be extended some 50 feet from the building and provided with a man-hole and opening for ventilation.

Beyond this main trap the sewage is conducted for some 200 yards in a brick-lined channel of square section, coated with cement and covered with loose stone slabs. Thence it flows into an open ditch which conducts it beyond the Asylum property and indirectly into a small stream which flows into Walnut Creek. Terra-cotta pipe would have been better than the brick channel, but the latter seems to fulfil the requirements. The open ditch is, however, bad, inasmuch as it has an irregular sloping and uneven bottom and is filled with a rank growth of weeds, which must arrest and collect much of the solid matter and promote putrefaction and the generation of poisonous gases.

Being located in a line southwesterly from the buildings, a direction from which the prevailing winds blow, this ditch is calculated to be a source of annoyance, to say the least. As a remedy for this, we would suggest that the flow of sewage be diverted from its present course in the ditch, that the fluid and solid matters be separated, by means of a filter or a tight cess-pool in which the solids will settle out, and that the fluids be used on garden or grass lots for manure when needed, and at other times be conducted by a terra-cotta pipe or other smooth channel down into Rocky Branch; the solid matter need only be covered regularly with ashes or dry earth and carted away or used in the garden. This change would result in a probable profit to the institution and in the removal of the source of nuisance.

III. WATER SUPPLY.

The water for washing purposes and for the flushing of hoppers, etc., of the Asylum is pumped into the building from a reservoir near by, which is fed from Rocky Branch, from a point about three-fourths of a mile north of the buildings. As regards the quality and quantity of this water, we find nothing to criticise. The supply of the building is, however, entirely dependent upon a single pump, which has to force all of the water from the foot of the hill to the top of the building. The pump is sufficient to meet the requirements, when it is in working order, but should any accident happen to it, or any of its parts wear out, the building would be entirely without a means of water supply, which, with its large sewerage system, would be a very serious matter. At present the engine cannot even be taken apart for an "overhauling." We consider it a very necessary precaution that the pumping plant be duplicated, as is customary elsewhere in similar cases.

The drinking-water for the Asylum is taken entirely from a well, located near the boiler-house, in the rear. An inspection of this reveals the fact that the well, which is 50 feet deep, is located within 15 feet of the main sewer trap, and only 6 feet from the sewerage conduit. This conduit, as has been already

stated, consists of a square brick channel, coated with a thin layer of cement. From what we saw, we are of the opinion that the character of the work is such that the channel is by no means impervious to water, and it is highly probable that liquid sewage escapes from it into the soil. This being the case, there is nothing to prevent the percolation of these fluids from a considerable length of the channel through the soil into the well, with the effect of seriously contaminating the water. The two are certainly in dangerous proximity. An analysis of the water of this well, made at the State Experiment Station, in 1874, showed excessive amounts of chlorine, free and albuminoid ammonia, the presence of which is thus easily to be accounted for. We would earnestly recommend the changing of this source of supply of drinking-water, either by sinking another well, remote from the building or any contaminating influences, or better by using rain-water, stored in large cisterns, which would be located so as to distribute water in pipes to the centre building.

POSSIBLE SOURCES OF MALARIA.

There is no more thoroughly established fact in sanitary science than that disease is transmitted through drinking water. While malarial diseases have not been so systematically investigated in this connection as some others, notably typhoid fever, still, a sufficient number of facts are personally known to members of the Board of Health alone to demonstrate such a relationship. One instance will suffice to show the character of the facts referred to. In a town in the eastern part of the State there lived, side by side, two large families which happened to have exactly the same number of members, children and adults. One family drank well-water which was considered as good as any in the corporate limits, the other drank inferior cistern water—rain-water caught in old wine vats. The former suffered greatly from malarial troubles, the latter not at all. And this is no more than we would expect on theoretical grounds. Malaria, whatever it is, is of telluric origin; water is the most universal solvent; well-water is of the earth, earthy; cistern water is from heaven. In

view of the above and of the further fact that the well-water used in the Asylum is not first-class drinking water, even according to chemical analysis, we think it most likely that there is to be found the cause of the malarial affections which have prevailed. It is, however, possible that the fish-ponds and the sewage distribution may not be innocent in this matter, and we would recommend that *all* of the basins of the former be kept either constantly filled with water, or better, if they are not a source of profit to the Asylum, that they be drawn off and the ground well drained.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. JONES, M. D.
ARTHUR WINSLOW, C. E.
RICH. H. LEWIS, M. D.

REPORT ON DRINKING WATER OF RALEIGH, BY ARTHUR WINSLOW, C. E.

REPORT ON THE DRINKING WATER OF RALEIGH.

DR. J. W. JONES,

President North Carolina Board of Health, Tarboro, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I submit to you, herewith, a short report upon the nature and condition of the drinking water of Raleigh. It is necessarily short and largely compiled, for, with the means at our disposal, much time could not be devoted to original research. The definite facts which it contains, however, are, in my opinion, of value to the Board, and the collection of such facts from different towns in the State will put us in a position to criticise intelligently and specifically the sources of water supply throughout the State and to recommend the proper remedies where evils exist.

To this report I have appended a short paper on rain water and the construction of cisterns, which, I hope, will meet with your approval.

Very respectfully, yours, ARTHUR WINSLOW.

With two or three exceptions the drinking water of Raleigh is well water. These wells are either private wells, located within house lots, or are public wells, on the corners or sides of streets. These public wells supply a large majority of the people with their water; they are under the charge of the Street Commissioner, who sees to their being kept clean and properly walled.

The wells are walled with loose rock almost the entire length. Their average depth is between thirty and forty feet. One only reaches a depth of fifty-six feet. As a rule the top ten or twelve feet is in clay, and below this water-bearing strata of quick sand or porous gravel come in. Some wells have a rock bottom. About five or six feet of water generally stand in the bottom. With the public wells the top is cement-lined in many cases and the ground about prepared so that surface water will neither flow directly into them nor percolate through the soil.

In order to obtain definite facts concerning the wells of the town, over a hundred and twenty were visited and information obtained as to their depth, temperature and hardness of water, and their proximity to any source of contamination.

The following results were reported by Mr. W. Z. Blake, late Street Commissioner, who was engaged to make the inspection:

DEPTH.	NO. WELLS.
20 feet or less	16
Between 20 and 30 feet	32
Between 30 and 40 feet	52
Between 40 and 50 feet	20

DISTANCE FROM PRIVY OR STABLE.

DEPTH.	NO. WELLS.
50 feet or less	12
Between 50 and 100 feet	46
Between 100 and 200 feet	59
Over 200 feet	3

TEMPERATURE.

59° F.	18
60°	32
61°	32
62°	18
63°	20
Hard and not good	20

Full notes of the results of this inspection are retained, giving the location of each well. These will be of value for future use in the study of the distribution and character of well-water.

Fifty feet is certainly too short a distance for well and privy to be separated from each other, especially as a number of the above twelve wells are nearly as deep as this. The danger of contamination is, to a certain degree, offset by the fact that most of the privies are tub or dry earth closets. One hundred feet, with the clayey soil of Raleigh, may be considered a safe distance, but many of the forty-six classed under "between 50 and 100 feet distant," are only 60 or 75 feet away.

It is probable that the water of more of the wells is hard than are given in the list. Some are known to contain magnesia salts in solution, and have most disagreeable effects upon strangers, giving rise to diarrhœa, and sometimes to vomiting. These wells ought to be identified. As a rule, the well-water is considered good. Its quality varies, of course, with the weather; is apt to be clouded with sediment with heavy rains, and stronger in soluble salts after long dry spells.

It was not practicable to obtain analyses of water of our own sampling, but the following analyses had already been made at the Agricultural Experiment Station:

No.	Total solids in solution, grains per gallon.	Chlorine, grains per gallon.	Free ammonia, parts per million.	Albuminoid ammonia, parts per million.
1	8.2	.4	.13	.08
2	4.4	.2	.05	.08
3	19.2	5.2	.04	.02
4	8.0	.9	.06	.03
5	8.4	1.12	.058	.16
6	68.80	14.20	.00	.19
7	30.2	3.8	.016	.12
8	27.3	4.04	.026	.08
9	51.00	13.19	.026	.21
10	20.90	3.72	very small	very small
11	7.19	.44	none	none
12	1.3	.34	.692	.13

Taking two grains of chlorine per gallon, two parts of free ammonia per million, and one part of albuminoid ammonia per million, as the maximum amounts which a well-water should contain to be declared pure, we see that Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 are suspicious, and 6 and 9 certainly to be condemned.

No. 12 is the result of the analysis of melted ice from the factory. The high ammonia per cent. is doubtless to be attributed to the ammonia used in the process.

These well-waters cannot, however, be considered as representing the average Raleigh water, as a number of them are from wells whose purity was suspected. It is, however, probable that there are many others of the same character as these. The rough, preliminary sanitary inspection which we have been able to make proves, however, that there are few if any glaring instances of well contamination. Impurity of well water, if it exist, is due to either some hidden source or dissolved mineral matter which only analysis will reveal.

ON THE USE OF RAIN-WATER AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF CISTERNS.

BY ARTHUR WINSLOW, C. E.

In country places and small towns rain-water ranks among the purest and best for all household uses. Wherever there is any suspicion of the contamination of well-water, the rain should be collected from the roofs of buildings and saved. There is considerable evidence going to show that in many cases *malaria* is due to the character of the well-waters. Not only is rain-water a healthy water, but it is an exceedingly soft water, and therefore excellent for cooking and washing purposes, and, where a hard water is habitually used, the saving of soap through the use of rain-water will amount to a considerable item.

Rain-water is, however, not absolutely pure. Near manufacturing centres and in cities it contains soot and acid fumes, impurities washed from the atmosphere. Further, the accumulation of dust, leaves, etc., on roofs affects the purity of the water, and where saved, care should be taken to keep the roof as clean as possible. The character of the roof has also some influence, whether of new or old shingles, whether lead-painted or not.

Rain-water is collected in cisterns located sometimes near the top of the house and drawn off through pipes, or located in the ground and pumped out for use. When in the house the tanks are frequently of lead, which is, however, an objectionable material, as lead is often attacked, by soft and pure waters especially, and the water made poisonous. Galvanized iron, or, better, iron coated with coal-tar paint, is much to be preferred, is more durable and is cheaper. Stone-ware and slate are excellent materials in themselves, but the joints between the slabs should not be filled with red lead. Wooden receptacles are difficult to keep clean and liable to decay. Such tanks should be constructed so as to be self-cleansing, and should not have a direct connection through the overflow pipe with a cess-pool or drain.

Very often, however, and perhaps most generally here, cisterns are built in the ground. An essential of such cisterns is that they be impervious. Their dimensions vary, of course, according to requirements. The excavation should be dug square and about 9 inches deeper than the bottom of the cistern is to be, and about 8 inches clear of the side walls. Then, the entire bottom of the pit, which should be smooth and hard, is covered with damp clay about 6 inches thick, well compacted. Over this a layer of hydraulic cement, an inch or more thick, is spread and allowed to harden. Upon this the bottom bricks of the cistern are laid in fresh cement mortar and over these again a layer of cement spread about half an inch thick. In wet, soft or loose ground a plank flooring beneath the cement and bricks may be necessary. Upon this foundation the walls of the cistern are built of brick laid in cement mortar. With the progress of the wall the outside should be coated with a layer of cement, and, as this hardens, clay should be rammed into the space behind. The walls should be extended to about a foot above the ground, and near the top two or three openings should be left on each side for the admission of air, and covered with a grating or wire netting. Also an opening at a lower level than these for the escape of overflow. The entire inside surfaces of the walls should next be coated with a smooth, thin layer of cement. The top should be roofed over and the pump introduced through the roof, the pipe of which should extend to within about a foot of the bottom. Cisterns should be cleaned out certainly once every two years. To secure a supply of water during such time of cleaning, and for other purposes, it is desirable to divide the cistern into two compartments of unequal size, by a brick wall laid in cement mortar and made impervious by a coating of cement. This wall is built about 18 inches lower than the others, and the water, being introduced about 2 feet from the bottom of the first and another compartment, rises and overflows the partition into the second. In towns or other places where rain-water contains impurities, it should be filtered. Animal charcoal is one of the best filtering

materials, and others, such as carbide of iron, spongy iron, etc., are used. But probably the most easily obtained is gravel and coarse, clean sand, which are all sufficient for the purposes in view. A wood grating or platform with holes or narrow slits, is built across the larger compartment 2 feet or more below the top of the dividing wall. Upon this, perforated tiles are spread, in close contact, or, if these are not available, a layer of porous brick, laid dry, will answer. Upon this 3 or 4 inches of gravel of uniform size and then some eight inches of coarse sand which has been washed free from clay, are spread, and then another layer of perforated tile, porous brick or a sheet of punctured, tar-coated iron is laid, with a slight slope from the dividing wall, which will prevent the overflow from the first compartment from washing out the sand and will distribute the water well over the filter. By this arrangement, the heavier compartments settle out in the first compartment and the finer particles are arrested on the filter, and as the water is drawn off below, the sand has opportunity to dry and to absorb air, which is essential for it to retain full efficiency as a filter. As it becomes clogged with sediment the top layer must be scraped off and at intervals it will be necessary to remove all of the sand and replace it by a fresh supply. When difficulty is experienced from vegetable growth upon the surface of the sand, or from freezing in winter, the filter must be lowered so that it will be almost always covered with a foot or two of water.

CAPE FEAR RIVER AS A SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

THOMAS F. WOOD, M. D.

Southern river water of the type of Dismal Swamp water—water of a clear yellowish hue, known also as juniper and cypress swamp water, stained by flowing through a peaty soil,

has for a long time been held in high esteem by masters of vessels for supplies for long voyages. The current belief is that this water after long storage in casks and tanks undergoes a process of rectification which insures its keeping properties indefinitely.

It is the purpose of this paper to set forth the experiences in the employment of a water of the Dismal Swamp type, taken from the north-east branch of the Cape Fear River, as a source of public supply, covering observations extending over a series of years. The Clarendon Water Works has a pumping station on the east shore of this river, from which is taken the water which supplies the city of Wilmington.

It will be necessary to give a brief description of the North-east River, in order to get a sufficient knowledge of the character of this water. This river rises in Duplin county, and in its course flows through a country only a few feet above the sea-level. It drains an area of about 1470 square miles, comprising the counties of Duplin, Pender and New Hanover. The river and creeks tributary to it have swampy margins, draining cypress swamps of large extent. Cypress swamps are not exclusively wooded with cypress trees, as the name would imply, but pines (*Pinus resinosa*), black-gums (*Nyssa*), sweet-gums (*Liquidambra styraciflua*), and dense undergrowths of smilax, andromedas, ilexes, also abound. One of the largest tributaries—Smith's Creek and its branches—has its source about five miles from Wilmington. The river is about 450 feet wide at the pumping station of the water works. The tide rises to a point 40 miles beyond Wilmington, making in all 75 miles from the ocean. The average rise of the tide at the station is 3.75 feet. Directly opposite the pumping station, and for 500 yards below it, tide-water rice-fields skirt the river down to Point Peter, the junction of the north-east with the north-west or main branch of the Cape Fear River. Above the station two other rice-fields are located, deriving their tidal irrigation from the river.

Wilmington is located on the east side of the Cape Fear River proper, with a water-front of two miles. The town is built upon

a series of sand dunes, with intervening brooks, the natural drainage, and most of these streams have been converted first into partially-covered drains, and finally made to serve the double purpose of drains and sewers. These discharge their contents into the docks along the river front. The sewer which discharges nearest to the pumping station is ———— distant. The number of sewers discharging into the river front is ———, and the number of families using these sewers ———, and in addition to them two small hotels. The drainage of the east side is accomplished by a series of open ditches and natural streams. These streams and ditches eventually empty into Smith's Creek, a tributary of the Northeast River. On these streams are located four cemeteries, in varying degrees of proximity, and one or more slaughter-houses. By the course of these streams about one-half or two thirds of the town is engirdled, and the natural course of drainage east and west is directly or indirectly into the Cape Fear or its tributaries.

Cape Fear River water has been studied from many points of view, but not systematically, because the business interests involved were by no means identical with the sanitary interests.

SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION.

The amount of sewage matter which is emptied into the Cape Fear River has never been made apparent by chemical examination of water taken at the pumping station. The following table of analyses made, while small, may be taken as an average of the albuminoid ammonia and chlorine. The analyses were done at the Agricultural Department of the State, after the Wanklyn method.

TIME.	TOTAL SOLIDS. Grs. per gallon.	CHLORINE. Grs. per gallon.	FREE AMMONIA. Parts per Mill'n.	ALBUMINOID A. Parts per Mill'n.
1881.				
Feb. 24.	6.2	0.6	0.05	0.26
1882.				
Aug. 30.	9.10	0.52	0.014	0.50
Aug. 30.	11.10	0.53	0.04	0.36
Sept. 18.	6.70	0.23	0.08	0.48
Sept. 18.	10.60	0 69	0.24	0.24
Sept. 18.	7.40	0.29	0.08	0.40
Nov. 21.	6.90	1.31	.....	0.10
Nov. 21.	7.50	0.49	.....	0.20
Nov. 21.	9.60	0.45	.....	0.46
Nov. 21.	8.20	0.48	.....	0.42

Sewage contamination may almost be excluded by the above showing, and the nitrogenous element, as small as it is, may be accounted for by the decomposition of vegetable matter. One source of vegetable decomposition is from the discharge of water from the rice-fields during the "short" and "long flow."

The "short flow" is the technical name for the flooding which is first employed for the germination of seed. The water is let in through flood-gates at high tide, so that it covers the rice about four inches, and kept in this state until the seed germinate. The "long flow" is the admission of water in the same manner as above, and is intended to kill the grass after the first hoeing of the young rice. The water is just deep enough to hasten growth and decomposition under the influence of early spring sun, and consequently a large amount of water laden with the products of decomposition is discharged into the river. Another washing is resorted to, by admitting one tide into the rice-field trunks and ditches to give them a thorough cleansing. The soil of tide-water rice-fields consists of deposits brought down by freshets from the hill country, which have been deposited layer by layer. It consists largely of organic matter, and supports a very rank growth of grasses, sedges, and succulent aquatic plants, such as sagittaria and orontium.

FACTORIES.

There is no pollution from factories along the river front, the gas-house being the only establishment which discharges its contents into the river. Sulphuretted hydrogen has been discovered in the river opposite Castle Street dock, at which point the gas-house is located.

TAR, CRUDE TURPENTINE AND SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

These articles may not be classed under the head of contaminating agents, but may prove a source of perplexity, as will be shown further on. For a century the products of the pine-tree have been shipped from this port, and by the accidents of handling and shipping an unnumbered amount of barrels have been lost in the river. Of these, tar and crude turpentine are most tenacious when sunk in the river-bed of mud to the depth of twenty to thirty feet. The abundance of the accumulations of these products in the river may be illustrated by the following simple experiment: On a calm day in summer, if a pole be shoved deeply into the mud and the mud stirred, very soon there follows a play of iridescent film upon the surface, emitting a distinct odor of tar and turpentine. These matters, if at all noxious or noisome, are fortunately insoluble.

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE WATER AND ATMOSPHERE.

The purity of river water must be largely influenced by the variations of temperature, and especially do high temperatures promote decomposition and increase the solvent power of water. Mr. John C. Chase, Superintendent of Clarendon Water Works, has kept the record of the temperature of the water and atmosphere. The lowest temperature of water was February 21st, 43° F., the atmosphere being the same day at the lowest, 33° F. The highest temperature attained was July 23d, when the water registered 83° F., and the air the same day 96° F. This was the highest temperature of the air for the year, although there is a higher record for water—viz., 86° F., twice in August.

TABLES SHOWING RELATIVE TEMPERATURE OF AIR AND WATER AT THE PUMPING STATION OF THE CLARENDON WATER WORKS, FROM MARCH 1, 1884, TO NOVEMBER 23, 1885. TAKEN AT 12 O'CLOCK.

	1884. March.		1884. April.		1884. May.		1884. June.		1884. July.		1884. August.	
Date.	A.	W.	A.	W.	A.	W.	A.	W.	A.	W.	A.	W.
1	43	48	78	60	79	63	75	75	82	79	86	83
2	45	49	76	60	84	64	74	74	78	78	82	82
3	50	49	43	61	83	64	79	73	86	78	88	82
4	40	48	48	60	86	65	83	73	79	78	79	81
5	65	48	70	60	87	66	85	73	86	78	88	82
6	67	49	64	61	86	66	86	74	86	78	80	81
7	68	49	66	61	84	67	85	74	86	78	87	81
8	76	50	74	61	88	68	86	75	81	77	86	81
9	72	50	57	61	80	68	82	75	83	78	79	80
10	46	50	58	61	78	69	84	75	86	78	76	80
11	70	51	58	60	86	69	84	76	75	77	78	79
12	74	51	65	60	81	70	83	76	88	78	81	79
13	49	50	67	61	87	70	84	77	96	78	76	79
14	52	51	66	60	88	71	78	77	91	79	82	79
15	52	51	62	61	76	71	77	78	92	80	83	78
16	58	52	80	62	78	72	78	78	93	80	85	78
17	68	52	68	62	76	72	79	78	85	81	82	78
18	65	53	72	63	82	72	87	78	89	81	83	78
19	75	53	72	63	86	73	86	78	86	81	89	78
20	72	54	75	64	84	73	88	78	87	81	89	79
21	68	54	66	64	85	74	91	79	85	81	89	79
22	68	55	58	63	88	74	88	79	88	82	89	79
23	64	55	60	63	86	75	85	79	92	82	87	79
24	74	56	59	62	89	75	80	79	94	82	92	80
25	80	56	64	62	88	76	85	78	94	82	85	80
26	70	57	68	61	83	76	86	78	90	82	85	80
27	68	57	74	61	79	77	73	79	88	82	81	81
28	75	58	82	62	79	77	74	78	81	82	86	81
29	72	58	82	62	73	77	75	78	85	83	88	82
30	63	59	78	62	72	76	83	78	90	83	90	83
31	58	59	.....	.....	77	76	.....	.....	88	83	92	83

Date.	1884. September.		1884. October.		1884. November.		1884. December.		1885. January.		1885. February.	
	A.	W.	A.	W.	A.	W.	A.	W.	A.	W.	A.	W.
1	85	83	87	76	69	66	53	57	72	49	52	47
2	84	84	88	77	76	66	53	57	38	49	42	47
3	86	83	84	78	70	66	52	56	37	48	58	47
4	88	83	86	79	74	65	60	55	40	48	57	47
5	86	82	89	80	61	64	62	55	55	47	56	47
6	86	82	92	81	53	63	74	54	71	47	44	47
7	89	82	87	80	53	62	65	55	54	47	67	47
8	86	82	76	79	59	62	64	55	55	48	56	48
9	86	82	80	79	66	61	65	56	65	48	62	48
10	83	81	78	79	68	61	65	56	58	49	46	48
11	79	81	76	79	70	61	65	56	66	49	27	48
12	74	80	83	78	71	61	72	56	67	50	44	48
13	78	80	82	78	74	61	55	56	58	50	36	47
14	72	79	77	77	66	61	53	56	55	50	37	46
15	77	79	66	76	70	61	70	56	70	50	37	45
16	81	79	75	76	69	60	51	55	74	51	48	45
17	83	78	75	75	65	60	62	55	48	50	48	45
18	84	78	76	75	71	59	52	54	36	50	52	44
19	79	77	75	74	69	59	24	50	35	49	36	43
20	86	77	75	74	53	58	29	49	38	49	34	42
21	83	76	76	73	58	58	48	49	41	48	33	42
22	82	76	81	73	69	59	64	49	34	48	41	43
23	82	75	69	72	69	58	53	49	34	48	36	42
24	82	75	54	71	55	58	42	49	61	48	48	42
25	83	74	66	70	53	58	45	49	56	48	45	43
26	84	74	67	70	62	58	32	48	43	49	43	43
27	82	75	75	69	64	58	38	48	52	49	50	44
28	88	75	82	69	66	58	48	48	55	48	60	44
29	88	76	74	68	59	58	64	48	40	47	.....	.....
30	89	76	66	68	60	58	69	48	62	47	.....	.....
31	....	.....	57	66	.....	.....	74	48	53	46	.....	.....

Date.	1885. March.		1885. April.		1885. May.		1885. June.		1885. July.		1885. August.	
	A.	W.	A.	W.	A.	W.	A.	W.	A.	W.	A.	W.
1	63	45	76	53	78	67	81	77	77	80	90	.....
2	49	45	72	54	70	67	88	78	79	80	84	.....
3	57	46	69	54	70	68	88	78	83	80	89	.....
4	67	47	60	55	76	68	85	78	86	80	86	.....
5	55	47	57	55	79	69	88	78	82	81	90	.....
6	57	47	76	56	69	69	77	77	90	81	91	.....
7	60	48	76	57	83	70	85	77	91	82	92	.....
8	47	48	74	57	80	70	87	77	92	82	88	.....
9	43	48	62	58	78	71	77	77	93	82	87	.....
10	63	49	49	59	67	70	68	76	92	82	87	.....
11	58	49	60	59	72	70	76	76	91	82	92	.....
12	52	50	63	60	74	70	82	75	85	82	91	.....
13	43	50	63	60	69	70	83	75	85	82	92	.....
14	46	50	54	60	69	70	88	76	86	82	88	.....
15	66	50	68	61	75	70	87	76	89	82	79	.....
16	52	51	81	61	78	71	87	77	89	82	82	.....
17	...	...	62	61	66	70	84	77	87	83	88	.....
18	34	51	58	61	73	70	78	78	90	83	86	.....
19	52	51	68	61	81	70	81	78	85	83	91	.....
20	44	51	72	61	83	71	83	79	76	83	91	.....
21	48	51	75	62	87	71	86	79	91	83	90	.....
22	38	50	81	62	85	72	89	79	92	83	90	.....
23	36	50	83	63	84	72	88	79	96	83	84	.....
24	43	50	83	63	85	73	81	79	90	83	86	.....
25	60	49	83	64	89	74	82	79	89	83	90	.....
26	64	50	84	64	88	74	89	79	92	84	81	.....
27	62	50	76	65	86	75	87	79	91	84	75	.....
28	67	50	76	65	83	75	88	80	91	84	79	.....
29	43	51	76	66	82	76	90	81	91	84	84	.....
30	56	51	77	66	82	76	77	81	91	85	73	.....
31	71	52	...	...	86	77	...	...	90	85	71	.....

	1885. September.		1885. October.		1885. November.	
Date.	A.	W.	A.	W.	A.	W.
1	82	83	70	73	74	63
2	77	82	70	72	59	62
3	85	82	82	72	52	61
4	82	81	75	72	64	61
5	83	81	69	72	78	61
6	75	81	57	71	79	61
7	78	81	66	71	81	61
8	84	80	73	70	72	62
9	88	80	66	69	61	62
10	84	79	76	69	57	61
11	82	79	64	68	65	61
12	85	79	67	68	74	61
13	86	79	66	68	75	62
14	86	79	72	68	61	62
15	84	79	76	68	58	61
16	89	79	72	68	65	61
17	84	80	76	68	58	61
18	81	80	76	68	65	61
19	82	80	81	68	73	60
20	83	80	80	68	65	60
21	71	80	80	68	53	59
22	68	79	58	67	68	59
23	70	79	59	67	70	58
24	72	78	63	66	.....	.....
25	82	77	64	65	.....	.....
26	79	77	64	64	.....	.....
27	76	76	70	64	.....	.....
28	81	75	68	64	.....	.....
29	76	74	70	64	.....	.....
30	78	74	64	64	.....	.....
31	.....	.....	54	63	.....	.....

DESCRIPTION OF THE WATER.

This water is generally clear, and has a color from pale to deep amber, which color is not discharged by sedimentation. It is free from odor either when allowed free access to the air or after bottling or closing up in casks for years. The sediment is a finely divided mud, chiefly consisting of silica and alumina. It has the merest trace of lime or other mineral constituents.

The exception to this last statement is that during long protracted droughts the access of brackish water at Wilmington from the ocean—thirty miles away—is sufficient to allure crabs, shrimps and mullets into the water at this point. During such seasons, while there has been an amount of salt as high as fifty or sixty grains to the gallon, no saline taste was imparted.

THE COLORING MATTER IN THE WATER

is one of the marked peculiarities, and in some respects one of the gravest objections to its use for manufacturing purposes, and making it also unattractive for household purposes. The source of the coloring matter is the decomposing leaves, the roots of many trees, such as the pine and cypress, and such matters as are washed out from peaty soil. The latter alone, which is but a soil containing highly carbonized remains of leaves, roots, sphagnum, moss, etc., may impart this color to the water. It is not possible by ordinary filtration to discharge this color without the aid of chemicals, and, as before stated, sedimentation has no effect upon it.

The keeping properties of this water when confined for a long time in closed vessels is probably due to the very ingredient which gives it its color. This theory is consonant with practical experiences in the employment of vegetable substances, such as salicylic acid for the prevention and arrest of fermentation.

FILTRATION.

Filtration has been experimented with upon a large scale, the desideratum, of course, being to deliver a "white" water in the

mains to consumers. As mentioned before, filtration and sedimentation, without the employment of chemicals, did not change the color of the water, and practically was not worth the expense involved. The basis of all the experiments was the property that commercial alum had in depriving the water of its color. The process consists in passing a volume of water through white sand, at the same time causing a solution of alum and a small portion of lime to filter through with the water. The water discharged when the proportion of the chemicals was correctly adjusted was white, odorless and tasteless. It was discovered that this filtered water, although not having any taste of alum, could be used upon an unfiltered bulk of water and still exert a degree of decoloration. One sample of this filtered water may serve to convey an idea. Chemical analysis gave the following:

	Grains per gallon.
Total solids	10.35
Consisting of chlorine	1.57
Volatile organic matter	1.45
Alumina (equivalent to 5.35 grains)	.65
Sulphuric acid (equivalent to 6.07 grains)	....

Another specimen of unfiltered water from the same source as above gave:

	Grains per gallon.
Total solids	11.18
Solids in supension	.10
Chlorine	2.50
Volatile organic matter	2.88
Alumina (equivalent to alum, .8234 grains)	.10
Sulphuric acid (equivalent to alum, 1.13 grains)	.47

Deducting the alumina and sulphuric acid equivalents of alum naturally existing from the above, it gives 9.46 grains per gallon, and, small as this is, it still possesses the property of coagulating and precipitating unfiltered water. The amount of alum so far used is too large, both in an economical point of view and chemically, to produce perfect results. It will probably be ascertained that the process of decoloration will be more economically and

effectively accomplished in large settling basins, the chemical action going on more thoroughly in still water, after the alum is thoroughly mixed. The application of alum as above is not a new process, for it has been used as a domestic remedy for undrinkable water in Richmond and other cities where turbid river water is frequently delivered for consumption. None of the patented filters so far prove satisfactory on the large scale, although a few have succeeded in giving a very good result for domestic purposes. Numerous experiments are being pursued with good promise of success, and when that day comes Southern tide-water rivers will be far more valued for public supply.

AN ACCIDENTAL CHEMICAL EXPERIMENT ON A LARGE SCALE.

During this year an ice factory was erected at Wilmington. The question of water supply in proximity to transportation was the practical fact upon which the success of the venture depended. The factory was located on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, near the foot of a deep cut, down which a good stream of water flowed from a spring tapped in cutting the roadway through a sandhill. This water it was hoped would be adequate to the demand, but in the meantime river water, as delivered to consumers in Wilmington, was submitted to a chemist for his opinion as to its fitness for the purpose of ice-making, after distillation. The reply of the chemist was in the affirmative. The experiences of the manufacturer are intelligently written and are here submitted:

WILMINGTON, N. C., November 21, 1885.

Dr. T. F. Wood:

DEAR SIR:—We use what is known as the ammonia absorption process for making ice. We take ordinary aqua ammonia, 26° B., and distil off the ammonia gas at a pressure of 180 pounds. We pass this gas through 1700 feet of piping submerged in cool water; there the gas, under 180 pounds' pressure, liquifies. We then liberate the liquid gas into 3000 feet of iron pipe, submerged in strong salt-brine (90°), into which brine we

set the cans containing the water to be frozen. The instant the liquid (anhydrous ammonia) is liberated it turns into gas, and as the gas expands it absorbs the heat from the salt water, that in turn taking the heat from the water in the cans, making ice. The gas discharges from the 3000 feet of pipe into what is known as an absorber, containing a quantity of pipe, through which water constantly flows. The heat that is taken up by the gas is there absorbed by the water and discharged with it, the gas becoming aqua ammonia again. The cans in which the ice is frozen are placed in the freezing-tank containing the salt brine, and filled with distilled water. The freezing begins around the outside of the cans and at the bottom and continues to the centre, the grain of the ice tending to the centre from all sides. It takes 48 hours to freeze one can solid, and we have 204 cans under process of freezing all the time. After being in twenty-four hours the ice is about five inches thick on all sides of the can. The top end is the last part to freeze. The blocks of ice weigh 225 pounds.

I first used the river water for making ice. Frozen in its natural state, the ice is dark and unsightly. I tried condensing a gallon, using an ordinary tea-kettle for boiler, and condensed the steam in a tin funnel about two feet long. The condensed water thus obtained was white, and to taste and analysis pure. We used the river water for about a week, when I noticed the condensed water had a green cast and a peculiar taste, which was attributed to the iron, as our boiler was new, of forty-horse power, and the steam being condensed passed through nearly 2000 feet of pipe. That was new. This taste intensified rather than diminished as we proceeded, and the water showed more color. All this time—about two weeks—we "blew" the boiler every four hours, about 500 gallons of water being discharged from the boiler each time. As an experiment, we ran twenty-four hours without blowing the boiler, by which time the condensed water had assumed a decidedly green cast, and made green ice, not as highly colored as grass, but decidedly green. We then shut down and blew all the water out of the boiler. This water

was the color of lye, exceedingly soft to the hand, smarting severely when it came in contact with a cut or bruised place on the skin, and killed a number of eels in the small stream into which it discharged. We then filled the boiler with water taken from this stream and went to work again, when we made ice as clear as crystal, and the ice and condensed water were absolutely free from taste.

The temperature of this water increased as the summer advanced, and we saw clearly that cooler water was an absolute necessity, and we proceeded to dig a well. In order to expedite the work, we had to take up our suction pipe to rig a siphon, forcing us to use again the river water, and this time for six weeks. We soon observed the same taste and peculiarity of the condensed water, and in order to overcome the difficulty, if possible, blew the boiler every *two* hours. Still the same taste. Three weeks of steady work developed another change. The ice came out with a decidedly colored core in the centre, which core, when cut open, emitted a strong woody or creosote smell. This core gradually grew from an inch in diameter to four inches in diameter, and with the increase in size came a corresponding increase in taste and smell—so strong, indeed, as to lead a good many persons to believe the ice to be impregnated with creosote. I cut the core out of one block, and melted it in a clean bucket. The water so obtained was of a more decidedly greenish cast than the river water, with a very strong taste of wood or creosote. The odor was very similar to decayed cypress or juniper. We carry 100 to 110 pounds of steam on our boiler. This gives a temperature in the boiler of from 350° to 400° of heat, of course causing destructive distillation. I should not forget to mention that during the process of freezing first would appear an oily substance on top of the water, which gradually assumed a dark color; by the time six inches of ice had formed this substance would be in a mass about the centre of the water, and also line the inside of the ice from the bottom to the top, evidently being expelled from the water by the process of freezing. When the block of ice was nearly solid it would appear on top of the water

in a small round patch about the size of an ordinary tea-cup. We finished our well after six weeks' use of the river water. From the well we obtain white water, and have ever since made translucent ice, absolutely free from taste—proving conclusively that the trouble was from the water and not from the machine, and that the destructive distillation made apparent impurities in the river water not developed by chemical analysis.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM E. WORTH.

This very expensive involuntary experiment brought to light qualities of the Cape Fear River water and its sediment which had never before been a matter of conjecture. The distillation of the first few days yielded a clear, good water, but as the sediment accumulated in the boiler, distillation at 350° to 400° F. sent over in vapor a tar product, which imparted to the ice a peculiar taste of creosote. This product collected from the water while in the freezing bath was brown, in globules, of a pungent odor, only slightly soluble in cold or boiling alcohol and in chloroform. In freezing it imparted to the ice a cloudy streak, radiating from the centre of the block. The taste of this part of the ice was very unpleasant, but it did not permeate the whole block, and the line of contamination could be easily traced, so that in sending it out to consumers this part was chipped out.

There are two explanations of the source of this tarry product. I think it was demonstrated by the manufacturer that the error did not take place in the process of making, as all contamination ceased as soon as other water was substituted for river water. Of the two sources of the tar product occurring in the condensed water it may be that the peaty sediment which accumulated in the boiler might have furnished it. It is more highly probable, though, that the mud of the river, long impregnated with tar and turpentine, precipitating and accumulating in the boiler, yielded under destructive distillation at 400° F. the product in question.

This paper has been presented to show some of the difficulties to be overcome in locating a source of public water supply in the south Atlantic seaboard. The waters of the lakes and ponds are quite similar to the rivers, and it is a very exceptional pond or lake or spring in this locality that would furnish a white water in sufficient quantity for public supply. Sewage contamination is not a difficulty of immediate, but rather of prospective importance, and, because of the sparseness of Southern population, more easily controlled.

The high temperature, though, which running streams attain—86° F. and higher, no doubt, if a sufficient number of observations were made—shows how large an element of decomposition is at work during the prolonged hot weather, suggesting the great importance of excluding decomposable matter from the source of water supply, and the additional precaution of securing water from the deepest streams or ponds.

The chief obstacle to a wise selection of a water supply is the money element, which at a very early period of the agitation of the question of water works enters into and controls the project. The question is very seldom a sanitary one, but one of profit to investors. Some of our Southern towns contemplating water works could well study the experience of other Southern towns that have already established a water supply. They will find that public opinion and sanitary advice have seldom influenced the course of a water works company, and just now more than one Southern city is perplexed with the difficulties brought upon them by false steps taken in the selection of their source of supply.

There is still another aspect of the question of Southern water supply which I will merely touch upon at present—the practicability of deep wells as a substitute for river water. Several Southern cities have succeeded in getting artesian water, but none so far of sufficient purity to be unobjectionable. As far as the experience in Wilmington goes, the water from deep wells is very hard, with the exception of the one dug by Mr. Worth. This water is somewhat hard, but in the hottest days the tem-

perature of it was at an average of 63° F., a feature of superiority over the river water, to say nothing of its freedom from organic impurities.

REPORT OF THE WAKE COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH ON WATER SUPPLY FOR THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

To the Board of Health of Wake County:

GENTLEMEN:—The committee appointed by your honorable body to gather all facts bearing upon the present purity and possible future contamination of the waters of Walnut Creek, beg leave to submit the following report:

We have made a careful personal inspection of the stream, its tributaries and its water shed, from the head waters in Cary to the Rocky Hole, the latter being the place from which the city proposes to take its water supply. The dates of our visits are Tuesday, September 14th, Monday, September 27th, Monday, October 4th, Monday, October 18th, and Thursday, October 21st. The portion of creek examined is about eight miles long, quite crooked, with now and then long stretches of sluggish water, and is fed by several branches, among which may be mentioned Reedy Fork, Lynn's, Simmons', Bushy and Stony. The drainage area is partially wooded and partially cultivated, and according to Mr. Arthur Winslow, is about 18 square miles. We found that about one-fourth of the town of Cary drained into the creek, the excrement of about one hundred people being cast daily upon the water shed in close proximity to the stream, including the excrement of about 30 to 40 people which was daily dropped through a privy immediately into its head-waters, a small branch which has its origin in a spring in a tobacco factory and flows slowly through a portion of the town. We learned from a physician practicing in the village that during this sum-

mer several cases of typhoid fever had occurred on the watershed of the stream—one case being under treatment at the time of our visit. From Cary to Yates's pond there is, in our opinion, no obvious source of contamination. At Yates's mill, 4½ miles from the city, we found a pond of long standing and considerable size, its bottom and sloping banks covering a large area, and very objectionable, being full of decomposing vegetable matter and making a trap for catching and propagating disease germs brought down by storm-water. From Yates's pond to Rocky Hole we could discover nothing of special importance bearing upon the pollution of the water. The volume of the creek, according to Mr. Winslow's observations at the Rhamkatte Road July 28th, 1886, was 3,610,000 gallons per 24 hours, which is at present more than sufficient for the needs of our city. It is well enough, however, for prudential reasons, and as we are opposed to impounding reservoirs, to bear in mind the fact that as the section of country through which the stream and its tributaries flow becomes more densely populated, highly cultivated and deprived of its forest, the amount of flow diminishes and the danger of contamination increases. At present, however, with the exception of the objections, mentioned above, to Cary and Yates's mill, Walnut Creek, in our opinion, is subject to no more dangers of pollution from storm-water than creeks flowing through any inhabited and partly cultivated country.

At 4:09 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, Octobor 4th, 1886, we gathered specimens of water from the creek, at the Rocky Hole, in the Grimes farm, above the Asylum sewerage, and in about an hour or two afterwards, delivered them, in person, to Dr. C. W. Dabney, Jr. On October 9th, 1886, we received the following analysis from the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, signed by Dr. Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., Director:

N. C. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
RALEIGH, Oct. 9th, 1886.

ANALYSIS No. 4151.

The sample of *drinking water* sent to the Station for analysis, in two glass bottles marked ——, water slightly clouded with clay and silica in suspension, contains: Total solids in solution and in suspension, 4.25 grs. per I. gallon. It

was impossible to make quantitative determinations of the different "solids" in the small amount afforded by this sample. Qualitatively examined, the above showed the presence of

Silica, alumina and iron oxides (traces), probably in suspension; *lime*, potash and soda, sulphates and chlorides (traces) in solution; chlorine (1) 0.33, (2) 0.36 grs. per Imperial gallon; free ammonia (1) 0.0266, (2) 0.0266 parts per million; albuminoid ammonia (1) 0.120, (2) 0.110 parts per million.

NOTE.—The only thing about these results which would distinguish this water from the purest spring water, is the very small excess of albuminoid ammonia, unaccompanied by free ammonia in larger amount; and by more chlorine this albuminoid ammonia only points to slight *vegetable contamination*.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR.,
Director.

After careful deliberation and much correspondence, we concluded to have our biological work done by Dr. Geo. M. Sternburg, Surgeon U. S. Army, and a most distinguished microscopist. His engagements, however, were such that he was unable, in person, to do the work for us, but highly recommended Dr. A. C. Abbott, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., as a man thoroughly competent, having for sometime been his assistant. We therefore engaged Dr. Abbott's services, and in compliance with his directions, at about 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, October 21st, 1886, bottled and packed samples of water also taken from Rocky Hole. We sent them to Baltimore by the first express, which was next morning. On Friday night, October 29th, 1886, we received the following report from him:

BALTIMORE, October 28, 1886.

The sample of water sent me by you for biological analysis turns out to be of about the same degree of freedom from bacterial life as that of the city of Baltimore. That is, it is somewhat above the average purity. The plan of investigation that has been pursued is the gelatine plate method of Koch, by which one is enabled to say to a certainty the number of living organisms that may be present in a given volume of water.

In each of the bottles there were small particles of foreign matter held in suspension, which, upon microscopic examination, proved themselves to be nothing of any interest—dirt, vegetable fibre, &c.

The experiments for the detection of the presence of bacteria were conducted as follows:

From each bottle two series of three plates each were made, three of them being made with agar agar (Japanese gelatine) and kept at the body temperature, and three upon table gelatine (flesh peptone gelatine) and kept at the same temperature. Of those on the agar agar and kept at 36° C., the following number of colonies presented after 24 hours:

FROM BOTTLE NO. 1.

Plate made with 1 C. C. of water showed 61 colonies.
Plate made with 0.5 C. C. of water showed 33 colonies.
Plate made with 0.1 C. C. of water showed 5 colonies.

FROM BOTTLE NO. 2.

Plate made with 1 C. C. of water showed 59 colonies.
Plate made with 0.5 C. C. of water showed 35 colonies.
Plate made with 0.1 C. C. of water showed 8 colonies.

In a similar series of experiments made upon gelatine and kept at 21° C. we got the following results after 48 hours:

FROM BOTTLE NO. 1.

Plate made with 1 C. C. of water showed 83 colonies.
Plate made with 0.5 C. C. of water showed 55 colonies.
Plate made with 0.1 C. C. of water showed 30 colonies.

FROM BOTTLE NO. 2.

Plate made with 1 C. C. of water showed 118 colonies.
Plate made with 0.5 C. C. of water showed 79 colonies.
Plate made with 0.1 C. C. of water showed 17 colonies.

Of these numbers 26 colonies of those on the 1 C. C. plate from Bottle No. 1 and 27 colonies on the corresponding plate from Bottle No. 2 caused liquefaction of the gelatine. Of the whole of those present there appeared none that could be considered suspicious, as the whole number comprised, with a very few exceptions, those organisms that make water their common habitat and which possess no known pathogenic properties.

These figures indicate, therefore, the degree of purity of the samples of your water from a bacteriological standpoint.

The number of colonies indicate the number of single organisms that were present at the time the experiment was made, and these colonies are the outgrowth each of a single organism. Water samples differ very widely in the number of contained organisms, some revealing the presence of only one or two per cubic centimetre, while others will be so rich in them as to require a high degree of dilution before it becomes possible to count them at all.

So that from this you will see that the samples of water, as they came into my hands, represent a more than average degree of purity.

I enclose a scheme of the above results made in a condensed form with an average of two bottles.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. C. ABBOTT, M. D.,
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

CONDENSED SCHEME. Water from Walnut Creek.	Amount employed.	Number of colonies on agar agar after 24 hours at 36° C.	Number of colonies on gelatine after 48 hours at 21° C.	Colonies that liquefy the gelatine.	Average number of colonies in the amounts taken.
Bottle No. 1.	1 C. C.	61	83	26	72
	0.5 C. C.	33	55		44
	0.1 C. C.	5	30		17.5
Bottle No. 2.	1 C. C.	59	118	27	88.5
	0.5 C. C.	35	79		57
	0.1 C. C.	8	17		12.5
Average of both bottles	1 C. C.				80
	0.5 C. C.				50.5
	0.1 C. C.				15

To what result, then, does all this lead us, both scientifically and practically? We would state that in our judgment it would be impossible to express a positive scientific opinion upon the purity of any water, unless the investigations extended over a period of at least a year, including chemical and microscopical analyses of several specimens of the proposed water, taken at different times and from different portions of the stream and its tributaries. Neither the time nor the means being allowed us for such investigations, it is manifestly unscientific to express an unconditional opinion for or against the purity of Walnut Creek water, such opinion being based solely upon a single chemical and biological examination, unless, however, such analysis should show very gross pollution. By reference to the above chemical analysis, it will be observed that there is mention of some slight vegetable contamination. The process employed in the chemical analysis being that of Wanklyn, according to his classification such contamination would class it amongst the suspicious waters. By

reference, however, to the reports of the National Board of Health, it will also be observed that although waters contain much larger amounts of albuminoid ammonia, and even free ammonia and chlorine, than the water we have under consideration, yet they are classed as good and organically safe from a chemical standpoint by most competent observers who have used Wanklyn's method. The rigid standard of classification of Wanklyn, therefore, is not unreservedly accepted, but is subjected to considerable variations. The chemical analysis, then, showing the amount of solids, free ammonia and chlorine to be small, according to the standard of all observers, and the quantity of albuminoid ammonia to be within the limits of safety recognized by most chemists, and the biological analysis showing it to be above the average degree of purity, containing not even any suspicious particles in suspension, nor any suspicious organisms, we think that—keeping in view all the while the basis above given for our opinion—the city could accept Walnut Creek water as a safe water,

Provided, 1st. There are no impounding reservoirs upon the stream or upon any of its tributaries, so that the water supply may be taken from the daily flow of the stream.

Provided, 2d. That such an arrangement be made as to prevent as far as possible the pumping into the mains of storm water, even if filtered.

Provided, 3d. That the water be so thoroughly filtered as to remove any excess of albuminoid ammonia, and if any chemical method be employed that not more than one grain to the gallon of the substance used be permitted to pass into the filtered water.

Provided, 4th. That none but filtered water taken from above the Asylum sewer be allowed under any circumstances to be pumped into the mains.

Provided, 5th. That the sources of pollution in the village of Cary and the dam at Yates's mill be removed.

Provided, 6th. That there should be a constant service under high pressure.

In conclusion, we advise that legislation be obtained from the next General Assembly empowering the city authorities to police the water-shed.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES McKEE, M. D., CHAIRMAN,
RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.,
W. I. ROYSTER, M. D.,
HUBERT HAYWOOD, M. D., SECRETARY,
Special Committee Wake County Board of Health.

Received, unanimously adopted and ordered to be transmitted by the County Board of Health, through this special committee, to the Water Works Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

This was done November 2d, 1886.

APPENDIX.

THE CARE OF

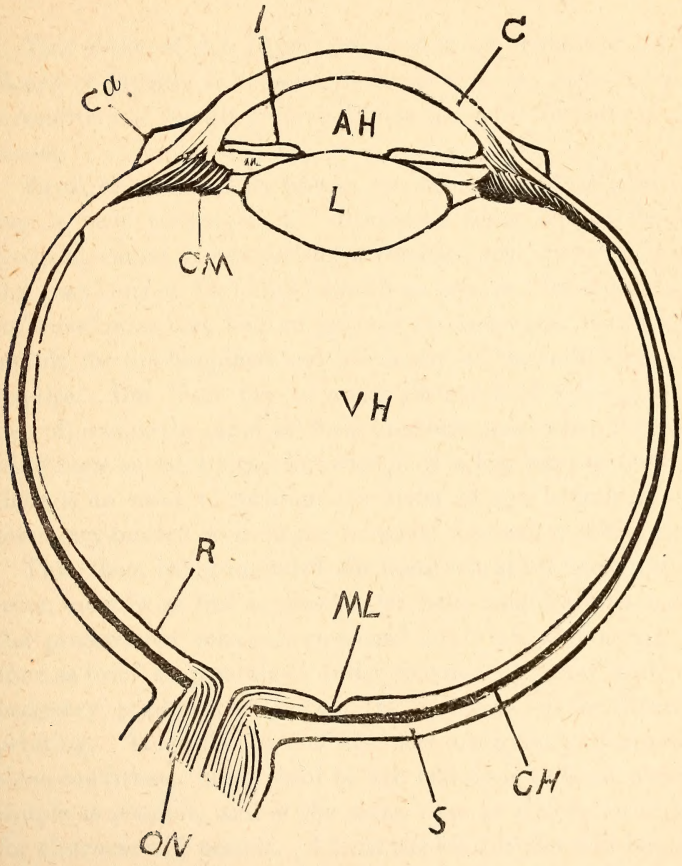
THE EYES AND EARS.

BY

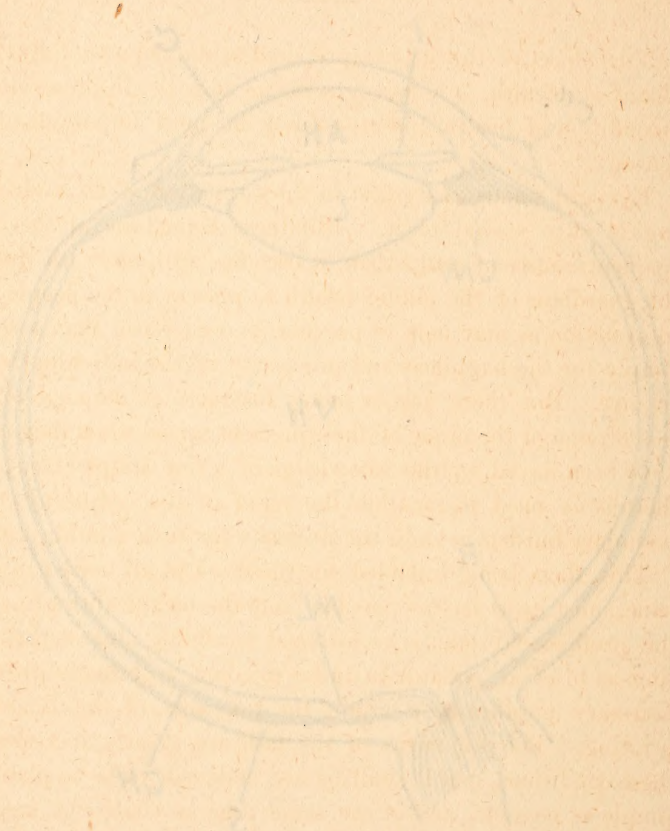
RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.,

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, AND SURGEON FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR AND THROAT TO ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, AND TO THAT OF THE LEONARD MEDICAL SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.

DIAGRAM OF THE EYE IN HORIZONTAL SECTION.



S, sclerotic coat; CH, choroid coat; R, retina, or nervous coat, continuous with ON, the optic nerve; ML, Macula lutea, or yellow spot, the centre of retina; VH, vitreous humor; L, lens; AH, acqueous humor; I, iris; CM, ciliary muscle; C, cornea; Ca, conjunctiva.



PREFACE.

THE object of this article, prepared at the request of the State Board of Health, is to assist, as far as may be, in preserving in a condition of health and usefulness the most important of the senses.

Eyesight stands easily first in the estimation of all, and Hearing is only second to it. Blindness being one of the most frequent causes of pauperism, it becomes still more the duty of the guardians of the public health to present to the people such information as may help to prevent its occurrence than a regard simply for the happiness and prosperity of the individual would require. But there are so many instances of damage to, and loss of, one or the other of these precious senses when they might have been saved by the knowledge of a few simple facts, that there is no need to mention the relief of the community of a pecuniary burden to show the necessity for such a publication.

This, then, being intended for those not at all versed in medicine, must be as free as possible from the technicalities in which the professional man is accustomed to think, and at the same time as brief as possible in order to come, together with other necessary publications, within the resources of the Board for printing. The difficulties of the task are greatly increased by these conditions, but it shall be my endeavor to be as plain and simple as possible, and at the same time as concise as a regard for clearness will permit. I trust the kind reader will bear these facts in mind.

217 N. WILMINGTON ST.,
Raleigh, N. C., May 12, 1886.

THE CARE OF THE EYES.

In order to understand and appreciate instructions as to the proper method of caring for any organ, it is absolutely necessary to have some idea of the nature of that organ. We must therefore, before going farther, study for a few minutes the structure of the eye. Reference to the diagram in front will assist greatly in understanding what follows.

The eye is a nearly round ball about seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. The walls of the posterior five-sixths of this globe are made up of three thin coats, lying one immediately upon the other like the layers of an onion. The interior of this part is filled with a rather thick, viscid, but perfectly transparent fluid called the vitreous humor. The outermost of these three coats or layers is a dense opaque membrane named the *sclerotic*, fibrous in structure, something like the tendons or "leaders," and therefore very strong and tough. Its purpose is to preserve the shape of the ball and to protect the more delicate structures within. This constitutes "the white of the eye." Next to that is the middle coat, or *choroid*, which is composed of a network of blood-vessels, in the meshes of which is deposited a kind of dark pigment or coloring-matter, the object of which is to prevent dazzling from bright light. The eyes of albinos are very sensitive to light, owing to the absence of this coloring-matter in this coat as well as in the hair. At its front border this coat is thickened by the addition of another element, the ciliary muscle, or muscle of accommodation—a structure of great interest and importance to us. Interior to this is the third and innermost layer, called the *retina*. It may for our purposes be considered an expansion of the optic nerve, which, coming from the brain, perforates the first two coats and then spreads out into this nervous layer, "like the cup of a tulip on its stem." This is the sensitive plate on which the pictures of all objects seen are taken.

The front of the eyeball is quite different from that portion we have been considering. The first thing we notice is a perfectly transparent structure (the remaining one-sixth of the whole ball), which appears to be part of a smaller globe, and which seems to be set in the white of the eye like a watch-crystal in its rim. This is the *cornea.* Just back of that we observe a very beautiful curtain, which, on account of its infinite variety of colors in different individuals, is called the *iris*—that word meaning a rainbow. Near the centre of this curtain is a round black spot, which is often referred to in common language as "the sight of the eye." This is merely a window or opening in the curtain, the *pupil,* through which light enters the eye, and out of which we see. This window partially opens and shuts automatically in order to regulate the amount of light. The space between the iris and the transparent cornea is filled with a watery fluid, the *aqueous humor.* Immediately behind the iris, suspended in a little sac, is the *crystalline lens.* It is convex or bulging, both in front and behind, and its function is to make pictures on the retina of all objects before the eye.

Covering all of the white of the eye that can be seen, and leaping from that over to the lids and lining their under surfaces, becoming continuous with the skin at their edges, is an exceedingly thin, transparent mucous membrane called the *conjunctiva.* It is this membrane which is involved in ordinary simple inflammations of the eye. It is lubricated by tears manufactured for the purpose by the lachrymal gland at the upper and outer corner, the surplus being carried off by two little gutters in the inner ends of the two lids which open into a larger drain emptying into the nose. Each eye is moved in different directions by six little muscles, but the only ones of special interest to us are the two inner straight muscles, that are attached one to the outside of each eye next the nose, which converge the two eyes upon near objects.

For the sake of clearness we will make two general divisions of our subject, and consider the eye first in its relation to weak sight; and secondly in its relation to blindness, although they will overlap one another at certain points.

WEAK SIGHT.

Weak sight is that condition of affairs in which, while there is no evidence of disease, the eyes are nevertheless unequal to the performance of their legitimate work. The acuteness of sight for ordinary distant objects is sometimes below the standard and sometimes not, but, whether it be or not, any continuous effort at *near* work, as reading, writing, sewing, etc., is impossible, and always brings on a certain characteristic group of symptoms. First, a heavy, tired feeling in and around the eyes is observed, and then the letters or stitches become indistinct. After a rest of a minute or two, they can be again seen plainly, only to become blurred even more and in a shorter time than before. A repetition of these attempts causes pain and watering of the eyes, with redness of the balls and edges of the lids, often headache, and, in some cases, a disturbance of the general health, more especially the nervous functions. If attended to promptly, it can nearly always be easily relieved; but if it be neglected and nothing done for it, perseverance in near work is liable to cause such sensitiveness and irritability of the eyes as to render them not only practically useless, but a constant source of annoyance and discomfort in the ordinary lights we must daily encounter. It is exceedingly common (and through heredity becoming more so every day), and, while not productive of blindness, interferes seriously with the practical use of the eyes, as we have just said. It is, moreover, very often met with in the young during school-life, when it prevents their studying with ease and comfort, if they can at all, and by so doing obstructs the formation of the *habit* of study, which in the average boy demands every encouragement, thereby affecting injuriously the character, probably for life. Such being the case, and the remedy for these troubles being very simple and easily applied when once they are recognized and their true nature appreciated, the Board of Health regards it as of prime importance that the public should be put in a position to recognize and appreciate them.

Advice to intelligent people is much more apt to be taken, if accompanied by the reasons for it, and they are, besides, much more likely to be interested in a subject if it can be explained and made clear, than they would be in a mere didactic statement of bald, unillustrated facts. Therefore, as interest in these important matters, on the part of the people, is what the Board is especially anxious to create, I shall endeavor to elucidate the subject in as simple a manner as possible.

Weak sight—asthenopia, as it is technically called—is sometimes due to a weak and irritable condition of the nervous apparatus of the eye, pure and simple; and this form occurs most frequently in young women, who are peculiarly prone to functional nervous disturbances. But in a vast majority of instances, it is caused by an *overstrain of the muscles* of the eye, either those which adjust each eye for objects at different distances, or those which turn both eyes in upon near objects. This overstrain may be, and sometimes is, due to simple weakness of these muscles, as often occurs during convalescence from severe attacks of illness, in which cases it is only temporary; but it is nearly always a consequence of the faulty shape of the ball, causing certain optical defects or errors in refraction, as they are usually called.

In order to understand these optical defects, it is necessary to first understand what is a correct eye, and how we see with it. The knowledge of a few facts in regard to the nature of a convex lens will render this easy.

A convex lens is a body of some transparent material, usually glass as we see it, flattened from side to side, thicker in the middle than at the edges, with its faces having the curvature of part of a sphere or round ball. A familiar example is an ordinary magnifying or sunglass. Its peculiar property is that rays of light emanating from any object, after passing through it, are brought together again in the same relation to one another as they started from the object, and a picture or image of it is thereby produced. The point at which this union is effected, is called the *focus* of the lens. The *more convex* the lens, the stronger it is and the *shorter* is its focus. The action of a convex lens can be

interestingly illustrated in this way: Having closed all the doors and windows of the room except one, in order to shut off the side lights, take a magnifying-glass—or, if not convenient, the spectacles of the oldest person in the house, they being convex lenses—and holding it immediately opposite the window, about three feet from the wall, gradually approach it thereto, and you will presently see come out on the wall a distinct picture, turned upside down, of the sky, trees and other objects outside.

If you will turn to the diagram of the eye, you will recall that the lens is situated immediately behind the iris and opposite the pupil, and that the sensitive retina is the coat nearest to it, being the innermost of the three. Now, as the convex lens of glass held opposite the window of the darkened room makes a picture of outside objects on the wall, just so does the convex lens in the dark chamber of the eye placed opposite the only window, the pupil, make a picture of outside objects on the retina, which in the normal eye is exactly at its focus. The impression thus made upon the retina is transmitted to the brain by the optic nerve, and the act of vision is complete.

In what has been said about rays of light, reference has been had only to rays from *distant* objects, which are always practically parallel to one another. It is an optical fact that rays emanating from objects nearer than twenty feet sensibly diverge from one another, and that the nearer the object the more divergent they are. A lens having only so much power to concentrate light, it is evident that divergent rays cannot be brought to a focus as soon as parallel; in other words, that their focus must be farther from the lens. This being true, how is it that we see near objects distinctly, as the retina cannot be set back to this new focus? By an increase in the thickness or convexity of the lens, which, as you remember, *shortens* the focus. This is what is called the accommodation of the eye, and it is effected in the following manner: The inherent tendency of the lens-substance, which is exceedingly elastic, is to assume a more globular form, but, enclosed in a sac, it is suspended or swung in the larger concentric circle made by the ciliary muscle by means of a connect-

ing band (see diagram), and as long as the muscle is at rest the sac is kept upon the stretch and the lens more or less flattened. As soon, however, as the muscle contracts, being a ring, it must become smaller, and in so doing necessarily slacks the sac, thereby allowing the lens to follow its natural bent and bulge more in the middle. This is clearly shown in Fig. 1, where one-half

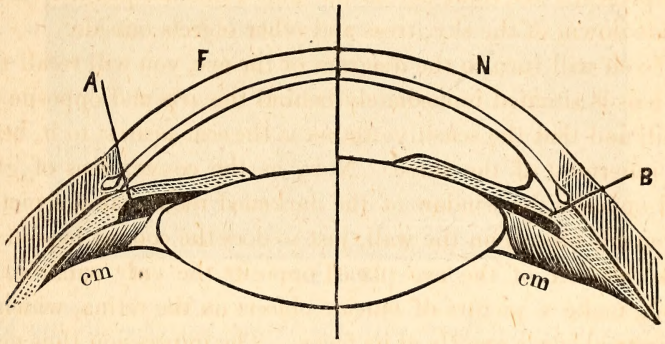


FIG. 1.

represents the position of the parts when the eye is at rest or adjusted for distance, and the other half when the muscle has contracted and it is adjusted for near objects. It will be observed that the edge of the lens is nearer to the muscle in the latter, and that therefore the suspensory ligament or band must be slacked.

In this way each separate eye is accommodated for different distances, but, as we always use the two eyes together, the adjustment is not complete unless they are both fixed upon the object. This convergence is made by the inner straight muscles attached to the sides of the balls next the nose, and the nearer the object of course the more must the eyes be turned in.

Thus we see that the adjustment of the eyes for near objects is accomplished by a *muscular effort* on the part of two sets of muscles, and that the *nearer* the object the *greater* the effort required of both, so that there is always a harmony of action between the two. If you will look steadily at a pencil or your finger held less than six inches from the eyes, you will be distinctly conscious of this effort, which if kept up becomes painful;

but at the ordinary distance of ten or twelve inches it is not perceptible in eyes of the proper shape. But variations from this proper shape are exceedingly frequent, and, as said before, defects in form are nearly always at the bottom of weak sight. They are of three kinds. In Fig. 2 the line **X Y** represents the retina in a normal eye at the proper distance from the lens, but

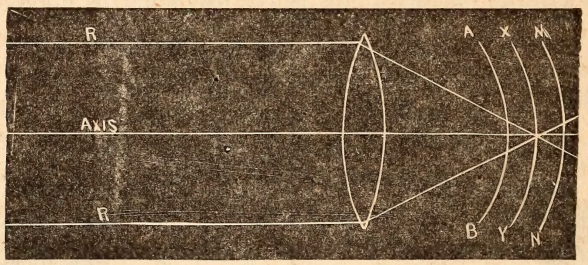


FIG. 2.

the eye may be too short, with the retina too close to the lens, **A B**, causing *over-sight* or *far-sight;* or it may be too long, with the retina too far from the lens, **M N**, causing *near-sight* or *myopia;* or the clear front, the cornea, may be irregular in its curvature, producing what, for want of a common name, will have to be called by the technical term of *astigmatism.* An easy way to remember these errors is to bear in mind that the short eye has long sight, and the long eye short sight, while the astigmatic eye does not have good sight at any distance.

Over-sight or *Far-sight* is by long odds the most common of these optical defects, certainly in this country, and it is therefore the most frequent cause of weak sight. But how does it cause weak sight? you will ask. By adding to the strain upon the accommodation. In the normal eye, the retina being exactly at the focus of parallel rays (**X Y**, Fig. 2), no effort whatever is required for distant vision, and the accommodation for near objects can be made without trouble; but in the short eye (**A B**) the focus must be shortened even for distance, and consequently just that much work must be added to what is usually required of the little muscle; and that is too much for it, so it breaks

down, and we have precisely what we would expect from muscular fatigue—viz., the sense of weariness and heaviness about the eyes, the recurring dimness of the letters, the aching, and other symptoms characteristic of weak sight. Therefore, upon the occurrence of these symptoms we would suspect the presence of over-sight, especially if distant vision were perfect (which would exclude near-sight and astigmatism), although it is not perfect in the highest degrees of over-sight itself, because in them the ball is so very short that it is beyond the power of the muscle to bring up the focus of even parallel rays to the retina. Such cases, however, are comparatively rare. Another effect of this over-sight is that the harmony of action between the two sets of muscles used in adjusting the eyes, accommodation and convergence, is destroyed, and as a result we frequently have crossed eyes, this being the cause in over 75 per cent. of such cases.

The remedy is simple and—if applied early before the eyes become chronically irritable—sure. Everything necessary to be done is to shorten the focus of the lens in proportion to the shortness of the eye, so as to do away with all extra effort—that is, all effort for distance—and put the eye on an equality with the normal eye. This is easily done by adding on another convex lens of the proper strength in the shape of spectacles.

Near-sight or *Myopia* is a subject of peculiar interest to the custodians of the public health. It is just the opposite, optically, of far-sight or over-sight, and, while the conditions causing the latter are always congenital, in near-sight they originate, as a large number of investigations show conclusively, between the ages of six and sixteen, or during school-life—rarely before and rarely after that period.* Heredity exerts a powerful influence

* It appears from the German statistics that the percentage of myopia, beginning with less than one half of 1 per cent. during the first half year of school-life, increased gradually from year to year to over 60 per cent. on an average in the highest class, in one instance going as high as 79 per cent. The Germans, however, are a peculiarly near-sighted race, and in this country the percentage of short-sight is only about half as great. An interesting result of the American observations is the fact that myopia is very rare among the negroes; all of which demonstrates in a general way the influence of literary culture and of heredity in the causation of this trouble. The investigations further show that the devel-

in its production, a considerable proportion of the children of one near-sighted parent being apt to develop it, but it is very often acquired when there is no predisposition to it. When once established it is incurable. *It can to a large extent be prevented by proper care* on the part of parents and teachers during the period named. I shall therefore, as the representative of the Board of Health in this matter, endeavor to set forth clearly the true character of the affection, with the means of its prevention, in order to save our people as far as possible from becoming any more "bespectacled" than is absolutely necessary.

As mentioned above, near-sight is due to an elongation of the eye-ball displacing the retina backward, so that parallel rays come to a focus in front of it, and only divergent rays—from near objects—come to a focus exactly on it, and they only, therefore, can be distinctly seen; so that the causes of short-sight are to be found in everything that has a tendency to increase the length of the ball.

Merely mentioning the fact that anything injurious to the general health, by weakening the resisting power of the tissues of the eye in common with those of the rest of the body, assists in producing this elongation, and calling attention especially to the execrable ventilation of many school-rooms as a most active agency in this category, I will point you particularly to those causes acting directly through the eye itself.

It is now regarded as an established fact that the continued tension of the muscles of adjustment (accommodation and convergence) is the principal factor in the production of near-sight; and, it having been explained above that the nearer the object to the eyes the greater the tension or strain upon both these sets of muscles, it follows that everything having a tendency to cause the undue approximation of objects on which the eyes are continuously used during childhood assists in the origination of this condition. I say "in childhood," because, as we have seen, it nearly always begins during that period; and it does so for the

opment of near-sightedness is in a direct ratio to the prevalence of the unfavorable conditions referred to in the text, and that it increases in degree, after it has once started, from year to year.

reason that the tissues of all growing and immature animals are more soft and yielding than when they have attained the firmness of maturity—another reason for special attention to their general health at this time.

Since a large part of childhood, and particularly that part of it in which the eyes are used most on near objects, is passed in the school-room, it is there that we would naturally seek the causes of this trouble. And it is there that they are generally found. School-children are often compelled to hold their books too near—that is, nearer than ten inches—because the amount of light is insufficient. This question of plenty of light of good quality (the best is direct from a northern sky) in the school-room is of the highest importance, and cannot be impressed too deeply upon those having such matters in charge. In a general way, it may be said that there should always be enough light to enable a child to read on a moderately clear day fine print in the darkest corner of the room at the distance of a foot. And the direction from which it comes is also important. Preferably it should come from the left and above, so that, while illuminating the page, it may not fall upon the eye, nor cast a shadow of the hand in writing. The next best direction is from behind, then from the right, but never from in front. The children should always look at a dead wall. I append an admirable statement of the "Requirements of the Model School-room,"* copied in

* "REQUIREMENTS OF THE MODEL SCHOOL-ROOM.

"(1) *Shape.*—It should be oblong, the width being to the length about as three to four, with the teacher's platform at one end.

"(2) *Size.*—For primary or grammar school, with register of 54 pupils and attendance of about 50, the room should be about 33 feet long, 25 wide, and 13 high, which gives practically upward of 200 cubic feet of air and 16½ square feet of floor-space to each pupil.

"(3) *Lighting.*—Four windows on the left of the pupils as they sit, the tops being square and not more than six inches from the ceiling, the bottoms being at least three and a half feet from the floor, equally spaced, not grouped, with transom sashes hung at the base above the sliding sashes. A window or two in addition at the back is admissible. The size of the windows on the side, taken collectively, should equal at least one-sixth of the floor-space. The highest authorities in school hygiene require 300 or 350 square inches of glass for each pupil.

the *Sanitarian* for October, 1885, from *City School Systems of the United States*, and earnestly commend it to all school boards and others having in charge the building of school-houses. It need not be more expensive than the ordinary plan, except in the matter of windows; and I am sure no one will grudge the children under his care in this respect the very slight additional cost necessary to supply them with light enough for the comfortable and *safe* use of their eyes.

The light being sufficient, the print may be bad or too small, though this danger has now been largely eliminated by the spread of knowledge on this subject and the active competition of publishers.

Sometimes the proportion between the height of the seat and that of the desk is such as to bring the book too near, as a low seat with a high desk.

Occasionally the seat has no back, so that from sheer fatigue the child is constrained to lean forward on the desk to rest himself.

Any of these things may cause this dangerous approximation, and not infrequently it is made more hurtful by a system of instruction which requires it to be kept up continuously for hours at a time.

"(4) On the side opposite the windows two doors, with transom windows above hung at the base, and between these transom windows, and on the same line, two more windows of the same kind and hung in the same manner.

"(5) The wall should be slightly tinted, but not the ceiling.

"(6) A black-board may be between the doors, but a sliding black-board back of the teacher's platform, or a portable one on the platform, in accordance with the German idea, would perhaps be better than the profusion of wall black-board now in vogue among us.

"(7) *Location of Seats.*—The main rule to be observed in the placing of the seats is to carry them as far as possible toward the window side of the room, and as far as possible from the opposite side; the aim being to make the arrangement such that the distance of the outer row of desks from the windows shall not exceed once and a half the height of the top window from the floor."

Proper height of seats and desks for different ages, as approved by the Boards of Health of New York and Chicago:

From	7 to 9	years,	top of desk	23	inches,	front of seat	12¼	inches.
"	9 to 11	"	"	24	"	"	12¾	"
"	12 to 14	"	"	25¾	"	"	14	"
"	15 to 18	"	"	27½	"	"	15¼	"

The approximation of the book to too near a point is dangerous, because, as we have seen, it necessitates a strain upon the muscles of adjustment. That strain excites an increased flow of blood to the eyes to furnish the power for the extra work. The increased amount of blood causes dilatation of the blood-vessels and congestion, which conduces to the softening and degeneration of the coats, especially of the outer, tough, white coat, whose peculiar function is to preserve the shape of the ball. At the same time it has a tendency to augment the volume of the humors within the eye. This increase in the humors adds to the pressure from within outward, causing the softened coats to give way or bulge slightly at their weakest point, which is at the back, around the entrance of the optic nerve. But the principal factor, probably, in the production of the bulging is the squeezing of the ball by the muscles which move it, as they are put greatly upon the stretch when the eyes are turned in much. The walls, having once begun to give way, become thinner and less able to resist, and, the same causes continuing to act, the near-sight is apt to increase. If the bulging extend beyond a certain point, the two inner and more delicate coats become very much damaged, and sometimes destroyed, by the excessive stretching. Occasionally the retina, unable to follow farther, is detached from the coat lying under it, and then total destruction of sight is only a matter of time. So that short-sight is nearly always accompanied by a *diseased condition*, often progressive in character, that may, and not infrequently does, end in blindness, making our duty to give warning of its dangers the more imperative.

It is the duty of the teacher to see to it that the faulty conditions as to light, etc., above indicated, are corrected, so far as lies in his power. He should, besides, make it a point to frequently interrupt the studies by various appropriate exercises (now common in well-managed schools) which will permit a rest of the eyes, and by frequent recesses. Parents also should exercise supervision in these matters at home, and in addition to carrying out the instructions given under the head of "General Directions," they should forbid too much study and reading, especially

if their children be precocious and disposed to be bookish, and encourage them to outdoor life. This is often the more urgent because such children are apt to be feeble and delicate in constitution.

Owing to the presence of disease in so many near-sighted eyes, they are very often sensitive, irritable and painful. The ordinary symptoms of weak sight, too, are frequently complained of, even when the morbid changes are not very marked, they being due to the overstrain of the muscles of convergence, caused by the necessity of holding the book too near in order to make out the letters.

Attention to the presence of this defect will most likely be called by the child's inability to read figures on the black-board, or in some similar way. Either a *high* degree of over-sight or the irregular error, astigmatism, may cause this as well as short-sight, but the difference between them and the true myopia is that in the last the sight for objects held near enough is generally unusually acute, while in the first two it is apt to be more or less proportionally bad at all distances.

When once the fact becomes known, the eyes should be scrupulously guarded, and upon any complaint (or without waiting for it if the child seems to be very near-sighted) the advice of a competent physician should be promptly sought, so that he may give fully and explicitly the proper directions for the treatment and care of the eyes, including, if the state of the case warrant them, the proper concave glasses. Concave glasses, being the reverse of convex, lengthen the focus to suit the (short-sighted) long eye. It is of peculiar importance that accurately-adjusted glasses should be worn in these cases, because they not only permit the removal of the book to a safe distance, thereby assisting greatly in checking the progress of the affection, but they also enable the child to imbibe unconsciously a vast amount of knowledge that would otherwise escape him. At the same time, being in a position to see and enjoy the world around him, he would be encouraged to use them on distant objects and get away from his books.

Astigmatism.—The explanation of this error is apt to be so confusing to any one not quite familiar with optics that I shall not weary you, but will merely mention certain characteristic facts. The astigmatic person sees neither distant nor near objects distinctly, but he has the peculiarity of seeing lines running in one direction more clearly than others at right angles to them, and these lines are usually vertical and horizontal. He is apt to complain of all the symptoms of weak sight, probably in an exaggerated form, with an unusual amount of headache, and sometimes other nervous symptoms. Glasses accurately calculated, and made (as they must be) for the particular individual, render the sight acute, and are often of unspeakable comfort.

Old Sight cannot be considered, strictly speaking, as an optical defect, but it is merely one of the changes which come to us all with age. The lens of the eye becomes stiff and hard, less elastic than in our younger days, and consequently when the muscle of accommodation, which has also lost some of its vigor, slacks the sac holding it, it does not assume the convexity necessary for distinct vision of near objects. At the same time, distant vision remains as good as ever, because, as you remember, no adjustment is needed in the normal eye for distance. It usually makes its appearance between forty and fifty years of age. The first symptom is a disposition to hold the book or paper rather farther off or to seek a better light, especially at night. After a little the symptoms of weak sight come on, and for the same reason that they usually appear, viz., overstrain of the muscle, though this time it is not due to the shape of the ball, but the consistence of the lens. The remedy is found in convex glasses, which by shortening the focus assist the accommodation and relieve the strain. It is very important to put on glasses as soon as needed, to avoid this strain, not only as a matter of comfort, but because the overstraining of old eyes is thought to be one of the causes of a most serious and fatal disease of the eye.

RECAPITULATION.

In the preceding pages an attempt has been made to set forth, as simply and clearly as possible, certain facts of general interest

and importance in regard to the eye, especially those bearing upon the exceedingly common and troublesome group of symptoms included under the general term, "weak sight," and upon the nature and dangers of near-sight. The subject has been dwelt upon—to the point of tediousness, some will feel, I fear—because, while of very frequent occurrence, and when present very annoying, even to the extent of rendering the eyes practically useless, the nature of weak sight is not at all understood by most people, nor are they aware that it can in most cases be completely relieved by a very simple remedy. Neither is it generally known that near-sight, often the result of preventable causes, is frequently associated with disease that may prove fatal to vision, and that special care is therefore required in its management. On the contrary, the popular opinion is that near-sighted eyes are strong eyes.

It has been shown that in the normal eye objects are seen by the formation of images or pictures of them through the instrumentality of the lens on the sensitive retina; that distant objects are seen clearly without effort, while near objects are made distinct, by a muscular effort, it is true—the accommodation—but one that can be made and kept up without fatigue; and that the two eyes are held upon near objects comfortably by the muscles of convergence. It has also been explained how certain departures from the normal in the shape of the eyeball will bring about an overstrain of one or both of these sets of muscles, causing weak sight. Attention was called to the short eye, causing oversight or long-sight, as by odds the most frequent cause of weak sight, though certain nervous conditions, weakness of the muscles from sickness, and strain of the muscles of convergence in short-sight, were mentioned as being sometimes responsible for it. It has been further made plain that near-sight, or myopia, is the result of an elongation backward of the globe; that it nearly always originates during school-life or between the ages of six and sixteen; that it is often progressive in character, and is then associated with diseased conditions which may lead to total loss of sight; that its cause is too great tension or strain of the mus-

cles of adjustment, resulting from too much study or from unfavorable surroundings, necessitating an overstrain by requiring too near an approximation of the object; and, finally, that it is largely preventable by proper care.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

The directions for the proper use of the eyes follow, almost as a matter of course, from what has been said.

Always have plenty of light. Economy in light is very poor economy. Many of the most intractable forms of weak sight I have seen have resulted from the use of the eyes by a bad and insufficient light. Any good, white, steady light will answer, provided it is *bright* enough. The German student's lamp, looked at from every point of view, expense included, is probably the best light, but any good lamp, with a large wick, that is kept clean and well-trimmed and filled with good oil, will do very well. Avoid flickering gas-jets. If you prefer gas, see that the flame is steadied by an argand burner or a transparent globe with a large opening below. The light should come from behind and the left, so as to illuminate the page and not the eyes. Nothing is more irritating than a number of lights falling upon the eyes from different directions, as the jets in a church or public hall, and those with sensitive eyes should never attend such places at night without the protection either of dark glasses or a shade.

Never read by twilight. I have in mind now, a young lady of prominence, who, for one imprudence in this respect, forfeited the use of her eyes for months, not to mention the positive suffering she endured.

Do not read lying down. Owing to the position, the eyes are more than usually full of blood, and the muscles are unduly strained because of the practical impossibility of holding the book squarely before the eyes. For a similar reason, do not employ the eyes in a stooping position; it obstructs the return flow of blood from the head and eyes. "Carry the book to your eyes, and not your eyes to the book."

Eschew the pleasures of book or newspaper while riding, unless the vehicle be very steady. The work of adjustment is greatly increased by the shaking of the letters; the eye has "to take them on the fly," as it were, and it is very fatiguing. It should never be done, even on the smoothest railway, if the eyes are not perfectly strong.

Never sew on black at night. Black absorbs so much light that no ordinary artificial source can afford enough for its proper illumination.

Whenever the eyes become tired and uncomfortable stop work and rest them awhile. If you persist in using them after the warning, you will be apt to suffer for it. If the fatigue and discomfort be so marked as to amount to weak sight, seek advice from some competent physician, who will nearly always put you in the way of obtaining permanent relief.

If old enough to wear specs, put them on as soon as you feel the need of them; which is to say, when you catch yourself holding your book farther off in the day and abusing the lamp and the print at night.

Plenty of sleep is important. When the eyes are weak, it is a necessity. Should you have children, observe them while using their eyes, and if they hold the book too near or if they complain of them, examine into the matter carefully. By following the directions given at the end of this discourse, you can form some idea of the trouble yourself, though only the skilled physician can relieve it. Being ambitious and studious, do not urge them to still greater tasks for the gratification of your own pride and run the risk of irreparably damaging their eyes or ruining their health for life; but judiciously curb their enthusiasm, impressing upon them the important truth that the sound body is as necessary as the cultivated mind. I have been shocked at the folly sometimes exhibited by parents in this respect.

GLASSES.

Glasses for the young, owing to the peculiar character or the serious nature of the defects occurring among them, should

always be selected by some one thoroughly familiar with the subject. Says a well-known writer: "The selection of glasses for short-sight requires great care, as much harm may be done by using those that are too strong or that are not properly fitted to the eye. In many cases the plan of 'trying' the various glasses on the optician's counter—or, far worse, in the peddler's box—is about as rational and safe as it would be, in case of sickness, to *try* the contents of the various bottles on the druggist's shelf without a prescription." But in old sight it is not so serious a matter, and at the end I append a simple rule for the selection of such glasses that may prove a help to some of my readers.

Spectacles are, as a rule, better than eye-glasses, because the lenses are kept in the right position more easily, though the latter are often very handy, especially when the specs become mislaid, as they frequently do when not worn constantly. In such cases, if expense be not an item, it is very convenient to have both. The frames are a matter of taste only, provided they fit the face properly, so as to put the centre of each lens opposite each pupil and the right distance from the eye. Steel frames are most generally worn, but for constant use in summer some non-corrosive material is better, and even gold is more economical in the long run.

All glasses are equally good, provided they are equally homogeneous and transparent, the only difference between them being in the curvature of their surfaces. "Pebbles," while much more costly, have no special virtues over glass, other than greater hardness, and consequent less liability to scratch, and a little less weight in the higher numbers. Quite often they are much inferior to glass, because, being cut from a natural and peculiar product, fluor-spar, they must be made with great care or they are much worse than glass, and that care is not always bestowed on them. Be not deceived by the oily-tongued venders of spectacles travelling through the country. The truth is not in them, and they usually charge from two to ten prices. If you are so unfortunate as to need glasses, and feel equal to selecting them for yourself, buy them from some optician or jeweller in your nearest town whom you *know* to be a man of character.

From $1.50 to $2.50 is ample for the best glasses in good steel frames, and from $5 to $10 in gold, unless the lenses be of the peculiar kind required in astigmatism or a combination of different sorts.

BLINDNESS.

In considering the care of the eyes in its relation to blindness, we must deal with the diseases and injuries to which they are liable. For a thorough exposition of the subject volumes would be required, such has been the progress in this branch of medicine; but of course in a publication of this kind it is only intended to call attention to certain facts in connection with them that ought to be in the possession of everybody, as a general knowledge of them would annually save this most precious of the senses to very many.

Having already, in the first division of our subject, dwelt upon the diseased conditions associated with near-sight which sometimes cause the loss of vision no further allusion will be made to them.

By long odds, the most frequent of the diseases practically interesting to us is an inflammation of the delicate membrane covering the front of the ball and lining the under surfaces of the lids called the *conjunctiva.* There are many varieties of this, but the symptoms common to all of them are redness of the eyes with more or less swelling of the lids and a discharge of mucus or matter. The severity of these symptoms is an index of the gravity of the attack. The discharge is *highly contagious,* and, as the matter from a mild case may excite an attack of dangerous severity in another, the most scrupulous cleanliness should be observed, and no one should be permitted to use the same wash-bowl or towels as the patient.

A familiar illustration of this class of diseases is the common "sore eyes" which goes through the country every few years, and which, it may interest you to know, is technically known as catarrhal conjunctivitis or catarrhal ophthalmia. It is generally of a mild type, with a tendency to recovery, and is, for the most part, treated without the aid of a physician, and usually with

success. But just here I must sound a note of warning against the use of any preparation of *lead*. I mention this, because if the clear "watch crystal" becomes ulcerated, as it sometimes and not very infrequently does in this disease, the lead becomes deposited on the rough surface of the ulcer in the form of its insoluble carbonate, or white paint. It sticks so closely that it cannot be satisfactorily removed without damaging the eye, and is occasionally the cause of its total loss. I have seen a number of such cases. A popular old remedy known as "Thompson's eye-water" is said to be one of these lead preparations, and should never on that account be used, as it cannot be predicted when these ulcerations may occur. Any simple astringent, as alum-water, a teaspoonful to a pint, or borax-water, twice as strong, a few drops in the eyes three or four times a day, or simply bathing the closed eyes for fifteen or twenty minutes at a time several times a day with water as hot as can be borne, will answer; but if the eyes become decidedly painful and sensitive to light, and especially if the transparent part appear smoky or rough, seek your physician immediately, as the eye is in danger and more careful treatment is necessary.

The gravest of this class is the inflammation which comes on during the first week of life, usually in the first three or four days after birth. It is the most frequent cause of hopeless blindness, 30 *per cent.* of the inmates of the blind asylums of Great Britain having lost their sight from it, and in the United States 32 *per cent.* of those blind from preventable disease tracing to it. And the pity is the greater because it is very amenable to proper treatment, and this fearful loss of sight must therefore be largely attributed to either ignorance or neglect. It can be easily recognized by the symptoms common to the class mentioned in the beginning—viz., redness and swelling of the lids, with a *discharge of matter*, occurring shortly after birth. In view of its dangerous and, in bad cases, rapidly destructive character (twenty-four to forty-eight hours sometimes sufficing to compass the loss of the sight), no time should be lost in trying breast-milk, rotten apple, tea-leaves, alum curd, or other infallible remedies of the monthly nurse, but the physician should be called *at once*.

But do not sit idly by doing nothing until he comes, for good doctors are apt to be busy men, and it may be several hours or longer before he can get round, especially if it be in the country, and the child's sight may be lost in that time. The first thing to do, if only one eye be affected, is to try to prevent the infection of the good one by matter from the first, and the simplest method of doing this is to seal up the good one. Put a piece of soft clean cotton over it, and cover the whole with sticking-plaster, special care being taken to see that it is securely glued down on the dangerous side. For the same reason the child should, as far as possible, lie on the affected side and the hands should be secured. But both eyes are nearly always involved from the beginning. As cleanliness is the most important part of the treatment, set to work to cleanse, and *keep* the eyes clean, repeating the washing as often as every half hour if necessary. Separating with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand the lids of the lower eye (the child lying on his side), let a stream of the borax or alum-water, mentioned above, from a sponge or cloth saturated with it run between them upon a folded towel previously placed under that side of the head, and repeat until the matter is all washed out. After the doctor comes attend carefully to his directions, and *carry them out to the letter day and night*, for in the bad cases of this disease eternal vigilance is the price of sight.

In all those eye troubles characterized by a dread of light, watering of the eyes, particularly on exposure, and pain, especially if it extend to the brow, temple, side of nose, and perhaps run up into the head, very important structures are almost surely involved and medical aid should be obtained without delay. Irreparable damage may result from waiting only a few days.

Elderly persons who observe rings or rainbows around the lamp, and who suffer from occasional attacks of dimness of sight, are threatened with a disease known to oculists as *glaucoma*. Should the dimness persist for twenty-four hours, especially if accompanied by pain in the eye or head, let not another day pass without obtaining skilled advice. The results of *prompt* treatment are among the most brilliant in surgery; absolute and

hopeless blindness, often accompanied by great pain, is the consequence of neglect.

Cataract is the most common cause of curable blindness. It is simply a cloudiness or opacity of the crystalline lens, so that cataract is *in* the eye, not *on* it, as we often hear it said. It may occur at any time of life, but nearly always at the two extremes, being often congenital, but usually one of the results of age. A gradual failure of sight, presenting the peculiarity of being better in a dim than in a bright light, at twilight than in the middle of the day, is very suggestive—quite characteristic indeed of certain partial cataracts occurring in the young; but the nature of the disease is rendered certain by the appearance of the pupil, which, instead of being black as in health, is gray or white. The pupils of all old persons are somewhat grayish, from the natural hardening of the lens, but their sight is good. The blindness is relieved by the removal, by a delicate surgical operation, of the opaque lens; and such has been the progress in this branch of medicine that, taking the average, over 90 per cent. are restored to sight. It is peculiarly important that the cataract of infancy and childhood should be removed during that period of life, because by obstructing the light it prevents the development of the nervous apparatus of the eye from want of exercise. Neglect to have it done is the more inexcusable on the part of parents because the operation is not a difficult one, and is not often followed by bad results.

Tobacco Amaurosis is a form of blindness that results from the excessive use of tobacco. It is an affection of the optic nerve, and there are no visible changes in the eye, the only symptom being a gradual failure of sight. Abandoning the habit, sight is almost sure to return under a tonic treatment.

Floating Specks—or Muscæ Volitantes, as they are technically called—are small spots of various shapes, or more or less translucent bodies, singly or in strings like beads, which are seen floating about in the field of vision upon looking at a bright surface. They are merely shadows cast upon the retina by minute opacities in the vitreous humor, and, sight being good in

other respects, they mean nothing. Any one can see them by looking at the sky or a white wall through a pin-hole in a card.

Color-Blindness is a peculiar affection which, while it may be caused by disease, is generally congenital. Sight for ordinary purposes is of normal acuteness, but certain colors, most commonly red or green, cannot be correctly distinguished. It is very much more frequent among men than women (3 or 4 per cent. to much less than 1 per cent.). Practically, it is interesting and important in its relation to the employees of railways and steamboats, who are governed by colored signals. The question of life and death being involved in the correct reading of the signals, all such employees should be carefully tested in this respect before being taken on.

Accidents and Injuries.—Certain wandering denizens of the air, such as moths, cinders, gnats, etc., frequently find their way into the eyes, and few of us have not felt "what small things are boisterous there." Entering with comparatively little force, they are not imbedded in the tissues, but are usually found lying between the ball and one or the other lid, generally the upper. This being so, they are sometimes very easily removed by pulling down the upper lid over the lower, so as to wipe the under surface of the former by the lashes of the latter. Failing in this, it is not worth while to waste time on flaxseed, the popular remedy—which acts, if at all, by getting between the lid and ball, lifting it off, thereby giving the tears a better chance to wash the foreign body out—as prompt relief can nearly always be secured by a little simple manipulation on the part of a friend. It is done in this way: Place the point of an ordinary lead-pencil or other small rod horizontally on the upper lid about half an inch from its edge; grasp the lashes firmly with the other hand, hold the pencil steady, tell the patient to "look down," and just as he does so turn the lid quickly over the pencil, and, nine times out of ten, you will find the mote or cinder sticking to it. Having found it, wipe it gently off with either a handkerchief, a twisted piece of paper, or, best of all, a small soft brush made by wrapping a little cotton around the end of a match.

Workers in metal and stone are liable to more serious invasions

by flying fragments of the material in which they work. These minute pieces of steel or stone fly off with so much force that very often they are imbedded in the clear front of the ball. An attempt may be made to remove them with the brush just spoken of or with a bluntly and smoothly-pointed stick of soft wood; but if it is not easily and quickly done a more skilful hand should be sought, as repeated efforts might seriously damage the transparent cornea. Prevention being better than cure, such artisans should always wear while at work strong eye-protectors.

Quite often these foreign bodies are of sufficient size, and strike the eye with force enough, to penetrate its walls and let out some of its humors, the most common being fragments of gun-caps and splinters of wood which fly up in chopping. Injuries of this character are of such serious import that no intelligent person would fail to shift, as soon as possible, the responsibility on his medical attendant. There is sometimes in these cases a special reason for seeking his help. If the cut through the coats lie in what is called the "dangerous region," which is a belt of the white of the eye about one-eighth of an inch wide lying immediately around the colored part, and especially if the missile be still within the ball, there is great danger of exciting in the sound eye the dreaded sympathetic disease, which, when once established, is practically hopeless, causing nearly always complete and irremediable loss of sight.

Not seldom the eyes are injured by caustics of one kind or another, the most frequent being unslaked lime in fresh mortar. In such cases a little castor or sweet oil should be immediately dropped into the eye, and then the lime washed out with water.

TESTS OF VISION.

In the types below numbered 1 and XX. we have the tests respectively for near and distant vision. The perfect eye should distinguish No. 1 at one foot, and No. XX. at twenty feet, the retinal images of the two being of the same size at those distances.

The power of accommodation being normal, No. 1 should be read, with an effort, as near as three inches at the age of ten; four inches at twenty; five and one-half at thirty; and eight

at forty. When this "near point" recedes beyond nine inches, which it usually does about forty-five, it is time to put on spectacles. The rule for their selection is simply, in a few words, to put on a convex glass strong enough to bring it up again to nine inches. If nearer than that the glass is apt to be uncomfortably strong, while if it is not brought within ten inches it is not likely to afford complete relief, especially at night, when a rather stronger lens is needed than will answer under the brilliant illumination of daylight.

A person who can read No. XX. at twenty feet, and cannot read No. 1 as near as he ought at his age, is almost certainly moderately far-sighted.

One who can read No. 1 as he ought, but cannot make out No. XX., is moderately near-sighted. If No. 1 be very distinct at a nearer point than one foot while distant vision is very bad, the person has myopia of a higher degree.

One who can distinguish neither at the proper distance is either astigmatic or very far-sighted—or over-sighted, as now appears to be the better term—or very near-sighted. In astigmatism and far-sight both near and distant vision are relatively much the same, equally good or bad. In high degrees of near-sight distant vision is proportionally very much worse.

No. 4.*—NONPAREIL.

The place of our retreat was in a little neighborhood, consisting of farmers, who tilled their own grounds, and were equal strangers to opulence and poverty. As they had almost all the conveniences of life within themselves, they seldom visited towns or cities in search of superfluities. Remote from the polite, they still retained the primaeval simplicity of manners; and frugal by habit, they scarce knew that temperance was a virtue. They wrought with cheerfulness on days of labor, but observed festivals at intervals of idleness and

XX.

Y A C E G L

*No. 1 is Brilliant type, one-fourth the size of Nonpareil, which is the smallest the printer has. Allowance must accordingly be made.

THE CARE OF THE EARS.

Considering man merely as a constituent element of the community, deafness is not so serious as blindness; but in its relation to the happiness of the unfortunate individual it is generally regarded by those having opportunities of observation as the worse of the two.

The deaf never receive the sympathetic consideration universally accorded to the blind on account of their physical helplessness, but, on the contrary, are often treated with impatience, if not with positive harshness. In addition, they are frequently harassed by subjective sensations—noises of various kinds "so exquisitely distressing," says Politzer, the greatest authority on the ear, "as to undermine often both the physical and moral powers of the individual, and in some cases even to lead to suicide." Their dispositions suffer in consequence, and they are apt to become sensitive, suspicious and reserved. This is peculiarly the case with those who lose their hearing in childhood while their moral natures are even more soft and pliant than their physical bodies. So deafness is very much more of an affliction than those with good hearing are prepared to admit.

The ear is made up of three divisions: a sound-collecting, a sound-transmitting, and a sound-receiving apparatus.

With the first of these every one is familiar in the peculiarly-shaped external ear or auricle. The waves of sound, having been collected by this, traverse the auditory canal, which is about an inch and a quarter long, and fall upon a delicate membrane stretched tightly across the inner end of it. This, in ordinary conversation, is often spoken of as the "drum of the ear," but it is, in fact, only the drum-*head*, or tympanic membrane, the drum being a cavity with other parts in addition. Fastened to the inner surface of this drumhead is the first of a chain of three tiny bones, called the hammer, the anvil, and the stirrup,

from their resemblance to those objects, united, as other bones, by joints (which sometimes, like them, become stiff) that extend across the drum-cavity. The end of the last one, the foot of the stirrup, fits into an oval hole in the inner bony wall of the drum, which is the outer wall of the labyrinth. It lies immediately in contact with the fluid filling the labyrinth or inner ear, the sound-receiving apparatus, in which fluid the ends of the nerve of hearing are bathed.

The waves of sound striking against the taut drumhead, it is thrown into vibrations, and these vibrations are transmitted through the chain of bones to the fluid, and through that to the nerve. This, in brief, is the mechanism of hearing.

Connecting the drum with the throat is a small and crooked tube, about an inch and a half long, called the Eustachian tube. This tube, as well as the drum itself, is lined with the same mucous membrane that covers the throat. Indeed, the drum is, anatomically considered, an off-shoot from the throat. Such being the case, we would naturally expect the drum to suffer with the throat in disease. And the facts bear out the anticipation. Fully three-fourths of all cases of deafness are attributable to affections of the drum or conducting apparatus that are almost invariably associated with similar disease in the throat. Although persons hard of hearing may not complain of the throat, it very rarely happens that trouble cannot be found there if looked for. When we remember how exceedingly common colds and sore throats are, bearing in mind that the back part of the nose is a part of the upper throat, into which the Eustachian tubes enter, it is very evident why this form of deafness is so frequent.

Inflammations of mucous membranes are always accompanied by swelling or a discharge of mucus, generally both; and, keeping these facts in view, it is very easy to understand how these troubles cause deafness. The purpose of the Eustachian tube is to keep the drum full of air, and Nature has provided that it shall open every time we swallow or yawn, so that the air may enter easily if there be need for it. You have, no doubt, often

felt the air rush into the ears when blowing your nose violently, and felt a roaring in them when gaping widely.

Sometimes in fresh colds the membrane surrounding the mouth of the tube becomes so swollen as to close it, or it becomes stopped by a plug of mucus, and then deafness results, because the air in the drum is partially absorbed and cannot be replaced. In these cases, when the tubes are opened, the restoration of hearing is often magically instantaneous. It occasionally happens that hearing suddenly returns of itself with a sudden snap. The swelling, however, is not always, or even generally, restricted to the *mouth* of the Eustachian tube, but involves the length of the tube and the drum itself. Of course swelling in these situations, and especially the presence of a viscid fluid in so delicate an instrument as the drum, must seriously interfere with its proper working. In the acute forms of these troubles relief can generally be afforded, but when they are allowed to become chronic the changes in the tube and drum often assume a permanent character, and complete restoration to hearing is then impossible.

The moral to be drawn from this is, that deafness should be treated promptly in the beginning, before irreparable damage is done. This is peculiarly true of these troubles occurring in children, as they are then exceedingly amenable to treatment, while their neglect is liable to eventuate in permanent impairment of hearing.

In this connection it is proper to make a suggestion to teachers in regard to deaf children. They are necessarily at a great disadvantage on account of their infirmity, and are often accused of stupidity or inattention when the truth is they cannot hear. So, whenever there is any reason to suspect such a thing, carefully test the hearing by conversation across the room with the child's back to you, beginning with a whisper and gradually raising the voice, making him repeat each word after you. Ascertaining those who are deaf, seat them nearest to you, and *be patient with them*, remembering that one of the frequent results of deafness and its accompaniments is an injurious effect upon the disposition, and that probably, under similar circumstances, you would not be amiable.

Earache, a familiar enemy in most families with children, is generally due at first to a congestion of the lining membrane of the drum, and can usually be promptly relieved by *heat*. The heat may be applied in various ways—by cloths wrung out of hot water, raw cotton heated by application to the surface of a tin vessel filled with boiling water, flannel bags of salt or sand heated in an oven, or, best of all, a steady, gentle stream of water, as hot as it can be borne, for twenty or thirty minutes, into the aural canal. Sometimes simply breathing into the ear will give relief. The old-fashioned remedy of a boiled onion is not a bad one, but never apply poultices to the ear; they are liable, while giving temporary ease, to do eventual injury. Abjure spirits of camphor, kerosene, and such remedies: they do no good, and may do harm. If heat fails, call in your physician, and he may try the celebrated new remedy, cocaine, which sometimes succeeds in relieving pain in the ear, though it often fails, being by no means so satisfactory as in eye troubles.

The earache being neglected, and the congestion of the lining membrane of the drum going on to inflammation, mucus is poured out just as it is from the nose in a fresh cold. The Eustachian tube being also swollen, the mucus cannot escape by that, which is the only avenue, and so it accumulates, causing fearful pain, until by pressure upon the delicate drumhead it brings about its ulceration and perforation, allowing the mucus, which soon changes to matter, to find its way out through the external canal.

Otorrhœa—which means a running from the ear—is the technical name given to this state of things, and the cause of it, above set forth in detail, is commonly called "a rising in the head." You will note that a hole in the drumhead is one of its constant features. Notwithstanding the great damage to the ear, it is, owing to its common occurrence, and the fact that some cases do get well (that is, the running stops) without any special treatment, often looked upon by parents, and occasionally by physicians who have not quite kept up with the times, as a trifling matter, their advice in such cases being, "let it alone and he will

outgrow it." But it is by no means a trifling matter. If neglected, the pus lying in the canal decomposes and becomes very offensive, making the poor child a stench in the nostrils of his associates. To illustrate to what extent this neglect has been carried in some few instances, it may be mentioned that living maggots have been found in the ear. Another consequence of a want of attention is much greater deafness than would have followed prompt treatment. But the evil effects of neglect of a running from the ear do not always end here. The disease may extend to the bone, and thence to the brain, the dividing-wall between the ear and the brain being exceedingly thin, and cause *death*. The wonder is that more fatal cases are not recorded, and, as it is, those who are not familiar with the subject would be shocked to know how many die from this cause. It need not be said, therefore, that they should always receive medical attention. The treatment is simple and the services of a specialist are not usually required, any well-informed physician being competent to undertake most of them. There certainly can be no excuse for not keeping them clean by daily syringing out the ear with warm water. All applications to the ear should be *warm*.

Wax, or a compound commonly called by that name, is a natural secretion of the walls of the aural canal of a yellowish-brown color and peculiar odor, the purpose of which, it is supposed, is to repel wandering insects. Quite often it accumulates until, by blocking up the canal, it causes deafness; which, by the way, generally comes on with more or less suddenness. It can generally be seen as a dark mass by an inspection before an open window, the auricle being pulled upward and backward to straighten the canal. It should always be removed, as its presence in a hardened mass is apt to prove injurious. Fill the ear nightly with warm soda-water (a teaspoonful of cooking soda to a tumbler), letting it remain fifteen or twenty minutes for three or four nights, to soften the wax, and then syringe somewhat forcibly with warm water. But, unfortunately, this syringing of the ear is not as simple as it sounds, nor is it entirely safe in inexperienced hands; so it is best to go to your doctor at once, especially as

other changes are often associated with this accumulation, which will need attention.

Insects of various kinds frequently get into the ear, and by scratching the exquisitely sensitive drumhead with their claws, often cause frightful pain and the most terrific noises. (I was called from my bed early this morning to relieve marked distress occasioned by so harmless a thing as a common house-fly). When the presence of an insect is suspected, the ear should be filled with warm water, which will either run him out or drown him.

Foreign bodies, such as beads, peas, cherry-stones, etc., in the aural canal "should never be touched by incompetent hands." If they cannot be shaken out by jarring the head, the aid of an expert should be obtained, as a number have lost their lives from badly-directed attempts to remove them.

Injuries to the ear, through rupture of the drumhead, sometimes result from the violent concussion due to a loud explosion, as of a large cannon. Now and then it is a consequence of a concussion of a more homely and every-day character—to-wit, a box on the ear. As "there are a few well authenticated instances of death having occurred from this barbarous custom," it is superfluous to add that it is "more honored in the breach than in the observance." The drum is sometimes injured by sharp instruments, such as hairpins, knitting-needles, toothpicks, etc., and my reader is warned against scratching the ear in any such way. Never put any instrument in the ear, except your finger; you cannot get that deep enough to do any harm.

Before concluding, I must again direct attention to the importance of looking after those every-day troubles, earache and "rising in the head." To their neglect are attributable a great many cases of incurable deafness, and some of death.

	MBER.	NAMES OF CORRESPONDENTS.
, whooping	monia, typhoid	Dr. W. L. Hilliard, Asheville.
		Dr. J. L. Laxton, Morganton.
, whooping hoid fever.		Dr. Robt. S. Young, Concord.
		Dr. F. W. Ritter, Cor., Shiloh.
a, typhoid	ooping cough, phtheria.	Dr. Geo. H. West, Newton.
y, malaria.		Dr. Jno. M. Manning, Pittsborough.
	ps, diphtheria, , typhoid fever.	Dr. J. F. Abernathy, Murphy.
ough, dys-		Dr. J. C. Gidney, Shelby.
		Dr. Isaac Jackson, Whiteville.
cough, ty- ly.		Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Fayetteville.
sentery.	gh, diphtheria,	Dr. R. L. Payne, Jr., Lexington.
		Dr. A. G. Carr, Durham.
		Dr. Julian M. Baker, Tarborough.
ssis, dysen- generally.		Dr. D. N. Dalton, Winston.
	y.	Dr. E. S. Foster, Louisburg.
	larial fever.	Dr. E. B. Holland, Dallas.
		Dr. W. C. Galloway, Snow Hill.
		Dr. Ed. Lindsay, Greensboro.
		Dr. J. L. Egerton, Hendersonville.
ysentery.		Dr. M. W. Hill, Statesville.
dysentery,		Dr. J. G. Rose, Smithfield.
		Dr. Rom. A. Whitaker, Trenton.
	gh, typhoid fe-	Dr. F. M. Rountree, Kinston.
	asles, whooping	Dr. J. M. Lawing, Lincolnton.
	heria, pneu-	Dr. J. M. Lyle, Franklin.
		Dr. Jas. K. Hardwicke, Marshall.
ver.	mic.	Dr. J. H. Gilkie, Marion.

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Before concluding, I must again direct attention to the importance of looking after those every-day troubles, earache and "rising in the head." To their neglect are attributable a great many cases of incurable deafness, and some of death.

TABLE OF PREVAILING DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1886 IN THOSE COUNTIES REPORTING TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

COUNTIES.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	NAMES OF CORRESPONDENTS.
Buncombe	Pneumonia, acute bronchitis, rheumatism, typhoid fever.	Pneumonia, bronchitis, rheumatism, typhoid fever.	Bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism.	Bronchitis, pneumonia.	Bronchitis, measles, whooping cough, rotheln.	Diarrhœa, dysentery, whooping cough.	Cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, whooping cough.	Diarrhœa, dysentery, typhoid fever.	Measles, dysentery, typhoid fever.	Bronchitis, whooping cough, typhoid fever.	Bronchitis, whooping cough, typhoid fever.	Bronchitis, pneumonia, typhoid fever, measles.	Dr. W. L. Hilliard, Asheville.
Burke	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	Dysentery, diarrhœa.	Dysentery, measles. Dysen., diarrhœa, pneumonia.	Dysentery, diarrhœa, whooping cough, malaria, typhoid fever.	Measles, diarrhœa, dysentery. Whooping cough, typhoid fever.	No report. Whooping cough, typhoid fever, malaria.	No report.	No report. Typhoid fever, whooping cough	No report. None.	Dr. J. L. Laxton, Morganton. Dr. Robt. S. Young, Concord.
Cabarrus										Diphtheria, typhoid and malarial fevers.	None.	None.	Dr. F. W. Ritter, Cor., Shiloh.
Camden													
Catawba		Scarlatina, bronchitis, parotitis, typhoid fever.	Pneumonia, catarrhal fever, typhoid fever, scarlatina, diphtheria.	Rheumatism, pneumonia.	Bronchitis, dysentery, measles, typhoid fever.	Dysentery, diarrhœa, typhoid fever.	Dysentery, typhoid fever.	Whooping cough, typhoid fever.	Catarrhal fever, typhoid fever.	None.	Pneumonia.	Pneumonia, whooping cough, scarlatina, diphtheria.	Dr. Geo. H. West, Newton.
Chatham	Pneumonia.	Pneumonia, bronchitis.	Bronchitis, pneumonia.	Roseola, whooping cough.	None.	Diarrhœa, dysentery, malaria.	Dysentery, typho-malarial and intermittent fever.	Typhoid and malarial fever.	Typhoid and malarial fever.	Tonsilitis, typhoid fever.	None.	Bronchitis.	Dr. Jno. M. Manning, Pittsborough.
Cherokee	Pneumonia, bronchitis, meningitis.	Pneumonia, slightly.	Erysipelas in extreme western part.	None.	None.	Pneumonia, rubeola.	Flux, cholera morbus, dysentery.	Flux, cholera morbus, dysentery.	Typhoid fever, diphtheria.	Whooping cough, rubeola.	Whooping cough and rubeola.	Rubeola, mumps, diphtheria, whoop'g cough, typhoid fever.	Dr. J. F. Abernathy, Murphy.
Cleveland	Pulmonary diseases.	No report.	Measles, whooping cough, catarrhal diseases.	Measles, whooping cough.	Measles, whooping cough.	Measles, whooping cough, dysentery.	None.	None.	None.	None.	Diphtheria, typhoid fever slightly.	None.	Dr. J. C. Gidney, Shelby.
Columbus	Catarrh, bronchitis, pneumonia	Catarrhal.	None.	None.	Diarrhœa.	Diarrhœa.	None.	None.	Diphtheria, typhoid fever slightly.	None.	Malarial fever very slightly.	None.	Dr. Isaac Jackson, Whiteville.
Cumberland	Pneumonia and acute diseases generally.	Pneumonia, erysipelas, scarlatina.	Measles, whooping cough, scarlatina.	Whooping cough, measles.	Measles, whooping cough, bowel diseases.	Measles, whooping cough, typhoid fever slightly.	Whooping cough, typhoid fever.	Whooping cough slightly.	Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlatina, intermittent fev'r	Whooping cough, scarlatina, scarlatina slightly.	Whooping cough, typhoid fever, measles.		Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Fayetteville.
Davidson	Diphtheria, typhoid fever.	Influenza, pneumonia, diphtheria.	Whooping cough, rotheln.	Whooping cough, scarlatina, rotheln.	Whooping cough, rotheln.	Whooping cough, dysentery.	Whooping cough, malaria, typhoid fever.	Whooping cough, scarlatina, malaria.	Whooping cough, scarlatina, typhoid fever.	Scarlatina, malaria, dysentery, pneumonia.	Diphtheria, typhoid fever.	Whooping cough, diphtheria, typhoid fever.	Dr. R. L. Payne, Jr., Lexington.
Durham	Typhoid fever slightly.	No report.	Roseola.	None.	Dysentery.	Dysentery, rotheln.	Whooping cough, typhoid fever	Whooping cough, dysentery, typhoid fever.	Whooping cough, measles, typhoid fever.	Continued fever.	Diphtheria, typhoid fever slightly, whooping cough.	None.	Dr. A. G. Carr, Durham.
Edgecombe	No report.	Scarlet fever.	Scarlet fever.	None.	None.	None.	Typhoid fever.	Typhoid and malarial fever.	None.	None.	None.	None.	Dr. Julian M. Baker, Tarborough.
Forsyth	No report.	Pneumonia, bronchitis.	None.	Whooping cough.	Whooping cough.	Whoop'g c'gh, pertussis, dysentery, bowel troubles generally.	Whooping cough, typhoid fever	None.	Typhoid fever slightly.	None.	No report.	No report.	Dr. D. N. Dalton, Winston.
Franklin	None.	Malarial and catarrhal diseases	None.	None.	Whooping cough.	Pneumonia slightly.	None.	Malarial fever.	Typhoid fever slightly.	Malarial fever.	None.	Malarial slightly.	Dr. E. S. Foster, Louisburg.
Gaston	Pneumonia, catarrhal fever.	Pneumonia, catarrhal fever.	None.	Measles, malaria.	Dysentery, malaria.	Dysentery, malaria.	Malarial fever.	Dysentery, typhoid and malarial fever.	Diphtheria, malarial fever.	Whooping cough, malaria, dysentery.	Malarial fevers, whooping cough, pneumonia.	Pneumonia, malarial fever.	Dr. E. B. Holland, Dallas.
Greene	Pneumonia, influenza.	Pneumonia, influenza.	None.	Diphtheria slightly.	Dysentery.	Dysentery.	Dysentery, whooping cough, malaria.	Whooping cough, diphtheria slightly.	Diphtheria slightly, malaria.	Typhoid fever, malaria.	Diphtheria, malarial fevers slightly.	None.	Dr. W. C. Galloway, Snow Hill.
Guilford	No report.	No report.	No report.	None.	Measles, dysentery.	None.	No report.	Whooping cough, diphtheria, typhoid fever.	Whooping cough, diphtheria, typhoid fever.	No report.	None reported.	None reported.	Dr. Ed. Lindsay, Greensboro.
Henderson	None.	None.	Measles, typhoid fever slightly.	Measles, diphtheria slightly.	None.	None.	None.	No report.	Whooping cough, typhoid fever.	No report.	No report.	No report.	Dr. J. L. Egerton, Hendersonville.
Iredell	Pneumonia, pertussis, whooping cough, typhoid fever.	No report.	Whooping cough.	Whooping cough, scarlatina.	Measles, whooping cough, scarlatina, diarrhœa, dysentery.	Whooping cough, dysentery.	Whooping cough, scarlatina.	Whooping cough, scarlatina, typhoid and intermittent fevers.	Scarlatina and malarial fevers.	No report.	No report.	No report.	Dr. M. W. Hill, Statesville.
Johnston	No report.	Pneumonia, whooping cough, typhoid and malarial fevers.	Pneumonia, whooping cough.	Whooping cough, roseola, typhoid fever.	Dysentery.	Whooping cough, dysentery, typhoid fever.	Whooping cough, typhoid fever.	Whooping cough, typhoid fever.	Typhoid fever.	Diphtheria, typhoid fever, malaria.	Diphtheria, typhoid fever.	None.	Dr. J. G. Rose, Smithfield.
Jones	None reported.	None reported.	None reported.	None reported.	Dysentery, pneumonia.	Whooping cough.	Whooping cough, malaria.	No report.	Typhoid and malarial fevers.	Typhoid fever slightly.	Typhoid fever slightly.	None.	Dr. Rom. A. Whitaker, Trenton.
Lenoir	Catarrhal diseases.	Catarrhal diseases.	Typhoid fever.	None reported.	None reported.	Malarial diseases.	Whooping cough, typhoid fever, malaria.	Whooping cough, diphtheria, typhoid and malarial fever.	Diphtheria slightly, malarial fevers.	Whooping cough, typhoid fever.	None reported.	Whooping cough, typhoid fever slightly.	Dr. F. M. Rountree, Kinston.
Lincoln	Measles, bronchial troubles.	Measles, pneumonia.	Measles, whooping cough.	Measles.	Measles, cholera morbus,	Measles.	Measles, typhoid fever.	Malaria slightly.	None.	Catarrhal bronchitis.	Measles, whooping cough, typhoid fever, bronchial and rheumatic affections.	Diphtheria, measles, whooping cough.	Dr. J. M. Lawing, Lincolnton.
Macon	Pneumonia.	No report.	None reported.	None reported.	None reported.	None reported.	Measles, typhoid fever slightly	Diphtheria, typhoid fever.	Diphtheria, typhoid fever.	Diphtheria, typhoid fever.	Measles, diphtheria.	Measles, diphtheria, pneumonia.	Dr. J. M. Lyle, Franklin.
Madison	None reported.	Pneumonia, bronchitis, catarrh.	None reported.	None reported.	None reported.	None.	Cholera morbus.	Scarlatina.	Scarlatina, diphtheria, typhoid fever.	None.	None.	None reported.	Dr. Jas. K. Hardwicke, Marshall.
McDowell	Pneumonia, pluriisy, bronchial catarrh.	Inflammatory diseases, diphtheria, typhoid fever.	None.	Typhoid fever.	Measles, typhoid fever.	Measles, typhoid fever.	Measles, diarrhœa, dysentery.	Measles, dysentery, typhoid fever.	Measles, typhoid fever, dysentery.	Measles, dysentery slightly.	Measles, diphtheria.	Measles, epidemic.	Dr. J. H. Gilkie, Marion.
Montgomery										Malarial fevers.	Malarial fevers.	Catarrhal.	
New Hanover	Malarial and catarrhal diseases, diphtheria, typhoid fever slightly.	Catarrhal diseases, diphtheria slightly.	Catarrhal fever, measles, whooping cough.	Erysipelas, rotheln, whooping cough.	Whooping cough, rotheln.	Whooping cough, rotheln.	Scarlatina slightly.	Scarlatina, typhoid fever slightly.	No report.	Scarlatina very slightly.	Bowel troubles, scarlatina, diphtheria, typhoid fever slightly.	Whooping cough, scarlatina, diphtheria, typhoid fever slightly.	Dr. W. A. Simmons, Cor., Troy.
Northampton	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	Dysentery, malaria.	No report.	No report.	Typhoid and malarial fever, rotheln.	Malarial diseases slightly.	Malarial fevers.	No report.	Dr. F. W. Potter, Wilmington.
Onslow	Pneumonia.	Pneumonia.	None.	None.	None.	None.	Whooping cough.	Whooping cough, malarial fevers.	Malarial diseases.	Whooping cough, malarial diseases.	Whooping cough.	Whooping cough.	Dr. V. S. McNider, Jackson.
Pender	Intermittent fever, pneumonia.	Pneumonia, bronchitis, diphtheria.	Whooping cough, diphtheria, malaria.	Rotheln, whooping cough, diphtheria, malaria.	No report.	Whooping cough, malaria.	Whooping cough, typhoid fever slightly, malaria.	Whooping cough, malaria.	Whooping cough, diphtheria, malaria, pneumonia.	Whooping cough, diphtheria, typhoid and malarial fevers.	Whooping cough, typhoid fever, pneumonia, rheumatism	Whooping cough, typhoid and malarial fevers.	Dr. W. T. Ennett, Burgaw.
Person											Malarial, typho-malarial fevers.	No report.	Dr. C. E. Bradsher, Cor., Roxboro.
Pitt	No report.	No report.	No report.	Pneumonia, whooping cough.	Whooping cough, dysentery.	Dysentery.	No report.	None reported.	No report.	Dysentery, malarial and typhoid fever.	No report.	No report.	Dr. J. T. Sledge, Greenville.
Polk											Whooping cough.	No report.	Dr. G. H. Cox, Cor., Tryon City.
Richmond			Whooping cough.	Whooping cough.	Whooping cough, dysentery.	Dysentery, typhoid fever slightly.	Typhoid fever, malaria.	None.	Malaria slightly.	Whooping cough, scarlatina, slightly.	Whooping cough, scarlatina, typhoid fever slightly.	None.	Dr. J. M. Stansill, Rockingham.
Robeson	None.	Catarrhal diseases.	None.	Diphtheria slightly.	Whooping cough.	Whooping cough.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria slightly.	Diphtheria slightly.	None.	None.	None.	Dr. R. F. Lewis, Lumberton.
Rowan	Bronchial catarrh, pneumonia, whooping cough.	Whooping cough, pneumonia.	Whooping cough, diphtheria.	Whooping cough.	Whooping cough, diphtheria, typhoid fever.	Bowel complaints, whooping cough.	Whooping cough, typhoid fever.	Typhoid and malarial fevers.	Whooping cough, scarlatina, typhoid fever.	Whooping cough slightly.	Scarlatina, diphtheria slightly.	Pneumonia.	Dr. J. J. Summerell, Salisbury.
Rutherford	Diphtheria slightly.	Measles.	Measles.	Measles.	Measles.	Measles slightly, dysentery.	Measles.	No report.	None reported.	Diphtheria, typhoid fever.	Diphtheria, typhoid fever.	Pneumonia.	Dr. E. B. Harris, Rutherfordton.
Sampson	Measles, typhoid and malarial fevers.	Pneumonia, malarial fevers.	None reported.	Typhoid fever.	Malarial fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery.	Malarial and typhoid fevers, whooping cough, diarrhœa, dysentery.	Whooping cough, diphtheria, typhoid fever.	Whooping cough, typhoid fever, bowel diseases.	Whooping cough, malaria.	Malaria, typhoid fever, whooping cough, diphtheria.	Malaria, typhoid and malarial fevers, whooping cough.	Pneumonia, whooping cough, typhoid and malarial fevers.	Dr. J. A. Stevens, Clinton.
Stanly										Scarlatina, diphtheria, typhoid fever.	Diphtheria, typhoid fever slightly.	Typhoid fever slightly.	Dr. R. Anderson, Cor., Albemarle.
Swain										Diphtheria, typhoid fever.	Typhoid fever slightly.	Typhoid fever.	Dr. R. L. Davis, Cor., Charleston.
Transylvania										Typhoid fever slightly.	Measles, pneumonia, influenza, consilitis slightly.	Diphtheria, typhoid fever, bronchial affections.	Dr. D. H. Farmer, Cor., Brevard.
Tyrrell	Pneumonia, diphtheria.	Pneumonia, typhoid fever, measles.	Measles, diphtheria, typhoid fever.	Diphtheria, typhoid fever slightly.	Measles, typhoid fever slightly.	Measles.	Measles	Malarial and typhoid fevers slightly.	Measles, malaria.	Measles, diphtheria and typhoid fever slightly.	Diphtheria very slightly.	None.	Dr. Ab. Alexander, Columbia.
Union	Catarrhal diseases.	Catarrh, pneumonia.	Catarrh, pneumonia.	Catarrh.	Diarrhœa.	Diarrhœa, dysentery.	Typhoid fever slightly.	Diphtheria, typhoid and malarial fevers slightly.	None.	Diphtheria slightly.	None.	Typhoid fever very slightly.	Dr. W. C. Ramsay, Monroe.
Vance		None reported.	Scarlatina slightly.	Typhoid fever slightly.	None.	Scarlatina slightly.	Whooping cough.	None reported.	Whooping cough, scarlatina, typhoid fever.	Whooping cough, scarlatina, typhoid slightly, malaria.	Whooping cough, typhoid fever bronchial affections.	Whooping cough, pneumonia, winter catarrhs.	Dr. J. H. Tucker, Cor., Henderson.
Wake	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria, typhoid fever slightly.	No report.	Scarlatina, diphtheria, typhoid fever slightly.	No report.	Dr. James McKee, Raleigh.
Warren	Pneumonia, bronchitis, influenza.	No report.	None reported.	Typhoid fever slightly.	Diarrhœa, dysentery, malaria, typhoid fever slightly.	Typhoid fever slightly, bowel affections.	Bowel affections, malaria.	Typhoid and malarial fevers.	No report.	Malaria, diphtheritic pharyngitis.	No report.	Pneumonia, malarial fever.	Dr. P. J. Macon, Warrenton.
Watauga	Measles, typhoid fever slightly	Measles.	Measles.	Measles, whooping cough.	Measles, whooping cough.	Whooping cough.	Flux, typhoid fever.	Measles, whooping cough, typhoid fever, flux.	Measles, whooping cough.	Measles, whooping cough.	No report.	Measles, whooping cough.	Dr. W. B. Councill, Boone.
Wayne	Bronchitis, pneumonia.	Bronchitis, pneumonia, whooping cough.	Whooping cough.	Diarrhœa.	Diarrhœa, dysentery.	Dysentery.	None reported.	None reported.	No report.	No report.	Whooping cough.	No report.	Dr. James Spicer, Goldsboro.
Wilson	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	No report.	None reported.	None reported.	No report.	No report.	Dr. A. D. Moore, Wilson.
Yancey									Dysentery.	Dysentery.	Pulmonary diseases.	Whooping cough, bronchial affections.	Dr. W. P. Whittington, Yanceyville.

DOCUMENT NO. 19.] [SESSION 1887.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Feb. 10, 1887.

To the Legislature:

STATE BOUNDARY LINES.

On the 27th day of January, 1885, my attention was called to the fact, by prominent citizens of the counties of Camden, Gates and Currituck, that the boundary lines between the said counties and the State of Virginia were marked by no visible lines or landmarks; that the true lines could not be distinguished, and that it was a source of much trouble and annoyance to the good citizens of these counties. I brought the matter at once to the notice of Gov. Cameron, then Governor of Virginia, who informed me that the Legislature was not in session and that there was no authority on the statute book of Virginia which warranted any action on his part. In January, 1886, I wrote to Gov. Lee, the present Governor, on the same subject, and at his instance an act was passed by the Legislature of Virginia providing for a joint commission to re-survey and permanently to mark said line. Under this authority, Major C. R. Howard was appointed Commissioner on the part of the State of Virginia, and W. D. Pruden, of Edenton, was appointed Commissioner on the part of North Carolina. The work, by mutual consent, was postponed to the fall of year, after the falling of the leaves; since which time it has been pressed with vigor, but the prospects, at present, I regret to say, are that it cannot be finished in time to report to this Legislature.

Under date of October 5th, 1885, Gov. Bate, of Tennessee, transmitted to me an Act of his Legislature, providing for the survey of a portion of the line between the two States, from Indian Grove Gap to the point where the Jonesboro and Asheville Road crosses Bald Mountain, and asking joint action in the same. Believing it a matter of importance to have this part of the line established and marked, I assented, and appointed Cornelius R. Byrd, Esq., of Ramsaytown, Yancey county, a most worthy and intelligent citizen, on the part of North Carolina, a Commissioner to superintend the work. Afterwards, upon an intimation from one of the Commissioners of Tennessee that Mr. Byrd was not acceptable, because he had a personal interest in the line, he resigned, though the objection was utterly without foundation. I appointed in his stead James M. Gudger, an eminent citizen of Buncombe county. This line has been run, and as the Commissioners could not agree, it will be necessary to appoint an arbitrator. I herewith transmit for your information the report of Mr. Gudger. His work has been well and faithfully performed. No additional legislation will be required to have the line settled by arbitration, as The Code gives the Governor ample power for this purpose.

In January, 1885, representations were made to me by the members of the Legislature of Mecklenburg county, and afterwards by other prominent citizens, pressing upon me the importance of having the line between said Mecklenburg county and the State of South Carolina re-surveyed and marked, so as to relieve the people from great annoyance and vexation, growing out of the fact that the line was not known. I applied to the Governor of South Carolina for a joint commissioner, but for want of time it was not brought to the attention of the Legislature then sitting, or to the one next succeeding, by a misapprehension of the facts. In 1881 a commission on the part of South Carolina had attempted to run a part of this line, but it settled nothing and left the people, if possible, in greater trouble than before. On April 19th, 1886, I appointed a distinguished member of your body, Hon. S. B. Alexander, a Commissioner

to re-survey and settle, as far as practicable, this line. His work was faithfully performed and is set forth clearly and fully in his report, which I herewith transmit for your information. The notes, maps and other papers connected with this survey, as well as those in relation to the Tennessee line, are on file in my office, subject to the inspection and order of the Legislature. By this line (between Mecklenburg and South Carolina) it will appear that North Carolina is entitled to several thousand acres of land which has heretofore been supposed to be in South Carolina, but as the line has not been settled, it will involve the necessity of a joint commission on the part of the two States. In this, as in the line between North Carolina and Tennessee, no new legislation is required to do whatever may be necessary on the part of our State to settle the boundary. These reports came in too late for my biennial message.

CONFEDERATE HOME AT RICHMOND, VA.

On the 3d day of February a communication was received from his Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, representing to me that a Home for ex-Confederate soldiers was formally opened in the city of Richmond, in May, 1885, and that there was now on the rolls of this institution one hundred and twenty-seven ex-Confederate soldiers. The funds to erect and equip this Home were raised by the "R. E. Lee Camp," of Richmond Va., an association of ex-Confederate soldiers. The sum total raised for this purpose was $52,000. Of this sum, Richmond contributed $30,000, and the Grand Army Posts of the United States about $8,000. The only income the Home has is the sum of $10,000 appropriated by the State of Virginia. This Home has 36 acres of land aud ample buildings to accommodate and comfortably care for two hundred old and helpless soldiers. It now accommodates soldiers from nine Southern States, six of which come from our own State. Under the charter of the Association, the Governor of each State of the late Confederacy, as well as those of Maryland and Kentucky, are made inspectors of the Home, the object being to make it a home for all the Southern States.

The Governor asks me to invite your attention to these facts, and ask you to make an appropriation, at the rate of $120 per annum per capita, for our soldiers who are here supported. I would respectfully recommend that investigation be had to test the claims of these six men; if found to be genuine North Carolina soldiers, totally disabled, and in all respects worthy and proper recipients of this charity, that such steps be taken to have them provided for as you may deem best. We cannot afford to have the brave and disabled soldiers who fought in defence of their own State to live as pensioners upon the bounty of a sister State. For fuller information on this subject, I herewith transmit a copy of the letter from the Governor of Virginia, to which I ask your special attention.

CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL OF THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of New Jersey, June 2d, 1886, inviting the co-operation of the thirteen original States in adopting measures to provide for the proper celebration by the nation of the centennial anniversary of the framing and promulgation of the Constitution of the United States of America, a meeting of the Governors and Representatives of the thirteen Colonial States and of citizens was held at Philadelphia, September 18th, 1886, and suitable resolutions adopted, providing, among other things, that the Governors of all the States and Territories be invited to appoint commissioners to be present at a convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 2d of December, 1886, with a view to organize permanently, with power to devise such plans and measures as will secure a celebration worthy of so great an event. The Convention was held at the appointed time, and L. W. Barringer, Esq., a native North Carolinian, by my appointment worthily represented the State, and has reported to me all the proceedings had on that occasion.

Under the fourth resolution adopted by said convention, the President of the United States, his Cabinet, the Federal Judiciary, Congress and the representatives of all the Departments of the National Government, the Governors of each State and Territory, the Judiciary and the Legislature of the same and the representatives of the several departments thereof, &c., were invited to participate in said celebration. I herewith transmit for your information a copy of all the proceedings of the several conventions, together with a copy of the letter of Mr. Barringer, all of which I commend to your favorable consideration. The occasion is one of intense interest to every American, but especially so to the original thirteen States, and in extending to your honorable body the invitation of the Convention, I must be permitted to express the hope that such action will be taken as will manifest to the country your appreciation of the occasion and its objects.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

I would call your attention to the fact that as soon as the State Library is moved into the new Supreme Court building, as now contemplated by law, it will be very important to keep it open not only during the daytime but also during the evenings until 10 or 11 o'clock, in order that all persons visiting Raleigh may have the best possible facilities for access to it. The observation and experience of the trustees is that it is impossible to preserve the Library unless it is made strictly one of reference. If the books are allowed to circulate they must be allowed to go all over the State, which results in the loss of many valuable books and the breaking of expensive sets. Indeed, it would seem that a State Library ought to be strictly a reference library, in which valuable publications, even though they be expensive, should be kept for the free use of any person who may wish to consult them, day or night, within reasonable hours. To carry out this policy it will be necessary to provide a small additional appropriation to enable the Librarian to employ a clerk, which I trust your honorable body will do.

A. M. SCALES.

DOCUMENT NO. 20.] [SESSION 1887.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR FITZHUGH LEE, PRESIDENT OF SOLDIERS' HOME AT RICHMOND, VA., TO GOVERNOR SCALES.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., February, 1887.

To His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that a home for ex-Confederate soldiers was formally opened here in May, 1885; since that time the number of men received has amounted to one hundred and fifty, and there are now on the rolls one hundred and twenty-seven old soldiers. The money to build this home was raised by the "R. E. Lee Camp," of Richmond, Va., an association of ex-Confederate soldiers. The total amount obtained was $52,000, and of that amount Richmond contributed about $30,000. The Grand Army Posts of the United States have voluntarily contributed to this fund about $8,000. We have at present soldiers from the following nine Southern States, viz. (blank):

The only income we have is $10,000 annually appropriated by the State of Virginia. This Home contains 36 acres of land and ample buildings for the accommodation of 200 men. It is completely organized under the superintendency of Gen. Wm. R. Terry, a Confederate veteran of distinction, and is thoroughly equipped to take care of in every way the old and helpless soldiers.

A large majority of the soldiers of this Home are totally unable to make a support for themselves, most of them being crippled by wounds received in battle.

In addition to the main building, six handsome cottages have been erected by different gentlemen, five of whom are residents of Richmond, and one of New York.

By the charter of the association which manages this charity, the Governor of each State of the late Confederacy, as well as those of the States of Maryland and Kentucky, are appointed inspectors of the Home. The purpose has been to make this a home for all the Southern States. The object of this letter is to show that heretofore it has been supported by Virginia and Virginians. The number of soldiers at present at the Home from your State is six, and the expense of providing for each soldier in the Home is $120 per annum. I write to request that you will call the attention of your Legislature to the number of inmates from your State in this Home; and after verifying the accuracy of this report in all particulars, recommend to them to appropriate a sum sufficient for their maintenance, guarding the appropriation by such restrictions as the Legislature may see proper to impose.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

FITZHUGH LEE,

President Board of Visitors.

DOCUMENT NO. 21.] [SESSION 1887.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF S. B. ALEXANDER, BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER OF SURVEY OF THE LINE BETWEEN MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, AND THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1886.

ENDERLY FARM, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
November 16th, 1886.

To His Excellency, ALFRED M. SCALES,
Governor of North Carolina:

I had the honor to receive from you on April 19th a commission to have a survey made of the boundary line between Mecklenburg county, N. C., and the State of South Carolina. Soon after receiving said commission, I examined the office of the Register of Deeds of Mecklenburg county and found *no* record of said boundary line; and will add that I found *no* record of *any* of the boundary lines of said county. I received from the Hon. William L. Saunders, Secretary of State, a map of the survey of the Catawba Indian lands, made in 1772, the only record possessed by our State of the line to be surveyed. The line from the northeast corner of the Catawba Indian lands to the Catawba River has never been surveyed by the State of North Carolina, the Convention of 1813 (of the States of N. C. and S. C.) having adopted the line of the Catawba Indian lands from the northeast corner of the Catawba Indian lands to the Catawba River as the boundary between the two States; and I may add that said Convention also adopted the centre of the

Catawba River from where the line of the Catawba Indian lands crossed said river to the confluence of the South Fork as the boundary between the two States, and that said line has never been surveyed by North Carolina.

The map of the Catawba Indian lands called for a "gum," a doubtful pine, &c., long since dead, and the marks or stones to be found are those used to designate farm boundaries, except one or two erected by Mr. Spencer (the South Carolina surveyor) in 1881. The unsurveyed Catawba River prevented us from commencing on the west, and the only point that could be called reliable was a stone on the southern boundary of Union county, North Carolina, marked "1813, A. D., N. C., S. C." The Hon. William L. Saunders, Secretary of State, sent me extracts from the report of the Convention of 1813 (and of acts ratifying said report), directing said stone to be placed there, and adopting the Salisbury road to the northeast corner of the Catawba Indian lands as the line, and ordering a survey to be made between these points. Not being able to find any record of the survey of said line, I determined to go to Columbia, S. C., and see if South Carolina had any record of it. Col. James Lipscomb, Secretary of State of South Carolina, treated me with great consideration and showed me everything in his office pertaining to the boundary lines under consideration. I found a copy of the map of the line desired, signed by the commissioners and surveyors of both States, said "copy of the map" having been made by the Secretary of State of North Carolina for the State of South Carolina in 1861. After obtaining from said map the necessary data, I returned to the boundary stone marked 1813, A. D., N. C., S. C. There I met Mr. Arthur Winslow, of Raleigh, whom I had employed as engineer, and his assistant, Mr. J. H. Collins, of Pineville, N. C., and three laborers. Next morning the survey commenced. For a detailed report of the survey I refer you to the report of the engineer. I am satisfied that it was fortunate for the State that this survey was made by Mr. Arthur Winslow. Coming to me very highly recommended, I will only state that he did all his work in a most satisfactory manner. Mr. J. H.

Collins, his able assistant, rendered it unnecessary for me to remain constantly with them, and I only visited them at such points as I considered essential. You will observe from the map and report of the engineer the difficulty of locating this line. The map of 1772 (our only record) shows how careless surveying was done in what was then considered "the frontier." I copy from the report of Mr. Winslow, the engineer, the following "table showing territory lost or gained by North Carolina, with different possible locations of the boundary line (acres, courses and distances are approximate only)":

	TWELVE MILE CREEK TO N. E. CORNER INDIAN LANDS.		N. E. CORNER INDIAN LANDS, TO CATAWBA RIVER.		AREA.	
	TRUE COURSE.	DISTANCE.	TRUE COURSE.	DISTANCE.	GAINED.	LOST.
1. Present recognized line.	N. 36¼ W.	14⅝ miles.	S. 54¾ W.	7 7-16 miles.	0	0
2. Line with courses deduced from map of 1772 and corrected approximately for magnetic variations.	N. 33 W.	13¾ miles.	S. 56¾ W.	8¼ miles.	3338	3080
3. Line with distances corresponding with map of 1772.	N. 37 W.	13¾ miles.	S. 53¼ W.	7½ miles.	5480	0

Neither of the possible locations agrees with the Spencer survey made by South Carolina in 1881. The line can only be determined and located by a joint commission, and I recommend that it should be determined as early as possible.

The State line nominated in the deeds is the usual boundary of the farms. Disputes as to the location of the State's boundary have already arisen, and many constantly arise between the people who live along this line. In marking this line, I would recommend that, instead of placing the monuments at fixed distances apart, they should be placed upon hills or high ground, so that in the open country people could see from stone to stone.

Respectfully submitted,

S. B. ALEXANDER,

Special Boundary Commissioner.

DOCUMENT NO. 22.] [SESSION 1887.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF J. M. GUDGER, COMMISSIONER TO RE-RUN AND RE-MARK THE STATE LINE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,
January 13, 1887.

GOV. A. M. SCALES:

In obedience to and in fulfillment of the trust reposed by your commission "to re-run and re-mark a portion of the line between North Carolina and Tennessee, beginning at the Indian Grove Gap and extending to the place where the Jonesboro and Asheville road crosses Bald Mountain," I have the honor to report:

That I had an agreement with the three Commissioners from Tennessee, Messrs. White, Hannam and Tilson, to meet at the Indian Grove Gap on the 19th day of July last. The Commissioners for the State of Tennessee failed to meet me. I sent messengers for them, and two of them then met me and we spent two days viewing the mountains and line as run in A. D. 1799, and at their request, we then adjourned to meet on October 18th, last, on which day we met. I had Capt. J. R. Neill, with a full corps for surveying; and so did they. We accordingly ran, re-marked and established the line between the State of North Carolina and the State of Tennessee from the Indian Grove Gap, in the Unaka Mountain, to the point of disagreement, hereinafter more fully set forth, and, as may readily be seen, by the plat of Capt. J. R. Neill, herewith sent, marked exhibit "A," and marked under my own sign-manual examined and approved, on the right south margin, on January 4, 1887.

I beg leave to report here that I was much aided and almost entirely guided by a copy of the field notes taken in 1799, partly written by Robert Henry and partly by John Strauther, which notes purported to be the notes of a survey then made by the two named States, and which my survey verified as true, for we found on the line I insisted on surveying every natural object called for in said notes, and many trees bearing very old landmarks. In my humble judgment, the line indicated by said notes is in exact fulfillment of the letter as well as spirit of the act of cession by which North Carolina parted with the territory comprising the State of Tennessee.

From the Indian Grove Gap, we ran along the main height of the Unaka or Iron Mountain (as may be seen on plat, Exhibit "A"), and as follows:

Beginning at a stake in the road, where said road crosses the mountain, and runs

1. South 31°, West 22 poles to stake at L. Banner's house.
2. South 24°, West 10 poles.
3. West 26 poles to a rock.
4. South 69½°, West 14½ poles.
5. South 12°, West 16 poles to water oak.
6. South 27°, West 18¼ poles to water oak.
7. North 68°, West 17 poles to water oak.
8. South 88°, West 8 poles to chestnut.
9. South 56°, West 19 poles to chestnut oak.
10. South 72°, West 9¾ poles to white oak.
11. South 57°, West 16½ poles to chestnut.
12. South 58°, West 21¾ poles to chestnut.
13. South 45°, West 18 poles to chestnut.
14. South 49°, West 8 poles to chestnut.
15. South 69°, West 15 poles to poplar.
16. South 75°, West 12½ poles to double chestnut.
17. South 58°, West 22 poles to white oak.
18. North 75°, West 20½ poles.
19. North 85°, West 16 poles to white oak on the top of a sharp ridge.

20. South 55°, West 22 poles to chestnut.
21. South 50°, West 13½ poles to white oak.
22. South 32°, West 14 poles to chestnut.
23. South 25°, West 12 poles.
24. South 50°, West 14 poles.
25. South 68°, West 28 poles, water oak.
25. South 25°, West 15 poles.
26. South 13°, West 27 poles to white oak.
27. South 40°, West 13 poles.
28. South 22 poles.
29. South 26°, West 30 poles to chestnut on a knob where Shinbone path crosses said mountain.

Observations from this point as follows:

To Bald Mountain S. 38°, W.
To Little Bald S. 34°, W.
To Hotel on Roan Mountain N. 87½°, E.
To bluff of Roan S. 89°, E.
To highest point of Roan N. 88°, E.
To Iron Mountain Knob N. 62° East.
To Flat Top Mt. S. 22° West.

At the above point, at the end of Station 29, the Commissioners for Tennessee and myself differed, and they ran by calls, as stated in Exhibit "B," herewith attached, leaving the Unaka Mountain altogether, and I ran along the main height of the Unaka, as follows:

30. North 83°. West 16 poles.
31. North 85°, West 29 poles, chestnut.
32. South 52°, West 14 poles.
33. South 68°, West 72 poles, bunch of chestnuts.
34. South 79°, West 34 poles, red oak.
35. South 43°, West 22 poles, bunch of chestnuts.
36. South 33°, West 44 poles, large white oak on a sharp point on said mountain.

Observations from this point and bearings as follows:

To Big Bald Mountain South 35½ West.
37. South 69°, West 24 poles, to red oak.

38. South 50°, West 32 poles, sourwood.
39. South 78°, West 35 poles, hickory.
40. South 57° West 9 poles to a white oak.
41. South 32°, West 76 poles to a red oak.

Observations from this point and bearings as follows:

To Big Bald Mountain S. 35° W.

42. South 82°, West 34 poles to red oak.
43. South 57°, West 14 poles.
44. South 44°, West 10 poles to dogwood.
45. South 86°, West 22 poles, small hickory.
46. South 54°, West 44 poles, double-dogwood.
47. South 16°, East 14 poles, white oak.
48. South 45°, West 14 poles, locust.
49. South 45°, West 26 poles, small hickory.
50. South 20°, West 54 poles, spruce pine.
51-1. South 68°, West 18 poles, 2 chestnuts.
51-2. South 68°, West 18 poles, sassafras.

The Commissioners for the State of Tennessee agreed and settled the line between the two States from the beginning to the two chestnuts in Station 51, where they again separated from me and ran as per calls in Exhibit "C," herewith appended and made part of this report. And I beg to report, that they, for the State of Tennessee, insist the true line between the two States ought to run from these two chestnuts on the main top of Unaka Mountain, as per calls, shown readily on map, Exhibit "A." We differed, and I followed the "main height of the Unaka or Iron Mountain, to where the Nolechucky River breaks through the same," and following field notes of survey of 1799, before referred to, as follows:

52. South 46°, West 52 poles to large water oak on the end of Iron or Unaka Mountain where the Nolechucky breaks through the same, lettered "S. L." Also a standing fern rock 8 feet East of water oak, lettered S. L. Also rock 10 feet South of said water oak, lettered with the letters S. L., and tree pointers. Observations and bearings from this point are as follows:

To Temple Hill Mountain S. 86½° West.

To No Business Mountain S. 56° West.

To Big Bald Mountain S. 34° West.

To Flat Top Mountain S. 5° East.

To Little Bald Mountain S. 27½° West.

53. South 27½° West, 976 poles, descending the end of Unaka or Iron Mountain 244 poles to two rocks opposite the mouth of Devil's Creek, each lettered S. L., then crossing said Nolechucky or Toe River with 15 poles at the mouth of Devil's Creek, passing a large rock on the West bank of said Creek 2 poles from the South bank of said river, lettered S. L., then up and with the meanderings of said creek an average bearing of S. 27½ West 732 poles, passing the head spring of said creek, then S. 27½ West by a marked line 28 poles to rock in No Business Gap, lettered S. L.

53. South 27½° West 32 poles to rock on a ridge, lettered S. L., crossing the head spring of Grand Ma's Creek.

54. Then down the main height of the ridge dividing the waters of Grand Ma's Creek from the waters of Spivy Creek, as follows: South 87½, West 17 poles to pine.

55. South 64°, West 9 poles.

56. South 69°, West 11 poles.

57. South 46°, West 20 poles, bunch of chestnuts.

58. West 16 poles, 2 chestnuts on a small knob on said ridge, thence crossing a deep gap in said ridge.

59. North 67°, West 36 poles.

60. South 75°, West 26 poles, black gum.

61. South 19°, West 34 poles, bunch of chestnuts.

62. South 3°, East 26 poles.

63. South 15°, West 14 poles, large pine.

64. South 5°, East 20 poles, stake on knob.

65. South 30°, West 50 poles, to a W. O., crossing Spivy Creek at 25 poles.

66. S. 40 poles, stake on a knob.

67. South 75°, W. 10 poles to a white oak and rock, each lettered S. L., on the top of the ridge leading from Barrett Hansley's to Howell Edwards', at the place where the road now crosses

said ridge, this point being a ridge or spur of the Chestnut Mountain, then up said ridge.

68. South 11°, West 46 poles.

69. South 28 poles.

70. South 58°, W. 26 poles.

71. South 25°, W. 9 poles.

72. South 47°, W. 73 poles to 3 chestnuts.

73. South 78°, W. 18 poles.

74. South 50°, W, 22 poles to large rock in a field, lettered S. L., and standing on the top of Chestnut Mountain.

Observations and bearings from this point:

To Temple Hill Mountain N. 18½, W.

To No Business Mountain N. 12½, E.

To marked pine on the No Business ridge N. 35°, E.

To gap between No Business and Flat Top mountains N. 38½°, E.

To Flat Top Mountain N. 62°, E.

To Cox Coal Gap N. 82°, E.

To Little Bald South 15°, W.

To East end of Little Bald S. 11, W.

75. Thence with the main height of Chestnut Mountain as follows:

South 2°, East 18 poles.

76. South 46°, East 16 poles to water oak.

77. South 18°, East 40 poles to water oak lettered S. L.

78. South 3°, East 34 poles to double rock lettered S. L.

79. South 35°, West 14 poles.

80. South 23°, West 32 poles to a chestnut and rock.

81. South 51°, West 25 poles to a bunch of chestnuts.

82. South 33°, West 26 poles to two chestnuts.

83. South 12°, East 26 poles, the path which crosses Chestnut Mountain, from and by the Fern Spring.

84. South 12°, E. 62 poles to a bunch of chestnuts.

85. South 10°, West 86 poles to a large water oak and rock set up, each lettered S. L., on the main Little Bald Mountain ridge.

At the end of the above Station No. 85 the Tennessee Commissioner joins me, and we have agreed upon, re-marked and established the line between the States of Tennessee and North Carolina, and the same runs by course and distance as follows:

86. Then up and with the main height of Little Bald Mountain ridge South 42°, West 36 poles.

87. South 68°, West 30 poles.

88. South 45°, West 20 poles, rock lettered S. L. on the East end of the Little Bald Mountain.

89. Thence with the main height of same N. 81°, W. 12 poles.

90. North 68°, W. 6 poles.

91. South 73°, West 5 poles, to rock lettered S. L. on the highest point of the Little Bald Mountain.

Observations and bearings from this point:

To Big Bald Mountain S. 47° West.

To Mitchell's Peak S. 31½° East.

To Celo's Knob S. 54 East.

To Bowlin's Pyramid S. 37¼ East.

To Craggy, S. 27½ East.

92. Then along the main height of the mountain, leading from the Little to the Big Bald Mountain, as follows: South 76°, West 10 poles.

93. South 60°, West 35 poles.

94. South 48°, West 14 poles.

95. South 58°, West 58 poles.

96. South 46°, West 20 poles.

97. South 38°, West 30 poles.

98. South 81°, West 20 poles.

99. South 60°, West 36 poles.

100. South 35°, West 38 poles, two large rocks.

101. South 48°, West 36½ poles.

102. South 38°, West 40 poles to a water oak.

103. South 88°, West 68 poles.

104. South 62°, West 50 poles.

105. South 19°, West 42 poles, two water oaks near some large rocks.

106. S. 18 poles to a large rock in the edge of the Bald ground on the Big Bald Mountain.

107. South 49½°, West 141 poles to a rock lettered S. L. on the highest point of the Big Bald Mountain.

Observations and bearings from this point:

To Celo's Knob S. 53°, E.

To Sampson S. 49°, E.

To Mitchell's Peak S. 32¼°, East.

To Craggy S. 27½°, E.

To Flat Top N. 50½°, E.

To Iron Mountain N. 54½°, E.

To Bluff of Roan N. 71¼°, E.

To No Business Gap N. 20°, E.

To Pisgah S. 19½°, W.

To Burnsville S. 68°, E.

To Table Rock S. 77°, E.

To Yellow Mountain S. 87½, E.

To Grandfather N. 80, E.

108. Thence along the dividing mountain or ridge, keeping the main height of same, S. 55° W. 26 poles 18 links to rock in the Bald ground lettered S. L.

109. South 38°, West 124 poles to a large water oak lettered S. L.

110. South 69°, West 35 poles to a haw tree.

111. South 57°, West 24 poles to 3 oaks.

112. South 37°, West 28 poles.

113. South 44°, West 19 poles.

114. North 85°, West 47 poles to a birch.

115. South 2°, West 44 poles to a water oak.

116. South 22°, West 20 poles.

117. South 8°, West 38 poles to an oak.

118. South 45°, West 16 poles to a cherry.

119. South 38°, West 16 poles.

120. North 88°, West 32 poles to a white oak.

121. South 84°, West 31 poles to a beech and haw.

122. South 66°, West 15 poles to an ash.

123. South 44°, West 44 poles to an ash lettered S. L.
124. South 62°, West 12 poles to a locust.
125. North 76°, West 20 poles to an ash.
126. North 64°, West 28 poles to an ash.
127. South 75°, West 37 poles to a water oak.
128. South 44°, West 21 poles to a sugar tree.
129. South 67°, West 23 poles to a water oak.
130. South 60°, West 28 poles to a deep gap; South 60°, West 12 poles to a chestnut.
131. South 9°, East 16 poles.
132. South 23°, West 22 poles to a bunch of chestnuts.
133. South 72°, West 17 poles to a chestnut.
134. South 60°, West 22 poles to an ash.
135. North 52°, West 40 poles to a locust on a flat knob.
136. North 75°, West 12 poles to an ash.
137. South 72°, West 10 poles to an ash.
138. West 30 poles to an ash.
139. South 82°, West 23 poles to white walnut, locust and hickory.
140. South 30°, West 12 poles to an oak.
141. South 59°, West 26 poles to a chestnut.
142. South 40°, West 24 poles to a chestnut.
143. South 60°, West 12 poles to a chestnut.
144. South 71°, West 14 poles.
145. South 84°, West 10 poles to an oak.
146. South 71°, West 18 poles to a cherry and two oaks.
147. — West — 30 poles to a birch and rock.
148. South 60°, West 8 poles to the Strut Gap in the Divide Mountain.
148. South 60°, West 17 poles to a birch.
149. South 43°, West 13 poles to a chestnut.
150. South 60°, West 28 poles to an ash.
151. South 19°, West 26 poles to a birch and sugar maple.
152. South 49°, West 12 poles.
153. South 45°, West 22 poles to two chestnuts.
154. South 63°, West 28 poles to a chestnut.

155. South 85°, West 16 poles to two oaks.
156. South 80°, West 10 poles.
157. South 64°, West 20 poles to a large water oak lettered S. L.
158. South 3°, West 20 poles to a sugar maple.
159. South 49°, West 24 poles to a maple.
160. South 21°, West 17 poles to a hickory.
161. South 58°, West 39 poles to a hickory.
162. South 37°, West 16 poles to Low Gap.
163. South 13°, West 29 poles to two chestnuts.
164. South 54°, West 7 poles to a chestnut.
165. South 37°, West 14 poles to a chestnut.
166. South 49°, West 12 poles to a spotted oak.
167. South 17°, West 16 poles to two chestnuts.
168. South 47°, West 14 poles to a chestnut.
169. South 18°, West 18 poles to three chestnuts.
170. South 27°, West 16 poles to a chestnut.
171. South 40°, West 14 poles to a large water oak.
172. South 14°, West 20 poles to a sugar maple lettered S. L.
173. North 76°, West 14 poles.
174. North 64°, West 18 poles.
175. North 55°, West 10 poles to two chestnuts.
176. North 77°, West 15 poles to a stake standing in the Gap of the Divide Mountain on the North bank of the road leading from Jonesboro, Tennessee, to Asheville, N. C.

By noticing you will see that this line is re-marked, settled and agreed upon, except from the middle of the line No. 51 to the south end of line No. 85 reported herein.

I could not agree to their survey, because, as I allege, their line leaves the Unaka or Iron Mountain before they reach the end thereof and where the Nolechucky River passes through the same—a place as well defined, in my opinion, as is the highest point of the Black or Roan.

Then observing the act of cession calls for the Bald Mountain, which I knew to be a mathematical line from one point to the other, I have adopted, and so does the survey of 1799, the

first nearest and most indestructible natural boundary to that mathematical line, which happens in this case to be in favor of the State of Tennessee. I felt that North Carolina could afford to concede the small amount of territory included between a straight line and the one I have run and marked, in order that her boundary might be marked by nature, so that he that runs may read. After the line I ran separated from that insisted on by the Tennessee Commissioners, it follows almost all the way from the Unaka or Iron Mountain where the Nolechucky or Toe River breaks through the same a natural boundary as fixed and immovable as the everlasting hills, and is the nearest natural boundary to the mathematical line named in the act of North Carolina ceding the territory of Tennessee, where it says, "along the main height of the Iron or Unaka Mountain to where the Toe River breaks through the same; thence to the Bald Mountain."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. M. GUDGER,
Commissioner for N. C.

DOCUMENT NO. 23.] [SESSION 1887.

P. M. HALE, State Printer and Binder.

LETTER FROM L. W. BARRINGER, COMMISSIONER, TO GOV. A. M. SCALES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 26th, 1887.

To His Excellency, A. M. SCALES,
Governor of North Carolina:

MY DEAR SIR:—Again thanking you for having appointed me Commissioner to represent my native State in the Constitutional Centennial Commission, which was held on the 2d and 3d days of December last, I have the honor to report to you that the preliminary duties of the Commission were closed on those days, and I send you herewith, by express, copies of the proceedings of the Commission, showing what was done, and the appointment of sub-committees to attend to the preliminary details of the celebration, which takes place on the 17th day of September next.

Allow me to throw out the suggestion, that our native State, being one of the thirteen Colonial States, should be properly represented at this Centennial, and in furtherance of this thought, I ask you, as the Governor of our State, to have the matter brought before the Legislature of North Carolina, and endeavor by all means possible to excite among the members of the Legislature a proper interest in this celebration, because, as the Constitution of the United States is that by which we as a nation of individual States are held together, and which reserves all proper rights to the individual States, it is only meet that the people at large, and especially the people of the different States, should be imbued with a spirit which shall

always guard that Constitution and have it constantly brought before their minds, so that they and their children can properly understand its greatness and the good that it has done our nation.

You will notice that the Commission suggests that the several States and Territories be represented by their militia and volunteer service. I think that our State of North Carolina should be so represented, and I believe if the matter is immediately brought to the attention of our Legislature, that the Legislature will appropriate a suitable sum so that North Carolina will be as fairly represented as any of the Colonial States. Again, of course the Governor of the State and his Staff will be present, and I trust that members of the Judiciary will also be present.

Allow me to suggest that copies of the proceedings be forwarded, through you, to each member of the Legislature, with a circular letter addressed to each, calling their particular attention to this matter; and if they read the admirable address of welcome made by Mr. Carson to the Governors of the original States when they met here in September, 1886, I believe that the members of our Legislature will then take a hearty interest in the matter and appreciate fully the importance of a proper celebration in September next. The time is somewhat limited, and I regret to say that I have only just received these printed copies of the proceedings of the Commission, and hence my delay in sending them to you, but I trust that you may be able to use them at once, and I hope that the Legislature is now in session or will meet between now and the summer, in order that proper provision may be made to have North Carolina properly represented at this Centennial.

With best wishes for yourself and the Old North State,

I am your obedient servant,

L. W. BARRINGER.

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